





ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-EIGHT VOLUMES.

—(5.)—

A R M Y.

MHOW COURT MARTIAL; MILITARY RESERVE FUND;
MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS; MILITIA;
ORDNANCE SURVEY; PRIZE MONEY;
SURVEY (UNITED KINGDOM); VOLUNTEERS;
WAR DEPARTMENT, &c.

Session

5 February — 28 July 1863.

V O L. XXXIII.

1863.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1863.

FORTY-EIGHT VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FIFTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N^o at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

A R M Y:

Mhow Court Martial:

- ✓ 325. Minute of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief on the *Mhow* Court Martial, as read to the *Enniskillen* Dragoons at *Mhow* in February last - p. 1
- ✓ 406. Memorandum of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, on the *Mhow* Court Martial - - - - - 5
- ✓ 413. Proceedings of the Court Martial held at *Mhow*, in 1862, for the Trial of Paymaster *Smales* of the 6th Regiment of Dragoons - - - - - 7

Military Reserve Fund:

- ✓ 12. Return of the Particulars of a Sum from the Military Reserve Fund, to Officers of Cavalry on Retirement, since the Reduction in the Government Prices of Cavalry Commissions, &c.:—Royal Warrant under which the Sale of Commissions by Officers, after Twenty Years' Service, who had not Purchased, was originally authorised:—Royal Warrants authorising the Sale of Commissions not Purchased, &c. - - - - - 189
- ✓ 298. Account of the Military Reserve Fund, for the Year, from 1st April 1862 to 31st March 1863 - - - - - 197

Military Savings Banks:

- ✓ 312. Amount due by the Public to Depositors in Military Savings Banks on the 31st March 1861, and Receipts, Interest, and Disbursements during the Year then next ensuing, ending on the 31st March 1862, including the Amount due on account thereof, to the 31st March 1862; also, an Account of the Sums paid over by the Secretary-at-War to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; Dividends received, and invested, &c. - - - - - 201

Militia:

- ✓ 14. Return showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, for the Years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862 - - - - - 203
- ✓ 18. Number of Months during which each Regiment of Militia has been Embodied; the Date when Disembodied; and the Total Number of Days which any Regiment that may not have been Embodied above One Month has been under Training, and at what Periods such Training took place - - - - - 229

Militia Surgeons:

- ✓ 126. Report of the War Office Commission of last Year upon the Case of the Militia Surgeons - - - - - 233

Militia (Ireland):

- ✓ 188. Returns of Qualifications of Officers of Militia, delivered to Clerks of the Peace in *Ireland* (pursuant to Act of Parliament 49 Geo. 3, c. 120, s. 18) p. 237
- ✓ 188.-I. Further Returns of Qualifications of Officers of Militia - - - - 241

Ordnance Survey:

- ✓ [3112.] Report of the Progress of the Ordnance Survey and Topographical Dépôt, to the 31st December 1862 - - - - - 249

Prize Money:

- ✓ 345. Return of Army Prize Money granted, stating the Name and Date of Capture, and Date when the Distribution in *India* was authorised in General Orders - - - - - 281
- ✓ 462. Account of Unclaimed Army Prize Money, from 18th January 1809 to 31st December 1862 - - - - - 283

Quartermasters:

- ✓ 414. Copy of certain Parts of the Correspondence relating to the Condition of the Regimental Quartermasters of the Army - - - - - 285

Queen's Aides-de-Camp, &c.:

- ✓ 185. Correspondence relating to the Claims of the Queen's Aides-de-Camp and Colonels promoted for Distinguished Service in 1855 - - - - - 303

Rifles:

- ✓ 139. Report of the Committee on Small Bore Rifles, and the various Systems of Rifling as tried last Year - - - - - 309

Royal Engineers:

- ✓ 299. Return showing, for each Year since 1854, the Amount of the Vote for Retirements allotted for Officers of the Royal Engineers retiring under the Royal Warrant of 3d November 1854; Number of Officers of each Rank who actually Received the Retiring Allowance thereunder, &c.:—And, Correspondence between Officers of the Royal Engineers, Horse Guards, the War Department, and the Treasury, relative to the Full-pay Retirement of Officers of the Royal Engineers - - - - - 399

Sevastopol* (Arms, &c.)

- ✓ 244. Return of all Arms, Stores, &c., Captured at *Sevastopol*, and their Value; if any part of them have been Sold, to state to what Fund the Amount has been paid - - - - - 439

Shanghai:

- ✓ 466. Correspondence between the Military Authorities at *Shanghai* and the War Office respecting the Insalubrity of *Shanghai* as a Station for *European* Troops:—And, Numerical Return of Sickness and Mortality of the Troops of all Arms at *Shanghai*, from the Year 1860 to the latest date, showing the Per-centage upon the Total Strength - - - - - 441

Soldiers' Institutes:

- ✓ 332. Reports on the Soldiers' Institutes at *Chatham* and *Gibraltar*; and, of Correspondence on the proposed Institutes at *Devonport* and *Aldershot* - - - 463

Survey (United Kingdom):

- ✓ 180. Names of the several Draftsmen, Computers, Surveyors, and others engaged in the Service of the Survey in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, their Rates of Pay, Length of Service of each, and Amount of Increase of Salary; Nature of the Duties, &c.:—And, different Branches of Work, carried on in the Department - - - - - 505

Volunteers:

- ✓ 403. Draft of the Scheme relative to the Efficiency of Volunteers, to be submitted to Her Majesty the Queen in Council for Approval, under the Volunteer Act 1863 - - - - - p. 525

War Department:

91. Number of all Officers, Foremen, Artificers, and Labourers employed in the various Manufactories of the War Department in 1861-2 and 1862-3:—And, Number proposed to be employed in 1863-4 - - - - - 531

Yarmouth, Great, Battery:

- ✓ 89. Correspondence between the War Office and the Mayor of *Great Yarmouth*, during the Year 1859, and to the present time, on the subject of the Construction of a Battery at *Great Yarmouth* - - - - - 533

MHOW COURT MARTIAL

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 June 1863;—for,

“ COPY of the MINUTE of His Royal Highness the COMMANDER IN CHIEF on
the MHOW COURT MARTIAL, as read to the Enniskillen Dragoons at *Mhow*
in February last.”

War Office, }
2 June 1863. }

HARTINGTON.

MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, S.W., 18 December 1862.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, having perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial on Paymaster Smales, of the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, and having had under his consideration, not only these proceedings but also many facts bearing on them, has seldom found himself in a more painful position, or one in which it appears more difficult to deal out even-handed justice to all parties who have become mixed up with these unfortunate events, and at the same time to do justice to the Service.

Not only is the reputation of one of the most highly distinguished regiments in Her Majesty's Cavalry service implicated by them, but they have taken such a course, that His Royal Highness is, most unwillingly, forced into the position of differing to a great degree from the views which appear to be taken by officers of high rank, great reputation, and usually of excellent judgment;—to differ with whom he feels it to be, not only painful to himself, but in some degree embarrassing to the Service.

His Royal Highness has, however, but one course to pursue; and that is, after mature consideration, and a patient hearing of the opinions of those who, from their rank and position are most likely to give unbiassed advice, to act upon his own sense of justice to all parties, and with due regard to the interests of the Service over which he is called to preside.

In the mind of His Royal Highness there can be no doubt, that the Court have come to a proper verdict as regards the insubordinate tone of the letter written by Paymaster Smales to his commanding officers, and it would have been quite sufficient, for the purposes of discipline, and have saved a great mass of evidence and extraneous matter, had the charges been directed solely against the tone and spirit of that letter, and the letter itself been laid before the Court, as the only evidence required; in which opinion His Royal Highness finds himself fortified by that of the Judge Advocate General of Her Majesty's Forces.

With regard, therefore, to Paymaster Smales, without entering into the minute points which the prosecutor has brought evidence with more or less success to rebut, there can be no doubt, upon the broad principles of discipline, that that officer was guilty of most insubordinate conduct in writing such letter, and his removal from the army is an act of justice to the Service.

Unfortunately, however, in bringing down on his own head a just retribution for his contumacy in writing an insubordinate letter, this trial of Paymaster

Smales has exposed a state of things in the Enniskillen Dragoons, which His Royal Highness will endeavour to take an impartial view of.

There is no doubt that the Enniskillen Dragoons, under Colonel White, and his successor Colonel Shute,—two distinguished officers in whom His Royal Highness has great confidence—were, before their embarkation for India, all that could be desired as to *esprit-de-corps*, unanimity and good feeling among the officers, and as to drill and discipline among the men.

On their embarkation for India some changes took place among the officers; and the regiment had not been long in India, when some unfavourable reports of the behaviour of one or two individuals, when off duty, or at the mess, called down His Royal Highness's severe displeasure; the more so, that it formed so strong a contrast to the previously acquired reputation of the corps.

Still, with such exception, the regiment remained in the highest state of discipline, as elicited from all the confidential reports that have reached His Royal Highness from the Commander-in-Chief, and inspecting general officers in Bombay, till Colonel Shute was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley from another corps.

In permitting Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley to succeed Colonel Shute, His Royal Highness believed he placed,—and he did, in fact, place,—at the head of the Enniskillens, an officer of experience in the lower ranks of the service, of considerable talent, knowledge and zeal, but unfortunately, as has proved, an officer not gifted with the special talent which unites with the firmness of command, the tact which inspires confidence and creates good will.

From the first, Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley appears to have taken an unfavourable view of some points in the regiment, and to have expressed himself in no measured terms as to the changes he contemplated, which His Royal Highness cannot but think was uncalled for and unnecessary, and which was sure to create an unfavourable feeling on the part of the regiment.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, subsequent to the court martial, if the address he made to his regiment, both officers and men, be correctly reported, was, to say the least of it, exceedingly reprehensible and injudicious.

There are other points in Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley's conduct of which His Royal Highness cannot speak in too strong terms.

He alludes to the confinement, under arrest, of certain non-commissioned officers during the trial, under a charge of conspiracy, which he never attempted to prove against them, and for which there seems not to have been a shadow of foundation.

His Royal Highness has also reason to believe, that had the Commander-in-Chief in India been better acquainted with some of the facts of Serjeant-Major Lilley's case, he would have taken a different view of it from that which his remarks prove him to have done, and would not have attributed the death of that unfortunate non-commissioned officer to excess.

Under these circumstances, nothing but the high opinion expressed of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley by the general officers in immediate command, has induced His Royal Highness to continue him at the head of the regiment; and he does so only upon trial, and under the hope that, for the future, he will be able to carry on discipline without outraging the feelings of the gentlemen under his command.

With reference to Major Swindley, His Royal Highness considers his conduct to have been most reprehensible, and he finds it difficult to make any excuse for it.

The tone and manner in which his evidence was given were highly unbecoming; and if His Royal Highness had not been obliged to make the remarks he has done on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, he would at once remove Major Swindley from the regiment; but as he has given Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley the benefit of the character he has received from the general officers under whom he is serving, His Royal Highness will also give Major Swindley the advantage of the reports he has previously heard in his favour.

His Royal Highness now warns both Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley and Major Swindley, that unless they hereafter conduct themselves in their relative positions in a manner to set an example of discipline to the regiment generally, he will feel it his duty to remove one or both of them from the important stations they occupy.

His

His Royal Highness feels it to be his duty also, not to pass unnoticed the conduct of Captain Weir and Surgeon Turnbull.

Nothing can excuse a subordinate officer for showing, by manner or act, disapprobation of his commanding officer before the younger members of a corps, who should look up to the captains, and officers of station and experience, as examples of discipline and obedience.

In conclusion, his Royal Highness trusts that the future conduct of the officers of the Enniskillens will be such as to eradicate the evil spirit which, momentarily, appears to have crept into the corps; and to have tarnished a reputation which was second to none in the cavalry for all that constitutes a well-ordered and most efficient regiment.

(signed) *J. Yorke Scarlett,*
Adjutant General.

MHOW COURT MARTIAL.

COPY of the MINUTE of His Royal Highness
the COMMANDER IN CHIEF on the MHOW
COURT MARTIAL, as read to the Enniskillen
Dragoons at Mhow in February last.

(*Mr. Butler.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 June 1863.*

MHOW COURT MARTIAL.

COPY of a MEMORANDUM of His Royal Highness the FIELD MARSHAL
COMMANDING IN CHIEF, on the MHOW COURT MARTIAL.

War Office, }
30 June 1863.

HARTINGTON.

(This Memorandum was sent *privately* to Sir H. Rose and Sir W. Mansfield.)

MEMORANDUM.

Horse Guards, February 1863.

THE Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has had under his consideration the letter addressed by General Sir Hugh Rose to the Adjutant General, on the 20th ultimo, on the subject of the late court martial in the 6th Dragoons.

In reference to the observations contained in that document, and in others addressed to himself personally, His Royal Highness desires to assure Sir H. Rose and Sir William Mansfield, that in whatever respect he may have differed from the conclusions they may have arrived at, he is entirely convinced that they have both been actuated solely by the desire to do justice, and to maintain the discipline of the troops submitted to their command.

No doubt one of the chief mainstays of discipline is to be found in the support, by the superior officers, of officers in immediate command of regiments, where that support can be given with justice.

The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, therefore, fully appreciates the motives which led Sir Hugh Rose, Sir William Mansfield, and others, to countenance Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's conduct, as contrasted with those who have opposed him.

In accepting the verdict of the court martial against Paymaster Smales, His Royal Highness has proved to the Army, that an attempt to coerce a commanding officer can have but one termination, the ruin of those who attempt it.

At the same time, it is absolutely necessary that it should be made evident, that those attaining high and responsible positions, such as the command of a regiment of high reputation, should understand that they are to exercise their functions with discretion, and refrain from seeking to exalt themselves by a depreciation of those entrusted to their command.

This lesson, His Royal Highness hopes, has now been learnt by Lieutenant Colonel Crawley; and that he will, in future, by firmness united with temper and discretion, prove himself worthy to command a regiment which His Royal Highness knows, by personal experience, to have been equal to any in Her Majesty's Service, under former commanding officers.

With respect to the long arrest of the non-commissioned officers, His Royal Highness sees no reason to alter his opinion of its impropriety, which is admitted by Sir William Mansfield, whilst he explains the cause.

The case of Serjeant Major Lilley will ever remain an unfortunate event. It is possible, perhaps probable, that he may have taken a portion of the liquor supplied for his wife; but there seems no proof that he did so to such an extent as to cause his death.

His character for sobriety and correct conduct, previous to his arrest, seems to have been undoubted. In closing the correspondence on this painful subject, the Field Marshal desires to express his hope that the conduct of all parties in the Inniskilling Dragoons for the future may be such as to deserve the approbation of the general officers under whom they may be called on to serve; but should, unfortunately, what has passed not have been a sufficient warning to them, His Royal Highness will not hesitate to visit with his severe displeasure those who forget their duty in the pursuit of their private animosities.

MHOW COURT MARTIAL.

COPY of a MEMORANDUM of His Royal Highness
the FIELD MARSHAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF,
on the MHOW COURT MARTIAL.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 July 1863.*

MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

PROCEEDINGS of the COURT MARTIAL held at *Mhow*, in 1862, for the Trial
of Paymaster *Smales* of the 6th Regiment of Dragoons.

War Office, }
3 July 1863. }

HARTINGTON.



(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTYS COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 July 1863.

PROCEEDINGS of the COURT MARTIAL held at *Mhow*, in 1862, for the trial of
Paymaster *Smales*, of the 6th Regiment of Dragoons.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, the 1st day of April, 1862.

First Day,
1 April 1862.

AT an European General Court Martial assembled at *Mhow*, at 11 o'clock A.M., on Tuesday, the (1st) first day of April One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-two, by order of Major General F. T. Farrell, commanding *Mhow* Division of the Army, under authority conveyed to him by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Home and Indian Forces, serving under the Presidency of Bombay.

PRESENT:

President:—Lieutenant Colonel W. Payn, C.B., Her Majesty's 72d Highlanders.

Members:

Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Manson, Her Majesty's 4th Rifles, Native Infantry.
 " " T. Christie, Her Majesty's 9th Regiment Native Infantry.
 " " J. R. Hawkins, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.
 " " H. S. Gibbard, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.
 Major A. Crombie, Her Majesty's 72d Highlanders.
 Captain D. Robinson, Her Majesty's 72d Highlanders.
 " D. Hastings, Her Majesty's 72d Highlanders.
 " R. C. Battiscombe, 1/21 Royal Artillery.
 " W. J. Clarke, Her Majesty's 72d Highlanders.
 " R. J. Castell, Her Majesty's 4th Rifles, Native Infantry.
 " J. M. MacNeill, Her Majesty's 72d Highlanders.
 " M. D. Berresford, Her Majesty's 72d Highlanders.
 " W. J. Stevenson, 1/21 Royal Artillery.
 " W. A. Glasspoole, Her Majesty's 4th Rifles, Native Infantry.

Captain C. O. Maude, Deputy Judge Advocate General, *Mhow* Division of the Army, Officiating Judge Advocate to the Court.

Paymaster *Thomas Smales*, of Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, appears a Prisoner before the Court.

THE orders for the assembly of the Court, and appointing the President, are produced and read.

The names of the President and Members of the Court Martial are read over in the hearing of the prisoner, and he asked,—

Q. Do you object to be tried by the President, or any of the Officers sitting as Members of your Court Martial?—*A.* No, I do not.

The President and Members, and Officiating Judge Advocate, are duly sworn:—

CHARGE.

Paymaster *Thomas Smales*, of Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is brought to trial on the following charge, viz.:—

"For conduct highly insubordinate, most disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances, viz.:

"1st Instance.—In having in an official letter, dated *Mhow*, the 26th day of February 1862, to the address of Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Crawley, his commanding officer, made the following false and malicious statement, with reference to the said Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Crawley, his commanding officer, viz.: "It is clearly laid down by Regulations and the Articles of War, that at the monthly muster of the regiment it is your paramount duty to be present at the muster. Since you have commanded the regiment you have been almost systematically absent from the muster; the exception has been your presence; the last instance of your absence was the first muster after the arrival of the regiment at *Mhow*; the first instance was the first muster after your assumed command of the regiment; your absence on other occasions is as readily proved. On the occasions in question, you neither attended

attended the muster, recorded your absence, or any explanation of it in the adjutant's roll, nor gave any reason for your absence to the mustering officer; nor have you done so on the other occasions (to which I refer) when you were absent.'

First Day,
1 April 1862.

"2d Instance.—In having in the same official letter, as mentioned in the first instance of the charge, made the following false and malicious statement with reference to the said Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Crawley, his commanding officer, viz., notwithstanding your absence on the foregoing and other occasions (to which I refer) from the muster, you have signed in the Adjutant Roll the 'Declaration' that you were present at the muster on these occasions. I would with great respect ask, looking at the very recent and continued proceedings towards me, had I acted in such contravention of the Articles of War, what would now my position be?"

"3d. Instance.—In having in the same official letter, as specified in the first instance of the charge, made the following false and malicious statement with reference to the said Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Crawley, his commanding officer, viz., 'It is with respectful regret I remark, that your sentiments expressed on more than one occasion to officers under your command, have been anything but of a conciliatory tendency; you have expressed your regret that the days of duelling were not in existence; such sentiments, I respectfully think, are not such as either to establish 'concord or forbearance,' have a most unfortunate tendency, where, in addition to a tone and style of address harsh and unusual, and having little hope that when offence has been committed, apology or explanation would prove acceptable.'

"The above being in breach of the Articles of War."

Mhow, 26 March 1862.

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*, Lieut. Col.,
Commanding 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

By order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and of the Major General commanding Mhow Division Army.

Mhow, 26 March 1862

(signed) *J. T. S. Champion*, Major,
Asst. Adjt. Genl., M.D.A.

Q. How say you, Paymaster Thomas Smales, of Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; are you guilty or not guilty of the charge just read?

In answer, the prisoner says: Before proceeding to plead to the charge now before this Court, I respectfully request permission to read a protest I submit for the Court's consideration.

The protest is read, marked (L), signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

The Court is closed; and having taken into consideration the objection raised by the prisoner, consider it invalid; the opinion of the Court is, that the protest is of itself objectionable, and he (the prisoner) is recommended to withdraw it, as it reflects upon the conduct of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Major General commanding the division, and Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Crawley, commanding 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The prisoner here says, "I bow to the decision of the Court, and at their recommendation I withdraw the protest."

The prisoner is again asked:—

Q. How say you, Paymaster Thomas Smales, of Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; are you guilty or not guilty of the charge just read?—A. Not guilty in each of the instances.

The prisoner here makes another protest, viz., that a list of the witnesses for the prosecution has not been furnished him.

The Court records its opinion, that it was not imperative on the Officiating Judge Advocate to supply a list of witnesses for the prosecution; the rule is that it is allowable, but not a matter of right.

Lieutenant Colonel *T. R. Crawley*, commanding Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, appears in Court as Prosecutor, and addresses the Court in a written statement, which is read, marked (A), signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

The Court is closed, and, having taken into consideration the Prosecutor's written address, decides that the paragraphs marked be erased, as being irrelevant to the charge.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Lieutenant Colonel *T. R. Crawley*, being in Court, offers himself as a Witness, and, being duly Sworn, states:—

I produce to the Court a letter dated Mhow, 26th February 1862, to my address, and signed by Paymaster Smales, of the regiment under my command. With the permission of the Court I will read from that letter certain paragraphs which embody the instances of the charge against the prisoner.

First Day,
1 April 1862.

The prisoner here objects to the letter being produced as evidence.

The Court is closed, and the prisoner's objection is overruled.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The letter to the address of Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Crawley (dated 26th of February 1862), commanding 6th Dragoons, is read to the Court, marked (B), signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

This letter is shown to the prisoner, and he is asked :—

Q. Do you admit this letter to be in your handwriting, and does it bear your signature?—A. Yes, I do; it bears my signature.

The Prosecutor continues :—

In the first instance of the charge against the prisoner, he has stated that since I have commanded the regiment I have been almost systematically absent from the muster, in contravention of the Regulations and Articles of War, which lay down that it is my paramount duty to be present at the monthly muster of the regiment. He states that the exception has been my presence at the muster. He states that the last instance of my absence was the first muster after the arrival of the regiment at Mhow; that the first instance was the first muster after I had assumed command of the regiment; and that my absence on other occasions is as readily proved. I proceed to prove the utter falsehood of the whole of these allegations. I produce before the Court the duplicate copy of the muster roll of the 1st of May 1861, the first muster after I joined the regiment. In that muster roll I appear as effective from the (5th) fifth of April to the (30th) thirtieth, with the remark opposite to my name in the roll, "Joined from England the (5th) fifth." I then turn to the abstract of muster roll in the distribution column, of which there is present one lieutenant colonel. As no other lieutenant colonel belonging to the regiment was then in India, the other being returned in the same abstract of the muster roll as on leave in England, the lieutenant colonel returned as present could only have been myself. I read to the Court the declaration at the foot of that muster roll, which states, "I do declare that I saw, at the time of taking the within muster roll, the staff, commissioned, and non-commissioned officers borne upon this roll, excepting such as are absent or otherwise accounted for." This declaration is signed J. E. Swindley, Captain Acting Paymaster 6th Dragoons Mustering Officer.

The prisoner here objects to the muster roll in question being produced as evidence, in consequence of the declaration that it contains, stating "excepting such as are absent or otherwise accounted for."

This objection is over-ruled by the Court.

It will be apparent from this muster roll that my name appears in the nominal roll of the staff commissioned officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons as effective and on the strength of the regiment in India from the 5th of April to the (30th) thirtieth. It will also be apparent that in the distribution return on the (3d) third page of the muster roll one lieutenant colonel is returned as present, and that the mustering officer declares that he saw me at the time of taking that muster roll, for I am not reported in it as either "absent or otherwise accounted for;" on the contrary, I am reported as present by him at the muster. This muster roll is marked (C) No. 1, signed by the President, and attached to the proceedings.

In like manner, I produce the duplicate muster rolls of staff, commissioned, and non-commissioned officers taken at Ahmednuggur, on the 1st of June 1861, for the month of May, in which I appear as effective from the 1st to the 31st of May, and as present in the distribution return on the 3d page, to which Paymaster Smales himself signs the declaration that he saw me at the time of taking the muster. In like manner, in the muster roll for the month of June 1861, I am declared to be effective from the 1st to the 30th of that month, and Paymaster Smales again signs the declaration that I was present on the (1st) first day of July. In the muster roll for the month of July I am again stated to be effective from the 1st to the 31st, and declared by Paymaster Smales that he saw me present on the 1st August. It is a singular thing, in connexion with this muster, that I was actually not present on that morning. I had been on leave to Poona from the 22d of July to the 31st, and did not return to Ahmednuggur until late in the evening of the 31st. On my return, I found that Captain Weir, who had been in temporary command during my absence, had issued a regimental order for a general parade for muster at seven o'clock the next morning; I therefore did not attend that parade, and did not issue my regimental order, resuming the command of the regiment, until after muster on the 1st August. The muster for the 1st August was taken on Monday the 2d of September. On that date I was acting brigadier at Ahmednuggur, during the absence on leave of Brigadier Hobson. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay had notified his intention of visiting the station of Ahmednuggur, and of arriving there that evening. I did not take the command of the muster parade on that morning, though, to the best of my recollection, I crossed the parade of the regiment whilst they were at muster. I went with Mr. Fraser Tytler, the collector, to make arrangements for his Excellency's reception, and to select the best ground for the disposal of the troops for that purpose. I therefore was not officially present on that parade, yet I am returned in the distribution of the abstract of the muster roll as present; and Paymaster Smales signs the declaration that he saw me at the time of taking the muster.

On

First Day,
1 April 1862.

On the 1st of October I was absent from Ahmednuggur; I was on leave from the 27th of September till the 9th of October. I am, therefore, returned in the muster roll for September as effective from the 1st to the 30th in the nominal roll, and as absent on leave in India in the distribution return.

The prisoner here hands in a protest against the style of evidence, viz. : "That it is an attempt to prove that he (the prisoner) signed false muster rolls; it is not in the charge.

The Court is closed, and, having taken into consideration the objection raised by the prisoner, considers that there is no objection to the style of evidence.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The Prosecutor continues :

Again, on the 1st of November, I appear in the nominal roll for the month of October as effective from the 1st to the 31st, and as present in the distribution return. The declaration is again signed by Paymaster Smales. The muster for the month of November was taken in camp at Bodur on the march from Ahmednuggur to Mhow. On the Monday, the 2d December 1861, I am returned as effective for the whole month of November in the nominal roll, and as present at muster parade in the distribution return of the 2d December. The muster for the month of December 1861 was taken in camp at Mhow on the 1st January 1862. I am returned in the nominal roll as effective from the 1st to 31st December, and as present at the muster parade in the distribution return for the 1st of January. This is one of the two occasions on which Paymaster Smales states that I was absent from muster parade. The declaration of this muster roll does not bear the signature of the mustering officer. The regiment had arrived at Mhow on the (19th) nineteenth of December, and, owing to the want of preparation in the barracks, which were not fit to be handed over to the troops, the regiment had remained in camp on the present drill-ground of the regiment until the morning of the 1st of January. By dint of great exertions on the part of myself and the quartermaster, the barracks had just been prepared for the reception of the troops on that morning. The quartermaster and I had been in barracks several times during the previous day, arranging for the comfort of the troops, and the proper distribution of their barrack furniture, so that the barracks should be ready for them on the following morning. We did not leave the barracks until late on the 31st of December; it was almost dark when we quitted them. I requested the quartermaster to meet me at the barracks early the following morning, and to acquaint the adjutant that I wanted the whole of the troop sergeant-majors, instead of attending their muster parade, to come to their barrack-rooms, in order to have them properly handed over, and to make the distribution of the several troops. As there was much to be done before the barracks would be perfectly ready for the comfortable reception of the soldiers on the 31st December, I issued a regimental order, directing the regiment to parade in full marching order, at half-past six o'clock, for muster, that the tents should be struck, and arrangements made to hand the tents over to the quartermaster for delivery into stores. I directed, that after the regiment had been mustered, the troops should march to their lines, marked out for them near the head of the barracks, and then picket their horses. This was done. I had been, from an early hour in the morning, in the troop rooms and lines, with the quartermaster and troop sergeant-majors, making the necessary distribution of them. As the troops filed to their lines, I met them near the head of the horse lines, and I saw each troop file into lines as regularly as if they had passed me by single files in review order. I went into several of the lines, and showed the men how to fasten their horses up, and directed them to take their arms and valises into their troop-rooms, place them over their cots, to which they would be told off by their troop sergeant-majors, then to change stable dress, and return to their lines to groom their horses. Thus, the regiment was got into barracks without the slightest difficulty on the morning of the 1st of January, and without any confusion.

The muster rolls from 1st May to 1st January are marked (D), No. 2; (E), No. 3; (F), No. 4; (G), No. 5; (H), No. 6; (I), No. 7; (J), No. 8; (K), No. 9, respectively, signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

The prisoner here states, that although he gratefully receives the suggestion of the Court as to the withdrawal of the protest, which was marked (A), and afterwards withdrawn on that suggestion, yet, on re-consideration, he would wish it to be attached to the Proceedings.

The Court is closed; and, having taken into consideration what the prisoner has urged with regard to the protest, consents to its being recorded.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The protest alluded to, with two enclosures, marked 1 and 2, is marked (L), signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

It is now four o'clock, and the Court adjourns till 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday the 2d day of April 1862.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, the 2d day of April, 1862.

Second Day,
2 April 1862.

At an European General Court Martial, then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,—

Present: the same members as on Tuesday, the 1st day of April 1862.

The Officiating Judge Advocate here submits to the Court a request from the prisoner to place on official record his request to be furnished with copy of the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held at Ahmednuggur in the month of November, of which Colonel Forbes, C.B., was President, and at which he appeared as the accused party; also, copy of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield's minute thereon; also, copy of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's explanations given to the Major General commanding the Mhow division, on his letter of the 26th day of February last, upon which explanation the present charge is framed. All these documents are required to aid him (the prisoner) in his defence, and he makes the application under the authority of Article 82, page 17, of the rules for the guidance of Courts Martial in the Bombay Presidency. It is placed on record accordingly.

Continuation of the Prosecution.

Lieutenant Colonel *T. R. Crawley* appears in Court as Prosecutor, and proceeds to state, on his former Oath:—

I think I have proved, on the best of all possible evidence, viz., documentary evidence bearing the signature of the mustering officer, that I was present on all occasions at muster of the Inniskilling Dragoons from the 1st of May 1861, to the 1st of January 1862, with certain exceptions, which I have specified in my evidence. This comprehends the substance of the first instance of the charge from the commencement: "It is clearly laid down in the Articles of War," down to the words, "your absence on other occasions is as readily proved."

The prisoner here submits to the Court, whether it is competent for him, as the prisoner, to object to the mode in which the prosecutor is endeavouring to prove, that he has falsely and maliciously stated that it is the prosecutor's duty to be present at the mustering of the regiment under his command.

The Court is closed; and, having taken into consideration the prisoner's objection to the style of evidence, the objection is over-ruled.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The Prosecutor continues:—

I now pass on to the consideration of the latter part of the first instance of the charge taken in connexion with the second instance of the charge, with which it is closely bound up. I shall endeavour to prove, in like manner, by documentary evidence, the falsehood of the statements alleged against me.

These documents will be supported in like manner by the signature of the officers responsible for the statement to which they have appended them. The statement I shall first endeavour to disprove will be the second instance of the charge. I produce the duplicate of the adjutant's roll on the monthly muster roll of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, for the three months ending 30th June 1861. I read to the Court the declaration appended to the adjutant's roll for muster, taken at Ahmednuggur, on the 1st of May 1861, which states, "We declare that we were present at the muster for the month ended on the 30th of April 1861, and we do hereby certify that the foregoing muster roll is correct." This declaration is signed by me as commanding officer, and by Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon. I have already produced the signature of the mustering officer to the fact of my having been present at muster on that day. I will produce the mustering officer himself in Court to give oral evidence to that effect in Court, and prove his signature; in like manner, the declaration to the musters for the month ended the 31st of May 1861, which was taken on the 1st of June 1861; as also that for the month of June 1861, taken on the 1st of July 1861; both bear the signatures of myself as commanding officer, and of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon. I hand into Court the original muster roll, together with a certified copy of the certificates and declarations attached to the adjutant's roll for the three months ending the 30th June 1861.

The certified copy is read, compared, and found to be correct, marked (M), signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

I next produce the duplicate of the adjutant's roll for the three months ending the 30th of September 1861. The first muster referred to in that was that for the month ending the 31st of July 1861, and was taken on the 1st of August 1861. I was absent from that muster, as already stated. The declaration for that month is signed "A. Weir, Captain, commanding

manding officer," and also by the Adjutant, Lieutenant Fitzsimon. I may be allowed to say here, that when this muster was presented to me for signature by the adjutant, I refused to sign it because I had not been present on the parade, although I was actually in the Cantonments of Ahmednuggur on that morning. The declaration appended to the muster for the month of August, which was taken on Monday the 2d day of September, is also signed "A. Weir, Captain, commanding officer;" this muster roll was also placed before me for signature by the adjutant, but I refused to sign it because I had not been in command of the parade. The musters for the third month of the quarter, September 1861, was taken on the 1st October 1861; this declaration also bears the signature of Captain Weir as commanding officer. For all of these three months I was absent, as already stated, and therefore I signed none of them; although they were presented to me for signature, I refused to do so. I hand in the adjutant's roll to the Court, with certified copy, for the three months ending 30th September 1861.

The certified copy is read, compared, and found to be correct, marked (N), signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

I next produce the duplicate adjutant's roll for the months of October, November, and December, the minutes for which were taken on the 1st of November 1861, Monday the 2d of December 1861, and the 1st of January 1862. The declarations of all these three months bear my signature as commanding officer. The last-named muster is the one alluded to by Paymaster Smales in the first instance of the charge brought against him, as being the last instance of my absence from muster, at the date of his writing his letter of the 26th February. I think that this documentary evidence, which I shall presently proceed to support by the evidence of witnesses, will amply prove that I have not signed in any of the adjutant's rolls the declaration that I was present at the muster on the occasions on which the prisoner charges me with having been absent. I hand into the Court the adjutant's rolls for the quarter ending 31st of December 1861, together with certified copies of the certificates and declarations attached to the adjutant's roll for that period.

The certified copy is read, compared, and found to be correct, marked (O), signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

The prosecutor here asks permission to be allowed to leave his testimony, as regards the third instance of the charge, until after he has produced evidence to prove the first and second instances.

The Court is closed, and having taken into consideration the request made by the prosecutor, is of opinion that he should give all his testimony as regards each several instance, before he calls in any evidence.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The Prosecutor continues:—

In the third instance of the charge against the prisoner, I am accused of sentiments expressed to the officers of the regiment under my command, which have anything but a conciliatory tendency, and I have expressed my regret that the days of duelling were not in existence. The insinuation contained in this assertion of my having held such language to officers under my command, is so opposed to common sense, as scarcely to call for refutation; certain quarrels, which were the reverse of creditable to the parties concerned, to which I wish to make no further allusion, out of consideration for those parties.

The prisoner here hands in a paper, and submits to the Court that he is accused of having falsely stated that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley made certain remarks regarding duelling. Quarrels antecedent to this, even had such existed, with which he (the prisoner) had nothing whatever to do, is no evidence; and such statements tend to implicate others, and to bias the minds of the Court against him (the prisoner); the prosecutor should be required to bring proof in support of the charge; nothing else.

The Court is closed, and having taken into consideration the prisoner's objection to the prosecutor's evidence, the objection is over-ruled, and the latter part of the remark is considered objectionable and dictatorial.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The Prosecutor continues:—

Certain quarrels, which were the reverse of creditable to the parties concerned, but to which I wish to make no further allusion out of consideration for those parties, had taken place between officers under my command, and had been referred to me for arbitration as their commanding officer. My good offices between them procured a settlement of the matters in dispute without a reference to higher authority. When the matters had been arranged in this manner, I took occasion to observe on the unseemliness and impropriety of such conduct passing between officers of the same regiment, and remarked that when I was a younger man, and when I first entered the service, such matters were settled in a very different way than by appealing to the commanding officer. I informed the disputants that in those days officers settled matters between themselves when they quarrelled, and did not

Second Day,
2 April 1862.

trouble their commanding officers with their disputes. I said, I was almost tempted to wish that those days were still in existence, for that then officers would be restrained, if by no higher notion, by a fear of consequences from the use of gross and improper language towards one another. Such was the substance of my remarks to officers, in, I think, two cases which were brought under my notice; certainly in one. I have no recollection of ever having made use of the word duelling, though doubtless my remarks pointed in that direction; but I submit to the Court that it is one thing to point to what the consequences would have been in former years, and wholly another thing to recommend the adoption of such a course now. My remarks were made merely with a view to the prevention of quarrels among the officers of the regiment, and not to recommend so obsolete a mode of settling them as duelling. I have already, in my opening statement, alluded to the latter part of the 3d Instance of the charge, and I therefore consider it unnecessary to go further into it at present, as I shall require to prove it by evidence, and I do not wish further to occupy the time and attention of the Court.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

Q. If a commanding officer of his regiment is present, and effective with his regiment, and not officially detailed for other duty, or on the sick report, do you not think it is his paramount duty to be present on the muster parade while the regiment is being mustered?—A. Certainly; it is so laid down in the rules for the guidance of paymasters and others.

Do you consider that by the standing orders and regulations of the Army, it is an optional or a compulsory duty for a commanding officer to be present on the muster parade of his regiment, and aid by his presence in the muster of the regiment?—Certainly not optional, if it is an order of the Army. I do not consider the commanding officer can in any way aid the mustering officer beyond by being present as superior officer on that parade.

Are you aware of any standing orders issued in this country by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief of India, regulating the arrangements for the mustering of regiments?—I am aware that there are certain orders on the subject of musters of regiments in India. They are sometimes referred to (but not always) in the brigade or division orders, directing the assembly of regiments for muster. I cannot give the date of them, nor can I recollect their exact purport now.

Are you aware whether there is one established system in this country for all the Presidencies in regard to conducting the muster of regiments?—No; I am not aware of it; there is one order in the explanatory directions for the guidance of paymasters and others which I have always followed, and seen followed in my own regiment wherever I have been; these orders are to be found at pages 13 and 14 of the explanatory directions referred to.

Are you aware that the established regulations in this country in regard to musters is, that commanding officers should be present at the muster parade?—I am aware that it is the regulation everywhere.

Are you aware that it is customary, and that it is done in this country, to issue divisional and brigade orders to the following effect: "Officers commanding regiments, &c., will muster their regiment on the fixed day"?—Yes; I am aware of it.

Have you, since you have commanded the 6th Dragoons, conducted the musters of the regiment strictly in accordance with established regulations?—I consider I have.

Did you command the muster parade on the 1st of May 1861?—I was present on that muster parade in plain clothes. I had arrived at Ahmednuggur from England on the 25th of April, and assumed command of the regiment on that day. I had come up from Bombay to Ahmednuggur in three days; my baggage had only arrived in Bombay a day or two before I left; it had not therefore arrived at Nuggur on the 1st of May, and I was unprovided with undress uniform to attend the muster parade; that was the reason I appeared on parade in plain clothes. I consider myself the commanding officer of that parade equally in plain clothes as if I had been in uniform. All the details of that parade took place under my eye, the same as if I had been in full uniform of the regiment; and I venture to think that no officer or soldier of the regiment would have ventured to disobey an order given by me on that parade.

Are you aware that you ordered a parade by regimental order either on the 28th or 29th April 1861, and that you gave your attendance at that parade in undress uniform?—Certainly not; I ordered a parade on the afternoon of the 27th of April 1861, in full dress, for my inspection for the following Monday, the 29th; that parade was ordered in full dress. I attended it in full dress; I had no undress.

Were you on the muster parade of the 6th Dragoons on the 1st of May 1861, at any time during which the acting paymaster mustered the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file?—Certainly I was. To the best of my recollection, Captain Swindley, the mustering officer, asked my permission to go on with that muster. I recollect the paymaster-sergeant whom I had seen for the first time on that occasion, calling over the names of the men, and my remarking with regard to him what a nice looking young soldier he was.

Were you on the muster parade of the 6th Dragoons on the 1st of January 1862, at any time during which the paymaster mustered the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file?

The prisoner here respectfully submits to the Court whether it is allowable for the prosecutor to have his evidence of yesterday before him for reference. If such is allowed

allowed, he respectfully submits, a contradictory evidence by the same party could not be arrived at.

Second Day,
2 April 1862.

The Court is closed: and having taken into consideration what the prisoner has submitted, is of opinion that if the prosecutor was referring to his evidence of yesterday, he had better answer all future questions without referring to evidence previously given; but he can refresh his memory by reference to any notes he may have taken.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The prosecutor here remarks that he had no evidence of yesterday before him, but what he was referring to was the Regimental Order Book, in order to establish certain dates in his mind.

It being now 4 o'clock, the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock A.M. on Thursday, the 3d day of April 1862.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, the 3d day of April, 1862.

Third Day,
3 April 1862.

At an European General Court Martial, then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: the same members as on Wednesday, the 2d day of April 1862.

Continuation of the Prosecution:

Q. Were you on the muster parade of the 6th Dragoons on the 1st January 1862, at any time during which the paymaster mustered the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file?—A. I was not on the muster parade; I have already stated I was engaged on other duty in the troop rooms and lines on that morning, and I consider I was present at the muster of the regiment in the sense in which it is meant by the regulations of the service.

You stated in your evidence yesterday upon oath that you attended the muster parade, and took command of that parade on the 1st of May 1861, in plain clothes, as it is termed, in consequence of having no undress uniform; you further stated that you did not order a parade on the 28th or 29th of April 1861, ordering an undress parade. I will prove, if you desire it, by almost if not quite the entire regiment of the 6th Dragoons, that you were present on that parade ordered by you on the 29th April, and that you were present at that parade in undress uniform. The parade took place on the 30th April 1861; please explain to the Court the statement you made of taking command of the muster parade on the 1st May 1861 in plain clothes, because you had no undress uniform. The Regimental Order Book proves you ordered the parade, to which you gave the negative, "Certainly not"?

The Court is closed, and having taken into consideration the question handed in by the prisoner, decide that it cannot be allowed in its present form.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Q. Please refer to the Regimental Order Book of the 29th April 1861, ordering an undress parade for the following day—men to stand to their horses: were you, or were you not, present on that parade?—A. I do not recollect being on such parade; I have no distinct recollection of any such parade.

You have stated in your evidence that you called upon Captain Weir to sign himself as commanding officer upon certain musters, not feeling that you were justified in doing so, because you had not commanded the muster parade; you admit therefore, by this evidence, that it is your duty to be present on the muster parade at the muster, and command the parade, otherwise you are not justified in signing the declaration in the Adjutant's Roll. How came you, then, to sign the declaration for the month of January 1862, when you did not command, nor were you on the muster parade, but engaged, as you say, on another duty?—I have stated that I refused to sign the Adjutant's Roll on the 1st of August, because I was not on that parade. I was in the cantonment of Ahmednuggur on that morning, having returned off leave, as already stated. I have also stated that I did not place myself in orders until after the muster took place; therefore Captain Weir was, to all intents and purposes, commanding officer of the regiment up to the time when I resumed the command after muster. I consider, therefore, that it was his duty to sign the Adjutant's Roll, and not mine. So also on the 2d September, I was, as already stated, acting brigadier at Nuggur; and as I was absent upon what I considered other duty, I did not conceive I had any right to sign the muster roll on that occasion either. I have admitted that it is my duty to be present at the muster parade of my regiment when not prevented by duty or any other cause. On the morning of the 1st January 1862, I saw the muster parade of the regiment take place with my own eyes, although not actually present on the parade; I could see the parade from the troop rooms and lines in which I was engaged, and I saw the whole of the troops filed to their lines, as already stated, off that parade. I considered

Third Day,
3 April 1862.

then, and consider now, that I was present at the muster of my regiment on that morning in the sense in which it is meant by the general regulations and orders of the Army; and I felt no compunction whatever, or no hesitation, in signing the declaration in the Adjutant's Roll to that effect.

If you felt no hesitation in signing the declaration in the Adjutant's Roll for the monthly muster for January 1862, without having in any way been present on the muster parade, how do you account for hesitating to do so for July and August 1861, as for those musters you commanded the regiment, drew the command allowance, and transacted all regimental business?

The Court is closed, and having taken into consideration the question put by the prisoner, consider that it is unnecessary.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Q. How do you account for hesitating to sign as commanding officer the Adjutant's Roll for certain months, while you signed the Troop Muster Roll for the same period?—Because the certificates are wholly different; the declaration in the Adjutant's Roll says, that I was actually present in the staff-commissioned officers' muster roll, and in the several troop muster rolls the certificate merely goes to the effect that the staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers were effective for the whole or intermediate time during the muster, as set down against their respective names in the roll; the certificate of the Troop Muster Roll is to a similar effect, and is signed by the captain commanding the troop, and is his certificate, not mine. I merely countersign it as a matter of form.

How do you reconcile this last answer with your evidence on the first day of this trial; you on that occasion produced these very muster rolls in proof of your presence at the muster?—I produced those staff-commissioned and non-commissioned officers' muster rolls in proof that I was declared to be present by the mustering officer; I did not produce them to prove that I was present; on the contrary, I proved that I was declared to be present by the mustering officer on one if not on two occasions, when I was actually absent.

Have you stated to any person, on the evening of the 31st December 1861, that it was not your intention to be present at the muster parade on the following morning?—I have already stated in my evidence that I desired the quartermaster to meet me at the barracks on the morning of the 1st January 1862, and to arrange that the troop sergeant-majors should meet me then. I have no recollection of having mentioned it to any one else; I may have mentioned that it was not my intention to go to parade in the morning to fifty people, but I have no recollection of it.

When you were looking after the comfort of the troops during the morning of the muster of the 1st January 1862, and having ordered the quartermaster and troop sergeant-majors to attend you for that duty, was the quartermaster and were the troop sergeant-majors also absent from the muster?—They must have been absent; they could not have been in two places at the same time. I cannot be sure that they were all there, but I believe them to have been so, as I had ordered they should be.

As you did not attend to the muster of the regiment on the 1st January 1862 personally on the parade, who did command the parade? Did you desire any officer to undertake your duty on that occasion?—Certainly not. In my absence the senior officer on parade would have commanded.

Are you aware that on the morning of the 1st January 1862, when, as you state, you were looking after the comforts of the troops, that the 6th Dragoons waited some time in expectation of seeing you on the parade to be present at the muster?—I am not aware of it; and there is no reason they should have done so.

I am accused of having falsely stated that you made certain remarks regarding duelling; are you prepared to declare solemnly that you never at any time made the remarks referred to in the charge, to either of the following officers, or in their presence: Surgeon Turnbull, Captain Weir, Staff Veterinary Surgeon Poett, Ridingmaster Malone, or myself, the prisoner?—I made the remarks which I admitted to yesterday in my evidence, and am prepared to call upon three persons in whose presence I believe I made them. I certainly did not make use of the words attributed to me in the charge, viz., "That I had expressed my regret that the days of duelling were not in existence."

Be good enough to peruse the latter part of your evidence on the first day on the subject of duelling. You there state "I am almost tempted to wish those days were still in existence," having previously stated that in "those days" officers settled matters between themselves. You go on to say that you have no recollection of having made use of the word duelling, "though doubtless my remarks pointed in that direction." If you did not mean that you regretted that the former plan of settling disputes was not now in existence, what did you mean?—What I did mean was that officers would be careful how they used gross and improper language towards one another if the customs of those days were still in existence; I certainly did not mean to recommend or to advise officers to go out and fight duels.

Did you mean that you regretted that "the custom of those days" was not in existence?—I have already stated that I have not made use of the word "regret" in connexion with the subject. I have stated on oath, to the best of my recollection, the words that I did make use of; either those words, or words to the like effect, which is all that a person can ever swear to in connexion with the language he uses.

Third Day,
3 April 1862.

Question by the Court:

Have you been present at all muster parades of the 6th Dragoons since you assumed command, with the exception of those your absence from which you have explained?—I have been present at all the muster parades of the 6th Dragoons from the first muster after I assumed the command of the regiment, viz., 1st May 1861 up to the last muster on the 1st April 1862, with the exception of the musters of the 1st August, 2d September, 1st October 1861, and the 1st January 1862.

Did you attend any parades of your regiment except the full-dress one on the 29th April, and the muster parade of the 1st May until the arrival of your things from Bombay?—I have no recollection of having attended any parade except the full-dress one on the morning of the 29th April 1861.

Did the Court understand you to say that the quartermaster attended you on the morning of the 1st January 1862, during the time you were attending to the comforts of the troops while the muster was going on?—Yes.

Whereabouts were you when the men filed past you as if in review order on the morning of the 1st January 1862, after the muster was over; and was any one with you when the troops so filed past you?—I have not stated that the troops filed past me; what I stated was that I saw every man and horse of the regiment equally as if they had filed past. I was in the lines, and saw every troop move to its proper lines.

The prosecutor here wishes to make the following correction in his evidence of the second day, 2d April 1862:—

In answer to the first question on the cross-examination, the answer I wish to be recorded is—"That it is laid down in the explanatory directions for paymasters and others, that it is the duty of the commanding officer to be present at the monthly muster; it is not laid down that it is his paramount duty to be present on muster parade. I do not find the word 'parade' used with reference to the commanding officer's presence at the muster, in either the explanatory directions above referred to or in the Articles of War. The commanding officer's presence at the head-quarters of his corps at the time the muster is taken would appear to be all that is contemplated by those orders; *vide* G. O. C. 10th July 1860.

It is now 4 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 11 a.m. on Saturday the 5th day of April 1862.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, the 5th day of April 1862.

Fourth Day,
5 April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial, then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present: the same members as on Thursday the 3d of April 1862.

Continuation of the Prosecution.

Lieutenant Colonel *T. R. Crawley*, the prosecutor, being in Court, requests permission of the Court to be allowed to make the following explanation regarding his evidence on the second day on his former oath. As regards the last question but one on that day, commencing "Are you aware that you ordered a parade by Regimental Order? &c.," my reply to that question was "Certainly not; that I had ordered a parade in Regimental After Orders on the afternoon of the 27th of April 1861 in full dress, the parade to take place on Monday morning following the 29th April 1861; that parade did take place in full dress, and I attended it in full dress." My answer, "Certainly not," applied to that parade, and to no other.

The prisoner respectfully objects to the prosecutor being permitted to amend his former reply to his question in the manner now attempted, as it is a direct contradiction to a former solemn and deliberate affirmation. His question to the prosecutor was, "Are you aware that you ordered a parade, &c., and that you gave your attendance at the parade in undress?"—the prosecutor having previously stated in former evidence that he attended the muster parade on the 1st of May in plain clothes because he had no undress uniform. The prosecutor replies, "Certainly not, I had no undress uniform." This is again followed on the third day, when he (the prisoner) offers to produce the entire regiment to prove that not only had the prosecutor undress uniform, but that he attended a parade in undress uniform anterior to the muster of the 1st of May, when the prosecutor states, confirmatory of his former reply, "I do not recollect having been in such parade. I have no distinct recollection of such parade."

Fourth Day,
5 April 1862.

The Court is closed, and, having taken into consideration the objection submitted by the prisoner, is of opinion that it is competent to any witness to correct his evidence.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The prosecutor resumes his seat in Court.

Second Witness on
the Prosecution.

Major *J. E. Swindley*, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn: Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you Acting Paymaster 6th Dragoons at Ahmednuggur on the 1st May 1861, and in that capacity mustered the regiment on that date?—*A.* Yes; I was acting paymaster on that date, and I did muster the regiment.

Did you see me at the muster parade on that day?—No, I did not.

Does the muster roll of the staff-commissioned and non-commissioned officers now produced bear your signature?—It does (the muster roll is that dated 1st of May 1861, and which is marked C. No. 1).

How comes it that you signed the declaration attached to this muster roll, to the effect that you saw me among the other officers named therein, if you did not see me at the muster parade?—The declaration, as I understand the declaration of the staff roll, is no sort of certificate that I saw Colonel Crawley at the muster, which means the parade. This muster roll is prepared in the regimental orderly-room, signed by the commanding officer and the adjutant, sent to the Pay Office, and afterwards receives my signature, which enables the paymaster (on these three signatures) to draw the pay of the regiment. It means that he was present and effective with the regiment. If "absent" is recorded against any officer's name, he would lose his pay, and have to draw it elsewhere.

The declaration states that you saw me at the time of taking the muster; what is the meaning of "at the time of taking the muster"? Does it mean before the muster parade or afterwards?

The witness objects (with the permission of the Court) to answer this question.

The Court is closed, and, having taken the matter into consideration, decides that the question shall be answered.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Witness.] It is not possible that I could sign the declaration that I saw Colonel Crawley on that parade, when I did not see him, as I said before. My understanding of that declaration is that it means he was present and effective with the regiment. Moreover, there is a reservation in that declaration, "excepting such as are absent or otherwise accounted for."

Does not that reservation, as you call it, mean that you saw all named in that muster roll except those reported absent or otherwise accounted for?—I suppose it does, but not being a paymaster I have given my understanding of the declaration, and my reasons for having signed it.

Have you not acted as regimental paymaster on more than one occasion, and have you not had some experience of the duties of the office?—I have acted on several occasions, but always for very short periods; the longest, I think, a month.

Am I reported in the muster roll of the 1st May as absent or otherwise accounted for, and am I not returned in the distribution return as one lieutenant-colonel present on the muster parade?—You are not reported absent or otherwise accounted for; you are reported present in the distribution return; as I understand it, present with the regiment.

What is the meaning of an officer attaching his signature to a distribution return? Does it not make him responsible that the return is strictly correct; and if I am returned as present on parade in that distribution return and the declaration attached to it, what is the meaning of it but that I was actually present and seen by you, as you state, at the time of taking the muster; in other words, on the muster parade of the regiment?—Yes, it makes him responsible; but, as I said before, I do not understand the distribution return to mean that you were actually present on parade, but present with the regiment.

Do you remember me inspecting the officers' horses at muster parade on the 1st May 1861, and remarking that a grey horse, pointed out to me as your first charger, was a very old horse, and your replying, "Yes, but he is a good one," and that you had received him as a present from Colonel Poole, of your former regiment?—Yes; Colonel Crawley came up to the officers' horses after the whole of the men's names had been called over on the muster parade by the paymaster-sergeant in my presence; and they (the whole of the troops) had left the parade, and gone to water. After the calling over of the men's names and they had been dismissed, I mustered the quartermaster's cattle and followers, and then went on to the officers' chargers; to the best of my recollection, they (the officers' chargers) were detained, seeing Colonel Crawley coming up in that direction. He did make that remark about my grey horse.

How were the troops disposed of on the parade? Were they in column, right or left in front?—They were in column left in front, as far as I can recollect, as I began the muster with Captain Weir's troop.

Cross-examined

Cross-examined by the Prisoner:

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the muster parade of the 6th Dragoons on the 1st May 1861, at any time during which the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file were mustered by you as the acting paymaster?—No, he was not.

Under whose orders were all the details of the muster parade on the 1st May 1861 carried out?—Under Captain Weir's orders.

From whom did you receive your orders to proceed with the muster on the 1st May 1861, and to whom did you report the muster as completed?—I received the orders to proceed from Captain Weir, and reported to the same officer.

When and where did you first see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the morning of the muster of the 1st May 1861?—I first saw him coming towards the officers' chargers in plain clothes. As I stated before, the officers' chargers, to the best of my recollection, were detained for him.

Question by the Court:

Had you, at the time of the conversation about the horse, already mustered the officers' horses or not?—The riding-master musters the officers' chargers; I believe they had been mustered.

How far were the officers' horses standing from where the muster parade took place?—At Nuggur there is a parade ground at one side of the lines, and a parade-ground on the other side; the distance between where the officers' horses were standing and the muster parade-ground was about 200 yards.

Do you mean to say that the regiment was mustered on one side of the lines, and the officers' horses on the other?—Yes, I do.

Was it possible that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley could be present at that muster parade of the non-commissioned officers, rank and file, without your seeing him?—No, quite impossible. I saw him come to the officers' chargers, which was his first appearance that morning at all.

Then on which side of the forage-yard or horse-lines was the regiment, and which the officers' horses, which were nearest to the barrack and hospital?—The regiment was mustered on the other side of the grass yard, where the riding-school was originally carried on, and the officers' chargers were on the pivot flanks of the lines near the hospital, which is the nearest point to Colonel Crawley's house.

Could a person standing at or near the barracks, or near the hospital gate, have seen the regiment on the muster parade?—Yes, he could.

If the regiment was mustered on the side of the forage-yard furthest from the barracks and hospital, were there not some hayricks which would have intercepted the view of a person standing near the barracks, or at the hospital gate?—Yes; they would have intercepted the view from a portion, perhaps the whole, of the barracks, but not (I think) from the hospital gate.

Is the mustering of the officers' chargers part of the muster parade?—Certainly; they were mustered, to the best of my recollection, before Colonel Crawley arrived; as I stated before, they were detained for him.

You have stated the officers' horses were mustered by the riding-master: what do you mean by the riding-master mustering the officers' horses; were there two mustering officers?—The riding-master always does muster the officers' horses, ever since I have been in the 6th Dragoons. The Regimental Order Book, I think, states that the officers' chargers are to be mustered by the riding-master.

Did you see the riding-master muster the horses?—I did.

Was Colonel Crawley present when the horses were mustered?—No, he was not; but after they had been mustered, on seeing Colonel Crawley coming across in that direction, they were formed up in line, at a horse's length interval, for his inspection.

You stated that you believed the horses had been mustered by the riding-master before Colonel Crawley arrived; now, you state positively that they were mustered: which do you mean?—To the best of my recollection, they were mustered before Colonel Crawley arrived.

Whereabouts on the parade-ground were the officers' horses formed up in line by Colonel Crawley's order for his inspection?—In front of the hospital.

How long had you been with the officers' horses after they were mustered, as you say, by the riding-master, before you saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley coming towards them?—I dare say 10 minutes.

[The Witness retires.]

Captain A. Weir, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn: Third Witness on the Prosecution.
Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Were you present at the muster parade of the regiment on the 1st May 1861?—
A. Yes.

Did you see me there on that morning, on the muster parade, at any time?—No.

Do you remember my inspecting the officers' horses on that morning?—Yes, after the muster parade was dismissed.

Fourth Day,
5 April 1862.

Do you remember my inspecting your troop horses, and finding fault with the long hair on their legs, as showing bad grooming, on that morning?—No; you did not inspect any horse belonging to my troop.

Do you recollect your troop filing past me from the parade on that morning, and my going into your horse lines after I had inspected the officers' horses?—Certainly not.

How was I dressed on that morning, the 1st of May 1861?—Colonel Crawley was dressed in plain clothes when I saw him on that morning after parade.

Where did the parade take place, with reference to the horse lines and the forage yard?—It took place on the other side of the haystacks, on a piece of ground where the regiment used to parade, sometimes under the adjutant, and sometimes under the colonel, on the side farthest from the barracks.

Were the officers' horses and the regiment mustered on the same parade-ground?—No.

It is now 4 o'clock, and the Court adjourns untill 11 a.m. on Monday, the 7th day of April 1862.

FIFTH DAY.

Monday, the 7th day of April 1862.

Fifth Day,
7 April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present: the same members as on Saturday, the 5th day of April 1862.

The President here makes the following address, which is recorded in the Proceedings:—

Gentlemen of the Court,

Before proceeding any further with the prosecution, I wish to mention that it has been brought to my notice, that the proceedings of the first three days have been furnished to the sergeant-major of the 6th Dragoons, and publicly read at his quarters to other non-commissioned officers of the regiment, who were assembled for that purpose. I consider this highly improper and irregular on the part of the non-commissioned officers; and, without accusing any one in particular of furnishing the proceedings, I hereby forbid any one attending this Court making the proceedings public until the case is closed, as it must be obvious that such an extraordinary proceeding can only be intended to bias the minds of the witnesses on one side or the other, and thus prejudice the matter under investigation.

The prisoner here hands into Court a protest against the manner in which the prosecutor is collecting evidence.

The Court is closed; and having taken into consideration the prisoner's protest, is of opinion that it shall not be recorded, as it is considered objectionable and irrelevant.

The Court is opened, and foregoing decision is read.

Continuation of Prosecution:

Third Witness on
the Prosecution re-
called.

Captain *A. Weir*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former Oath.

Q. Do you acknowledge the signatures attached to the declaration to the Adjutant's Roll, now produced, for the musters taken on the 1st August, 2nd September, and 1st October 1861, together with those attached to the certificates at the end of the roll, to be your signatures?—A. Yes, I do. (The declaration and certificates are shown to the witness, a certified copy of which is marked N, and already attached to the proceedings).

Why did you sign these declarations for those months, and for the quarterly certificates?—Because I was present on parade when the muster was taken. Colonel Crawley was acting brigadier for the months of July and August, I think, and Colonel Crawley went on leave sometime at the end of September, I think. I was the next senior officer.

Can you state anything relative to the musters taken successively from the 1st of June 1861 to 1st January 1862, regarding my presence at or absence from musters?—Yes, I can. Colonel Crawley was not present at the muster parade on the 1st of June. After waiting a considerable time on parade, I requested the adjutant to ride over to Colonel Crawley to know what I was to do at the parade. I received a message from him, through the adjutant, to say that I was to go on with the muster; that he (the colonel) was not coming. I did so. Colonel Crawley was present on the 1st July for muster for the month of June. I am almost certain he was not present at muster on the 1st August, and on the 2d September he was on leave. The 1st October I do not recollect. Colonel Crawley was present at muster on the 1st November. He was also present on the 1st December. The colonel was absent from muster on the 1st January 1862. After waiting a considerable time on that parade, Major Thesiger came to me, and asked me what I thought he should do,

Fifth Day,
7 April 1862.

do, as the morning was cold. I advised him to wait a little longer, as the Colonel, perhaps, might come. After waiting some time longer, Major Thesiger ordered Captain Smales to go on with the muster. This took place in front of my troop. The paymaster then took the muster of my troop, and the followers belonging to it. As the troops were mustered in succession they filed to water, and afterwards to their lines.

Did you see me in the barracks or horse lines at any time during the morning of the 1st January 1862, after the muster parade; and what was I doing when you saw me?—To the best of my recollection, I saw Colonel Crawley riding with Dr. Turnbull and the regimental quartermaster, on this side of the barracks, close to where the orderly-room was some time ago.

How long was this after the troops had filed to the lines, and picketed their horses?—To the best of my recollection, about half-an-hour. The men had been dismissed, or I could not have left stables; I am alluding to when my own troop was dismissed from stables.

Did you march up with your troop the whole way from the camp and from the watering-troughs, after the horses had been watered?—No.

Then who marched into the lines in command of the troop that morning?—The troop marched into lines under the command of a non-commissioned officer; I am not certain who it was. After the parade was over, I allowed my troop sergeant-major, at his request, to fall out, as he had a lot of work to do; to the best of my recollection Sergeant Gilland marched them up.

Had your sergeant-major not been ordered, along with the other sergeant-majors, to attend at the barracks that morning, to be ready to hand them over to the troop on its arrival from camp; and was he not there when the troop marched into the lines?—I have no recollection of any order of the sort; to the best of my recollection, the troop sergeant-major was there when the troop arrived.

Did you hear any order given by or from me, about the saddles being stripped of the arms and accoutrements taken in by the soldiers and placed on or over the cots, which would be pointed out by the troop sergeant-majors?—I think I heard such an order from my troop sergeant-major.

Have you signed the declarations in the Adjutant's Roll for any month between the mustering of the 1st May 1861 and the 1st April 1862, which was the last muster taken, except those to which you have acknowledged your signature?—I do not recollect having done so.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner:

Were all the details of the muster parade of the 1st May 1861 conducted under your sole orders, and was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the muster parade at any time while the muster was being taken by the acting Paymaster on that day?—The whole of the muster was taken under my direction. I did not see Colonel Crawley at all that morning until after the parade was dismissed, when he was looking at the officers' chargers.

Were all the details of the muster parade of the 1st June 1861 conducted under your sole orders, and was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley at the muster parade at any time while the muster was being taken by the Paymaster on that day?—The whole of the muster was taken under my directions. I do not recollect seeing Colonel Crawley at all on that morning; he was certainly not near the parade.

Were the details of the muster parade of the 1st January 1862 directly or indirectly, carried on under the personal superintendence or in the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, or was he present on that parade at any time during the muster parade?—Certainly not.

Was your troop sergeant-major present with you on the muster parade on the 1st January 1862, during the entire time your troop was being mustered; or was he in the barracks and absent from the muster parade, looking after the comfort of the troops?—He was present with me during the whole of the muster, and at his request I allowed him to fall out.

Did you see the quartermaster on the muster parade on the morning of the 1st January 1862, and to the very best of your knowledge was he not present on the muster parade during the entire time I mustered the regiment?—Yes, I saw the quartermaster on the parade; but I do not know whether he was there the whole time or not.

Did your troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley when they proceeded to their lines from the muster parade, on the 1st January 1862; or did Lieutenant Colonel Crawley see your troop in a body, in any way, to your knowledge, between the time of leaving the muster parade until the horses were picketed?—No.

Were you standing on the parade on the morning of the 1st January 1862, in conversation with me, when we were waiting in expectation of the arrival to muster of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, and did you hear any officer address me on the subject of the Lieutenant Colonel's absence: if you did, state what took place?—Yes, I was. I heard an officer say to the Paymaster that it was a shame to be keeping us here so long in the cold (meaning the officers of the regiment); that he knew he was not coming on parade, as the Colonel had told him (that officer) so the night before.

Looking at the situation of the muster parade at Mhow, can it be possible, if you are up in the barracks or in the troop lines, that you can correctly take cognisance of what would be going on on the muster parade?—I should say not; you might see a body of men.

Fifth Day,
7 April 1862.

Did you receive the command allowance, command the regiment, or transact the regimental business, for the months of July and August 1861?—No; I did nothing of the sort.

If you did not command the regiment, receive the command allowance, or transact the regimental business, why did you sign the Adjutant's Roll for those months?—For the reasons already stated.

Did Major Thesiger make any remark to you in my hearing regarding Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's absence from the muster parade on the morning of the 1st January 1862; if he did, please state it?—Yes; Major Thesiger did make a remark. He said, "I don't think the Colonel considers it necessary to be on muster parades," or words to that effect.

Question by the Court :

Did you see the officers' chargers mustered on the 1st May 1861?—Yes, I did.

Were the officers' chargers mustered on the 1st May 1861, before or after Colonel Crawley's arrival?—Before; they were detained on parade when the Colonel was seen coming.

You have stated that your troop did not file past Colonel Crawley in going to their lines on the 1st January 1862, nor did he see your troop in any way in a body to your knowledge before the horses were picketed. How could you have any knowledge of such a circumstance when you admitted you did not march your troop to the lines?—Because I never lost sight of my troop until it was in the lines.

Why did you not sign the Adjutant's Roll for the 1st May 1861, you being the senior officer on the muster parade; you having done so for the 1st July, 1st August, and 2d September, when Colonel Crawley was absent?—I was told by the Adjutant that the Colonel had requested or ordered me to sign the Adjutant's Roll for those three months; I was not asked to do so for the 1st May, nor were the rolls presented to me for signature.

Did you not go home to change your dress from marching-order to stable dress on the 1st January 1862, during the time the troops were marching up to the lines from the Court?—No.

By whom were the officers' chargers mustered on the 1st May 1861?—By myself and Major (then Captain) Swindley; they were all reported present by the riding-master, who had assembled them.

Did you remain in the lines in full marching-order dress during the whole time the stable duties were being carried forward on the 1st January 1862?—I have no recollection of either quitting the lines or changing my dress up to the time I left stables.

[The Witness withdraws.]

Lieutenant and Adjutant *T. J. Fitzsimon*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons is called into Court and duly sworn; Examined by the Prosecutor:

Fourth Witness on
the prosecution.

Q. Were you at the muster parade of the regiment at Nuggur on the 1st May 1861; and if so, did you see me there at any time during the muster, and where?—I was at the muster parade on the 1st May 1861. I remember seeing Colonel Crawley on the place where the officers' chargers were mustered.

How far were the officers' chargers from the flank of the columns when you saw me, and was it before the regiment was mustered or afterwards that you saw me with the officers' chargers?—I cannot exactly say how far it was from where the regiment was mustered; I think about 200 yards: to the best of my recollection, it was after the regiment had been mustered.

Do you recollect coming to my house that morning to tell me the regiment was on parade, and my telling you that the muster should proceed, and not to wait for me, as I should be down immediately after you?—I recollect having gone to Colonel Crawley's house one morning to ask him something about a parade, but cannot distinctly state whether it was on the 1st May or not.

Did you give Captain Weir the order to proceed with the muster on the 1st May 1861, or did he commence before you arrived at the column and directed him to proceed with it?—To the best of my recollection, one morning he (Captain Weir) commenced the parade before I gave him the order to commence; to the best of my recollection it was a muster parade. Also, to the best of my recollection, another morning I told him to commence the parade.

How was the column formed on the 1st May 1861, and where were the officers' horses with respect to the column, and with reference to the forage yard and road which led past and in front of the hospital?—The column was with the left rear, near the corner of the haystack farthest from the horse lines, formed up, I think, in quarter-distance columns, and at the farthest side from the hospital. The officers' horses were mustered between the hospital and the haystack.

Was the left flank of the column next the hedge of the forage yard, or was the right flank; and was the column formed right or left in front?—The left flank of the column was next the stackyard, and the column was formed left in front, facing the then artillery barracks.

Do you remember the muster of the subsequent months, from 1st June 1861 to 1st January 1862; and do you remember if I was present at, or absent from, any of the musters during that time?—I have but a slight recollection of the musters which took place

place at Nuggur. As regards who was present and who was not, I recollect Colonel Crawley was present at all the musters at which I have been at at Mhow. I recollect having seen Colonel Crawley at different musters, but cannot recollect the musters of what months. I recollect a muster that was held between the hospital and the haystack, close to the road which passed our barracks to the main road. Colonel Crawley was present on that parade. I cannot swear whether it was the muster of the 1st June or not, but it is my opinion that it was either June or July; I recollect distinctly another muster that took place by the water troughs, at which I distinctly recollect Colonel Crawley was present; but as general parades in watering order were of frequent occurrence, I cannot distinctly state who were present and who were not.

Do you recollect the regiment parading for muster on the 1st July 1861, on the side of the forage yard furthest from the barracks; and do you recollect an officer of the regiment being at the orderly room after muster, to be spoken to by me on that morning?—I recollect a muster held at the far side of the stackyard from the hospital. I also recollect an officer being spoken to at the orderly room on the morning of a parade, but I have not a distinct recollection whether it was the morning of the muster parade of the 1st July or not. It must have been, however, something about that time.

It is now 4 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock, A.M., on Tuesday the 8th day of April 1862.

Fifth Day,
7 April 1862.

SIXTH DAY.

Tuesday, the 8th day of April 1862.

Sixth Day,
8 April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial, then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: the same Members as on Monday, the 7th day of April 1862.

Continuation of the Prosecution.

Lieutenant and Adjutant *T. J. Fitzsimon*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Fourth Witness on
the prosecution re-
called

Examined by the Prosecutor:

Q. Do you recollect being at my house at Nuggur on Saturday the 27th April 1861, and my telling you that Brigadier Hobson had informed me he was going to take the inspection of the regiment, and would do so as soon as I could appear in uniform?—*A.* I have no recollection of it at present.

Do you recollect my saying that I was most anxious to see the regiment on parade, but that I had only my full dress uniform with me, and had no sword or belt to appear in on parade?—To the best of my recollection I remember Colonel Crawley having said that all his uniform had not arrived, but that he had brought his full dress uniform with him; I cannot now recollect Colonel Crawley having expressed the wish to see the regiment on parade.

Do you recollect my asking you to lend me a sword and belt, or to borrow them for me, and that if you could I would have a full dress parade on the following Monday morning, the 29th April?—I recollect Colonel Crawley asking me to lend or get him a sword, I also got him a girdle; as well as I recollect it was for the full dress parade that took place on the 29th April 1861.

Did you not lend me a sword and belt, and did not I wear them at the full dress parade on the 29th April?—I lent Colonel Crawley a sword and belt, and remember having seen him wear the sword, but cannot state exactly on what occasion. It must, however, have been for the full dress parade; as to the best of my recollection it was for that purpose he borrowed it.

Did you not send for your sword and the belt on the following day, the 31st April, and was it not sent back to you by my servant?—The sword was brought back to me, but I cannot say on what date; the belt, which did not belong to me, was not returned for some time after.

Do you recollect my borrowing your sword a second time after it had been then returned, for the purpose of appearing on a marching order parade on or about the 3d of May 1861?—I only recollect Colonel Crawley having borrowed my sword once.

Are you aware that I wrote a letter, now copied in the Letter Book, No. 300, on the morning of the 25th April 1861, the day I arrived at Nuggur, reporting my arrival, and stating that I could not wait upon the Brigadier personally to report my arrival, as my uniforms had not arrived?—I am aware that there is a letter to that effect in the Letter Book; I think it is No. 300.

Did you not state to me when I first received Paymaster Smales, letter of 26th February last, and was asking you questions about it, that you perfectly recollected my being at the parade on the 1st May in plain clothes, and that you remembered my telling you on the evening of the 30th April that I had not any uniform to attend the parade on the following morning?—I cannot recollect the exact words I made use of. I may not have expressed myself well; but I cannot have stated that I saw Colonel Crawley when the troops were paraded, as I did not see him until I went to where the officers' chargers were mustered.

Sixth Day,
3 April 1862.

I remember having told Colonel Crawley that I remember his having said to me that his uniform had not arrived. I also recollect his having spoken to me about the muster of the 1st May 1861, I think on the day preceding it, and have some idea that he then mentioned to me that he had not his uniform; but I am not prepared to swear that it was on that evening.

What is your idea of a parade; and is, or is not, the muster of the officers' horses a portion of the parade for the muster of the regiment?—Certainly; I think it is.

Are the declarations of the Adjutant's Roll now produced for the 1st of May, 1st of June, and 1st of July, signed by you, and did you not lay them before me for my signature?—They are signed by me; I must also have laid them before Colonel Crawley for his signature.

The declarations are here shown to the witness, certified copies of which are marked (M), and already attached to the proceedings.

If you considered that I was not present at the muster parade of the 1st May, why did you lay that declaration before me for signature, and why did you sign the declaration yourself to the fact of our having been both present at the muster parade for that month if you considered I was not present at the muster?—I laid the Adjutant's Roll before Colonel Crawley for signature, as it is necessary that it should be signed by the commanding officer. I signed it myself, having been present on those parades, to the best of my recollection, and as it also requires the signature of the adjutant, nor could it have passed through my mind at the time of signing the muster roll whether Colonel Crawley was present or absent.

Do the declarations to the Adjutants' Roll for 1st August, 2d September, and 1st October now produced, also bear your signature and that of Captain Weir?—They do.

The declarations are here shown to the witness, a certified copy of which is marked (N.), and already attached to the proceedings.

Why were the musters of the 1st August, 2d September, and 1st October, signed by Captain Weir, and not by me?—Because Colonel Crawley desired me to have them signed by Captain Weir.

Did I not refuse to sign them, and why did I refuse to do so?—Colonel Crawley did refuse to sign them; to the best of my recollection Colonel Crawley refused to sign the muster roll of the 1st August, as he only returned the evening before from leave of absence, and had not again taken command of the regiment. On the morning of the 1st August, before the muster took place; I think his reason for not signing the muster roll of the 2d of September was, that he (Colonel Crawley) was acting brigadier, and he did not sign the muster roll of the 1st October, as I think he was on leave of absence.

Are not the signatures, as adjutant to the musters, taken on the 1st November and 1st December 1861, and 1st January 1862, yours?—They are.

The musters or adjutants' rolls are here shown to the witness, certified copies of which are marked (O), and already attached to the proceedings.

Were you present at the muster parade on the 1st of January 1862?—No; I was sick.

Why then did you sign the declaration that you were present at muster?—I did not perceive until the other day, when signing the copies of the muster rolls by order of Colonel Crawley, that I had put my signature to the muster roll for January 1862; the only way I can account for it is, that having come off the sick list on the 5th or 6th January, I was obliged to have all the English returns ready for the commanding officer's signature by the 8th, which was, I think, the day on which I laid them before him; and as it was usual in the regiment that the adjutants' roll was signed at the end of each quarter for the three months preceding, I must, by mistake or over-sight, have signed my name for the month of January 1862, as well as for those of November and December 1861; had it come to my memory that I was not on that parade, I certainly should not have put my name to the muster roll.

Do you recognise the signature to the certificates that the muster of the regiment for the month ending 30th April 1861, was taken at Ahmednuggur on the 1st May to be paymaster Smales' handwriting, and was he present at that muster parade on that morning as mustering officer; so that he could certify to that fact?

The Court is closed, and having taken into consideration the question put by the prosecutor, it is disallowed, as being irrelevant.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Do you consider, from your knowledge of my mode of transacting official business, that I would place my signature to a certificate or declaration that I considered or believed to be not strictly true, and have I ever signed any returns or other documents laid before me by you, without the most minute examination of them to satisfy myself of their correctness?—I certainly do not think Colonel Crawley would place his signature to a certificate or declaration which he considered not to be true; and he has seldom signed any returns or documents laid before him by me, without going through them in a most minute manner.

Do you recollect an order I issued on the 15th June, holding officers commanding troops responsible for the accuracy of all statements, &c., signed by them?—(Order read) Yes, I do.

Cross-examined

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

Sixth Day,
8 April 1862.

Were all the details of the muster parade on the 1st May 1861, carried on under the personal superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?—A. I did not see Colonel Crawley carrying on the details of the muster of the troops on the 1st May 1861.

Have you ever brought to the notice of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley that it was his duty, or that it was proper that he, as the commanding officer of the regiment, should be present on the muster parade, while the muster was being taken by the paymaster?—Never to my knowledge; but in answer to a question from Colonel Crawley, I said, “I did not consider it absolutely necessary he should be on the muster parade”; or words to that effect.

Examined by the Court.

Who mustered the officers’ horses on the 1st May 1861, and did you see them mustered?—It must have been the acting paymaster; I saw all the officers’ horses that were on parade.

Did Colonel Crawley arrive before or after the officers’ horses were mustered?—I cannot say exactly, whether Colonel Crawley arrived before or after the horses were reported by the riding master to the mustering officer as being present; he might have been there some time before, but I did not see him.

Has Colonel Crawley been in the habit of attending musters since he has joined the regiment, unless engaged on other duties, or official occupation?—I have seen Colonel Crawley on so many parades, I really cannot swear whether he was absent from any muster parades, except as to what I have already stated, viz., that I did not see him on the 1st May, until after the troops had been mustered.

[The Witness withdraws.

Lieutenant W. Bennett, of Her Majesty’s 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Fifth Witness on the prosecution.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. WERE you at the muster parade of the 1st May 1861, and did you see me there during the time the roll of the troops was being called, in the vicinity of the column?—A. I was at the muster parade, and I did see Colonel Crawley there during the time the roll of the troops was being called.

How far was I from the column, and whereabouts in regard to the column, in front of it, or on the left flank?—As far as I can recollect, towards the left-front of the column, and close to it.

Did I appear to be looking at the details of the muster as it was being taken; that is, to be observing the calling of the roll, and the filing of the troops to water afterwards?—I recollect, with reference to the filing of the troops to water, the remarks made by Colonel Crawley about the appearance of the horses, and the length of the hair, and so on, about their legs. The Colonel might have been present at the calling of the roll without my seeing him; I was paying attention to the filing of the men.

Do you recollect how I was dressed on the morning of the muster parade of the 1st May 1861; was I in plain clothes or in uniform?—For several days after the Colonel arrived I distinctly recollect his appearance at stables in plain clothes, but I cannot say for certain how he was dressed on the muster parade of the 1st May 1861.

Did you see me in uniform, except at a full dress parade, after I arrived on the 25th April, and before the muster parade of the 1st May?—To the best of my recollection, no.

Do you recollect the full dress parade on the 29th April, and do you recollect any other parade between it and the muster parade of the 1st of May?—I do recollect the full dress parade, but am not sure of the date; it was before the muster, and I do not recollect any other under Colonel Crawley before the muster.

Have you any recollection of any of the muster parades after the 1st May 1861 until the 1st January 1862; taking them in succession, month by month, can you state whether I was present or absent from any of them?—On the 1st of June I was away in charge of the invalids at Lolabuthkans Tomb. I can recollect Captain Weir taking the muster, to the best of my belief, two or three times, as he was captain of my troop, between the 1st of June and December, and I believe that the Colonel was present at the remainder; but I am unable to state positively myself, as I have sometimes come in from target practice after the muster has been taken; on the 1st January 1862 I was on the sick report.

Do you recollect my going into the horse lines of Captain Weir’s troop, of which you were subaltern, and speaking about the long hair on the horses’ legs, after the muster of the 1st May?—I recollect perfectly.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

Be so good as to peruse the regimental order [here produced], and copy of brigade order, both dated 30th April 1861, the former detailing you as a member of a Board, at six a.m., on the 1st May; state to the Court whether you attended that Board?—I was member of a Board when I first went to Nuggur, but I don’t recollect attending this particular one; the only one I can recollect having been on, was one on which Captain Stevenson, of the Artillery, was president, and Lieutenant Stevenson, of the 6th Dragoons, was a member.

Sixth Day,
8 April 1862.

How can you account for your being on muster parade when ordered on committee duty?
—I have no recollection of the committee duty, but I recollect the parade.

You have sworn you were on the muster parade on the 1st May 1861, are you now prepared to swear that you were not on the committee, ordered by regimental order, to assemble at 6 A.M., on the morning of the muster parade?—To the best of my recollection, I was not.

Examined by the Court.

At what hour did you go to muster parade, and when did you come away on the 1st May?—To the best of my belief I was there when it began, and I did not come away until very late.

Did you see the officers' horses mustered on the 1st May 1861?—I saw the officers' horses being led in a ring on the muster morning; this was after the muster parade; I did not see them mustered.

Was Colonel Crawley present at that muster of officers' horses?—I don't recollect seeing him.

Is it possible you could have attended both the committee and parade?—I could not without hurrying, and I do not recollect attending both.

How was the muster parade drawn up on the 1st May 1861?—Open files, left in front, facing the Artillery Sheds.

What troop was in front?—H. troop, Captain Weir's, the troop I belong to; I recollect that from having had to call the troop to attention on seeing the veterinary surgeon, whom I had not seen before, and mistaking him for the Colonel.

When did the veterinary surgeon, Mr. Poett, join the 6th Dragoons?—A few days before the muster parade for the month of April; I had never seen him before; it was the arrangements on the collar that drew my attention to him.

Are muster parades mounted or dismounted?—The men stand to their horses dismounted; they come on to the parade mounted.

As regards your troop, in what position were you placed when you saw the Colonel?—In the right-front of my troop.

[The Witness retires.]

It is now 4 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock, A.M., on Friday, the 11th day of April 1862.

Seventh Day.
11 April 1862.

SEVENTH DAY.

Friday, the 11th day of April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: the same Members as on Thursday, the 8th day of April 1862.

Continuation of the Prosecution.—Lieutenant *W. Bennett*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, comes into Court, and being on his former oath:

Fifth Witness on
the prosecution
re-called.

REQUESTS permission of the Court to be allowed to make the following explanation as regards his evidence given on Tuesday last, the 8th day of April 1862: "Since giving my evidence on Tuesday last, I have looked into the Regimental Order book, and perceive that there is a parade ordered for the 30th April 1861, of which I have not the slightest recollection, as I stated in my evidence. I also find that I was detailed for a Treasury Board in regimental orders of the 30th April for the 1st of May, of which Board I have not the least remembrance either, as also stated in my evidence, but as it was in black and white, and in brigade as well as regimental orders, I telegraphed to Nuggur to find out who were the members who signed the paper, and found that I was one, and so conclude that I was present at the Treasury on the 1st May, as I do not recollect the papers being brought to me for signature; but as both these parades were in general watering order on two consecutive days, a thing of very rare occurrence, and both exactly alike, with the exception of the roll-call, I think I may have been mistaken in the day; that is, that I may have mistaken the general watering parade of the 30th April for the muster parade of the 1st May. I should not have spoken so positively as to my presence at that parade had I not noticed many little circumstances which made an impression on my mind at the time. At the distance of a year in time, one can only depose to facts upon the best of one's belief, and that was all I meant to do, or rather all I consider that I could do, after such a length of time. I would, therefore, beg the Court either to allow me to qualify my answers to the questions put to me on Tuesday last, with that expression, viz., 'to the best of my belief,' or to allow me to extract my evidence altogether with reference to the muster parade of the 1st May 1861."

The Prisoner here hands into Court a protest against the explanation offered by the witness.

Seventh Day:
11 April 1862.

The Court is closed, and having taken into consideration the explanation offered by Lieutenant W. Bennett, the fifth witness on the prosecution, as to his evidence given on Tuesday last, the 8th April, consider it perfectly satisfactory, as, owing to the long time that has elapsed, the Court is of opinion that the witness mistook the parade of the 30th April for that of the 1st May.

As regards the prisoner's protest the Court declines to receive it.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

[The Witness retires.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon, *A. Poett*, doing duty with Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. WERE you at the parade for muster of the Inniskilling Dragoons on the 1st May 1861, and if so, did you see me there at any time near the place where the troops were being mustered?—*A.* Yes, I was; I did see Colonel Crawley on the parade ground, close to where the troops were mustered. Sixth Witness on the prosecution.

Were you at Munster on the several succeeding months, from 1st June 1861 to 1st January 1862, and state if you saw me there on any occasion of muster between those dates?—To the best of my recollection, I saw the Colonel at muster on the morning of the 1st June; I saw him on the 1st July; I did not see him on the 1st August or 2d September, or 1st October. I saw him on the muster on the 1st November at Nuggur. I saw him on the muster of the 2d December at the camp Bodur, on the line of march; and on the 1st January 1862 I saw him in the vicinity of the muster ground, on the present horse lines, superintending with the quartermaster the picketing of the line horses.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

When you saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley in the horse lines, on the 1st January 1862, in company with the quartermasters, was that before or after muster parade was concluded?—It was after I left the muster parade; the horses were then coming up from muster, in heavy marching order; the muster parade was taken in close proximity to the rear of my sick stables; that is to say, some hundreds of yards distant, and not exactly in the rear.

Did you, while you were on the muster parade on the 1st January 1862, see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the parade at any time during which I mustered the regiment?—No, I did not.

Examined by the Court.

Are you quite sure that you saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the 1st July at muster?—I am quite sure, to the best of my recollection; it is a long time since. I may add, that these were Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's special parades for the inspection of the horses which I had to attend, and the only parades I attended; I mean the only parades I had to attend for the inspection of the horses.

When you saw Colonel Crawley on the muster parade of the 1st May 1861 was it at the beginning or the end of that parade; also at what distance was Colonel Crawley from the regiment when you saw him, and what was his dress?—It was at the end of that parade I saw Colonel Crawley, to the best of my belief, about 60 or 70 yards' distance from where the regiment had been formed up; the Colonel was in plain clothes.

Did you see him inspect the officers' chargers on the morning?—I did.

[The Witness retired.

Captain *R. W. Renshaw*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. WERE you at muster parade on the 1st May 1861, and did you see me on the parade at any time during the parade, near the place where the troops were mustered?—*A.* I was at the muster parade on the 1st May 1861; I did see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley; I saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on his horse on the ground when the parade was going on; I should say about 60 or 70 yards from the left flank of the column. I also saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley when the officers' chargers were being mustered, and recollect his dismounting from his horse, and looking at each of the chargers separately. Seventh Witness on the prosecution.

Do you recollect how I was dressed on that morning?—Yes, Colonel Crawley was dressed in plain clothes.

Were you at muster on the several succeeding months from the 1st June 1861 to the 1st January 1862, and state if you saw me there on any occasions of muster between those dates?

Seventh Day.
11 April 1862.

—I was present, to the best of my recollection, at every muster within those dates except two; I was present at the muster on the 1st June, and recollect the troops filing past Colonel Crawley, first right in front, then left in front. On the 1st July I was on a brigade Board, counting out public money, and therefore was not on muster parade; on the 1st August, to the best of my recollection, Colonel Crawley was on leave at Poona; on the 2d September I recollect Colonel Crawley was acting brigadier at Ahmednuggur; on the 1st October, I was again upon a brigade Board, counting out public money; on the 1st of November I recollect the regiment being mustered after field day on the ground close to the church, at Ahmednuggur, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was present; on the 2d December 1861, the regiment was mustered at Bodur, on the line of march, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was present and inspected my own troop; on the 1st January 1862 the regiment paraded for muster in full marching order, and marched from the ground where it had been encamped at Mhow into the horse lines; I saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley at the head of the horse lines watching the troop file in, and making arrangements for the ground they were to occupy and be picketed on.

The Prisoner declines cross-examining, and the Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

Captain *R. J. Garnett*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Eighth Witness on
the prosecution.

Q. WERE you present at the muster on the 1st January 1862 at Mhow; did you see me at any time during that morning, and, if so, where?—*A.* I was present at the muster on the 1st January 1862 at Mhow; the muster was taken down on the ground where the tents were when we were encamped. Colonel Crawley was not down when the horses and men were paraded, and the names called over, but when we marched up to the lines I saw Colonel Crawley in the lines of A. troop; he was with the quartermaster; I saw the troops file past him, and he gave some order to the men about going down to fetch up their black bags; A. troop lines are on the right, and nearest to the place where the muster was taken; from that place I think you can see the whole of the ground where the men were being paraded.

The Prisoner declines cross-examining, and the Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

The Court adjourns for half an hour to wait for a witness.

The Court is opened.

Quartermaster *Charles Woodin*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Ninth Witness on
the prosecution.

Q. WERE you present with the regiment at Mhow on the 1st January 1862, and, if so, did you see me on that morning, and where?—*A.* I was present with the regiment at Mhow on the 1st January 1862; I saw the Colonel at the barracks, where I met him by appointment.

What was the object of your meeting me by appointment at the barracks that morning?—To receive several directions from the Colonel with regard to the quartering of the different troops.

Did you accompany me from the barracks into the horse lines as the troops filed into them from the muster parade?—I accompanied the Colonel into the horse lines while the troops were in the act of filing into the lines.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

Did you receive orders from Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the evening of the 31st December 1861, to acquaint the adjutant that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley wanted the whole of the troop's sergeant-majors to attend him in the barracks on the morning of the 1st January 1862, instead of their attending the muster parade?—No, I did not.

The Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

Seventh Day.
11 April 1862.

No. 649.—Sergeant *John Ferris*, A. Troop, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. WERE you at muster on the 1st May 1861, at Ahmednuggur; did you see me there; and, if so, was I at or near the place where the regiment was being mustered that morning? —A. Yes, I was at muster on the 1st May 1861; I did see Colonel Crawley at the distance of between 50 or 60 yards to the left front of the regiment, during the time that the regiment had been mustered; I afterwards saw him when the troop to which I belong was filing away to water; I saw him filing round the circle, where the officers' chargers had been collected for muster. Tenth Witness on the prosecution.

The Prisoner declines cross-examining.

Examined by the Court.

How was Colonel Crawley dressed on the parade of the 1st May 1861?—A. He had a white hat and a greyish coat; mounted on a brownish horse.

Did you see Colonel Crawley at the beginning or the end of the muster parade for the 1st May 1861, and were you in the front or rear of the column?—I saw him when the T. troop was filing away to water after having been mustered. The other men had been talking about him, saying he had been sitting on his horse, and called my attention to him; I did not see him before that; I was in rear of the column. The H. troop was in front, so it was the third troop from the front that was filing off.

[The Witness retires.

No. 479.—Private *W. B. Stewardson*, A. Troop, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. WERE you at muster on the 1st May 1861. Did you see me there, near the column, whilst the muster was going; if so, state what I was doing?—A. Yes, I was at muster on the 1st May 1861. I did see Colonel Crawley there, on the left front of the column, at about 20 or 30 yards distance from it, as far as I can recollect. When I first saw Colonel Crawley, he was approaching the column at or about that distance; then Captain Weir's troop was filing off to water; the Colonel remained there for some time. During the time the left wing was filing to water, when the troop I belonged to was filed to water, I saw him (the Colonel) go towards the officers' horses. I saw him again, on or about the same ground, when I returned to the lines; he was in plain clothes, with a white hat, and rode a dark-coloured horse. Eleventh Witness on the prosecution.

Were you at muster on the 1st January 1862, and did you see me any time that morning, and where?—I was at muster on the 1st January 1862; I saw Colonel Crawley at the bottom of the A. troop lines; he then ordered the troop to fall in, and we marched down to the camp for our black bags.

The prisoner here complains, with respect, that by the court's previous decision in regard to his not being allowed to cross-examine a witness for the prosecution other than upon the actual evidence given, he is debarred of his legal right to cross-examine in the usual manner, as laid down, and hence he is placed at a great disadvantage in regard to the prosecutor.

The Court is closed; and, having taken into consideration the prisoner's complaint, is of opinion that, in accordance with the rule laid down in para. 174, page 31, rules for the guidance of courts martial, the prisoner should only cross-examine on such matter as has been already introduced, leaving any new matter for his defence. The Court, however, leaves it optional with the prisoner to cross-examine, in whatever manner he deems best for himself, provided he does not digress too much from the point.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is communicated to the prisoner.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

Had you seen Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley previous to this morning; when and where? —Yes; I saw him on the 29th of April, at a full-dress parade.

Did you see Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, at any time during the muster parade, on the 1st January 1862, on the parade, while the men's names were being called over?—I do not remember seeing him.

The Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

Seventh Day.
11 April 1862.

No. 47.—Sergeant *E. Mills*, E. Troop, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Twelfth Witness on
the prosecution.

Q. WERE you at muster on the 1st May 1861, and do you recollect to have seen me there on that morning; if so, where was I with reference to the column which was being mustered?—*A.* I was at muster on the 1st May 1861. I saw Colonel Crawley, about 50 yards to my left front, when I was taking the E. troops to water; I was in charge of the troops at the time.

How was I dressed on that morning, and did you see me after the muster was over, at or near the officers' horses?—The Colonel was dressed in a light suit altogether, with a white hat, on a dark horse. When I filed the troop back from water, he (Colonel Crawley) was in the centre, and the horses were circling round him.

Did you see me at Mhow on the 1st January 1862, and if so, where, and what was I doing?—I did not see Colonel Crawley on the 1st January 1862, when we marched from the camp into the lines.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

Did you see Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley on the muster parade on the 1st May 1861, at any time during which the men's names were being called over?—The left wing had all filed away before I saw Colonel Crawley. The muster was going on in the right wing before I marched away.

Examined by the Court.

Did you see Colonel Crawley at or near the muster parade whilst the right wing were called over?—Yes, I did; about 50 yards from the parade-ground.

[The Witness retires.

No. 1391.—Corporal *John Widdicombe*, E. Troop, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Thirteenth Witness
on the prosecution.

Q. WERE you at muster on the 1st May 1861, and do you recollect to have seen me there on that morning; if so, where was I with reference to the column which was being mustered?—*A.* Yes, I was at muster on the 1st May 1861; I saw Colonel Crawley coming from the direction of the forage towards the left front of the column.

How near did I approach to the column, and how was I dressed?—About 40 yards distance from the column; Colonel Crawley was dressed in a white hat and drab-coloured coat.

Did you see me afterwards when the muster was over, and where?—I saw Colonel Crawley when the troops were returning from water; he was in the centre of the circle, inspecting the officers' horses.

Had you anything to do with the parading of the officers' horses on the morning of the 1st May 1861?—Yes; I assisted to muster them, as rough rider in the school.

It is now 4 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock, A.M., on Saturday the 12th day of April 1862.

Eighth Day.
12 April 1862.

EIGHTH DAY.

Saturday, the 12th day of April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: the same Members as on Friday, the 11th day of April 1862.

Continuation of the Prosecution.

No. 1391.—Corporal *John Widdicombe*, E. Troop, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is re-called into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Thirteenth Witness
re-called.

Q. WERE you at Mhow on the 1st January 1862, and did you see me there at any time during that morning; and if so, where?—*A.* I was at Mhow on the 1st January 1862; I saw Colonel Crawley in rear of the guard room in the morning, when we marched up from camp.

The Prisoner declines cross-examining.

Examined.

Examined by the Court.

Eighth Day.
12 April 1862.

Was it near the commencement or towards the conclusion of the muster parade of the 1st May that you first noticed Colonel Crawley being present?—At the commencement.

[The Witness retires.

Lieutenant *R. Davies*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court and duly sworn.

Fourteenth Witness
on the Prosecution.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. WERE you at muster on the 1st May 1861, at Nuggur, and did you see me there on that morning in the vicinity of the place where the regiment was being mustered?—*A.* I was at muster on the 1st of May at Nuggur. I was in command of E. Troop; the left of the regiment was in front; my troop was the third troop of the regiment that was mustered that morning. After the mustering officer had left my troop, I went away to my lines. I met Colonel Crawley coming down to the muster, 40 or 50 yards from where my troop had been mustered. I then went to my bungalow; there were five troops then to be mustered after I had seen Colonel Crawley, when I returned from my bungalow to the parade ground. I again saw Colonel Crawley inspecting the officers' chargers. I remember several remarks that he made on looking at the officers' chargers, as it was the first time he had seen them (the chargers) since he had been with the regiment. One remark that he made was, he told Major Swindley, that his first charger was an old one; he (Major Swindley) made the remark, "Yes, but it is a good one." The next remark the Colonel made, was on my own second charger; he told me it looked rather thin. I was standing close behind him at the time.

Have you any recollection of any of the muster parades after the 1st May 1861, until the 1st January 1862, taking them in succession month by month; can you state whether I was present at or absent from any of them?—On the 1st June, Colonel Crawley was present at muster, to the best of my recollection; we filed past, first right in front, and then left in front, under the trees at Ahmednuggur. On the 1st July, we mustered in rear of the haystack; to the best of my recollection, Colonel Crawley was present. On the 1st August, I don't remember anything about it. On the 1st September, Colonel Crawley was acting brigadier, and had no occasion to be there. On the 1st October, Colonel Crawley was on leave. On the 1st November, Colonel Crawley was present; we had a field day that morning, and after coming home, we formed up in close column of squadrons near the church at Ahmednuggur. On the 1st December, we were on the march, Colonel Crawley was present. I remember some remarks that were made on that day; in the first place, Colonel Crawley, when he was inspecting my troop, told me that my horses looked better than they had been looking. Mr. Poett, acting veterinary surgeon of the regiment, was also present when he said, "Yes, and there are no sore backs in this troop." On the 1st January 1862, we were mustered at the brigade parade ground at Mhow; I saw Colonel Crawley (in the first place I saw him) coming down near the haystacks; he did not come down to the parade ground, but turned round and went to the horse lines; when I filed my troop into the horse lines, then I saw Colonel Crawley superintending the various troops as they entered their lines.

The prisoner declines cross-examining, and the Court has no question to put.

The prosecutor now proceeds to adduce evidence in support of the 3d instance of the charge.

Lieutenant *R. Davies*, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, being in court, is examined on his former oath.

Fourteenth Witness
recalled.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Do you recollect being acting adjutant of the regiment on or about the 7th November, and do you remember being present at my house on or about that date, when a quarrel between two officers was referred to me for arbitration?—*A.* Yes; I was acting adjutant of the regiment, and was present at Colonel Crawley's bungalow when two officers were down there. An altercation had taken place between two officers, and it was referred to Colonel Crawley for settlement.

Be good enough to state the substance of my remarks on this occasion, after I had succeeded in arranging the difference between those officers?—I remember that Colonel Crawley had some difficulty in arranging the difference that had taken place between those two officers. Colonel Crawley said, "Had such an affair happened when he first entered the service, such a thing would have been settled differently," or words to that effect.

Did you hear me express my regret that the days of duelling were not in existence, on that or any other occasion?—The word duelling was never mentioned by Colonel Crawley on that occasion; I never heard the word duelling mentioned by Colonel Crawley on any occasion whatever.

Eighth Day.
12 April 1862.

What do you consider was the object of my remarks on this occasion; was it to recommend or advise the officers of the regiment to go out to fight duels, or was it to repress the tendency of quarrelling among the officers?—To repress the tendency of quarrels among the officers of the regiment.

Do you consider that any remarks you have ever heard me use towards any officers of the regiment, or towards yourself, have tended to excite quarrels, or have tended to establish concord or forbearance when quarrels have arisen?—They have tended to establish concord and good feeling between the officers of the regiment.

Have you ever heard me make use of harsh and unusual language to any officer under my command, either on parade or on any occasion of duty, or in private society?—To the best of my memory, never.

How many commanding officers have you served under since you have been in the service, and have you ever heard me or known me to exceed any of them in the sharpness of language I have been sometimes compelled to use towards officers or soldiers for neglect of duty, mistakes on parade, or any cause which might unfortunately call for reproof from a commanding officer?—I have served under two different commanding officers; I consider that Colonel Crawley commands his regiment without any unusual severity or harshness, prejudice, partiality, favour, or affection. Any officer or soldier who feels aggrieved in any case whatever, Colonel Crawley has always been most willing to have it settled to the satisfaction of the officer or soldier so aggrieved.

Do you consider that I have ever shown towards any officer to whom I may unfortunately have been compelled to administer a rebuke or correction, whether on or off parade, any feeling of resentment or of enmity after the occasion has passed?—Never.

Have you ever known or heard a case in which an officer has given me offence, and I have refused to accept his apology or explanation?—Never.

The prisoner declines cross-examining, and the Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.]

Fifteenth Witness
on the Prosecution.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon *A. J. Poett*, doing duty with Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Do you recollect being at a meeting of officers at my house, at Nuggur, on or about 7th November 1861, on the occasion of a quarrel between two officers being referred to me for settlement?—*A.* Yes, I do.

Be good enough to state the substance of my remarks on that occasion, after I had succeeded in arranging the difference between those officers?—After Colonel Crawley had succeeded in arranging the difference existing, to the best of my recollection he remarked, "Well, gentlemen, I never saw such a state of things in my life; I never saw such quarrelling. There was a time, when I entered the service first, when officers settled their own differences (or quarrels) without troubling their commanding officers."

Did you hear me express my regret that the days of duelling were not in existence on that or any other occasion?—No; I don't recollect the word duelling having been mentioned.

What do you consider was the object of my remarks on this occasion; was it to recommend or advise the officers of the regiment to go out to fight duels, or was it to repress the tendency to quarrelling among the officers?—I should say the latter; that was my impression.

Do you consider that any remarks you have ever heard me use towards any officers of the regiment, or towards yourself, have tended to excite quarrels, or have they tended to establish concord and forbearance when quarrels have arisen?—No; I do not consider that Colonel Crawley has ever made any remark that would tend to excite a quarrel. In my opinion, Colonel Crawley's remarks, when quarrels have arisen, should have tended to establish concord and forbearance.

Have you ever heard me make use of harsh and unusual language to any officer under my command, either on parade or on any occasion of duty, or in private society?—No, I have not.

How many commanding officers have you served under since you have been in the service; and have you ever heard me, or known me, to exceed any of them in the sharpness of language I have sometimes been compelled to use towards officers for neglect of duty, or any cause which unfortunately calls for reproof from a commanding officer?—I have served under a good many commanding officers, and have never heard Colonel Crawley speak contrary to the usual way in which I have heard my former commanding officers speak when commanding. I conceived Colonel Crawley once spoke to me rather harshly, but, on consideration, I found I was in the wrong, and thought no more of it. This was two months after I joined the regiment.

Did you ever hear me speak in an improper, intemperate, or ungentlemanlike tone or manner to any officer or soldier under my command?—No, I did not.

Have you ever heard or known a case in which an officer has given me offence, and I have refused to accept his apology or explanation?—No, I have not.

Do you consider or not that my conduct in private life towards the officers of the regiment,

ment, as between private gentlemen, should have established good feeling and unanimity between all ranks?—I think it should.

Eighth Day.
12 April 1862.

The prisoner declines cross-examining.

Examined by the Court.

Did you understand Colonel Crawley's remarks, which you have deposed to, and which he made after he had settled the quarrel of the officers in question, to convey a hint that he wished quarrels between officers to be now settled in the manner in which he had mentioned they formerly were?—No, I did not.

Are you prepared to declare that you have never admitted, to one or more officers in the 6th Dragoons, that you have heard Lieutenant Colonel Crawley express his regret, or words to that effect, that the days of duelling were not in existence, or that such days had passed?—I have never admitted anything of the kind.

[The Witness retires.

The Court adjourns for half an hour.

The Court is opened.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon *A. J. Poett* is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Fifteenth Witness recalled.

Examined by the Court.

Have you ever seen Colonel Crawley transacting official business with the prisoner; and have you ever seen Colonel Crawley treat him otherwise than with the most marked courtesy and civility?—I have seen Colonel Crawley transacting business with the prisoner, to the best of my belief, on two occasions, at his (Colonel Crawley's) house at Nuggur, and I thought the Colonel particularly polite.

[The Witness retires.

Captain *J. M. Billington*, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court and duly sworn.

Sixteenth Witness on the Prosecution.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. How long is it since you joined the Inniskilling Dragoons; and how many commanding officers had you served under upon joining this regiment?—*A.* I joined the headquarters of the Inniskillings on the 15th November 1861 at Nuggur; I had served under six or seven different commanding officers upon joining this regiment.

Have you ever heard me or known me to exceed any of your former commanding officers in the sharpness of language which I have sometimes been compelled to use towards officers or soldiers for neglect of duty, or any cause which, unfortunately, calls for a reproof from a commanding officer?—On the contrary, I have never heard Colonel Crawley use any harsh language.

Do you consider that I have ever shown to any officer to whom I may unfortunately have been compelled to administer a rebuke or correction, whether on or off parade, any feeling of resentment or of enmity after the occasion has passed?—I do not.

Do you consider or not that my conduct in private life towards the officers of the regiment, as between private gentlemen, should have established good feeling and unanimity between all ranks; or do you consider that it has tended to excite quarrels, or to have disturbed the concord and forbearance which should exist between officers and gentlemen?—I have always considered Colonel Crawley a most kind and considerate commanding officer; I consider his conduct should have established good feeling and unanimity among the officers.

Have you known of any quarrels between officers since you joined the regiment in November last which have been referred to me for settlement; and have you known, or ever heard, that I have ever advocated or advised a resort to duelling as a means of settling the differences between officers, on any occasion whatever?—I don't know of any quarrels having been referred to Colonel Crawley for settlement; I have never heard that Colonel Crawley advocated duelling as a means of settling differences between officers.

Have you ever known or heard a case in which an officer has given me offence and I have refused to accept his apology or explanation?—Never.

Did you ever hear me speak in an improper, intemperate, or ungentlemanlike tone or manner to any officer or soldier under my command?—Never.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner

How long have you been on terms of intimacy with Lieutenant Colonel Crawley; and did you, previous to your arrival at Mhow, have much opportunity of judging of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's conduct towards the officers under his command?—I have been on terms of intimacy with Colonel Crawley since my arrival at Mhow; previous to my arrival at Mhow, I did not have much opportunity of judging, being on the march.

The Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

Eighth Day.
12 April 1862.

Seventeenth Witness
on the Prosecution.

Captain *R. J. Garnett*, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. How long is it since you first joined the Inniskilling Dragoons after I assumed command of it in April 1861?—*A.* I returned from leave on the night of the 20th June 1861, and was present on duty on the 21st of the same month.

Have you ever, during that time, heard me express sentiments to any officers under my command which tended to excite discord or a want of unanimity among them; and have you ever heard me advocate or advise a resort to duelling, on any occasion whatever, as a means of settling quarrels among the officers?—No, never.

Have you ever heard me make use of harsh and unusual language to any officer under my command, either on parade or on any occasion off duty, or in private society?—On parade I have heard Colonel Crawley sometimes use sharp language to an officer who might make a mistake or go wrong, but I never heard him use unusual language; I suppose every commanding officer would speak sharp if an officer went wrong, especially in cavalry, where some of the movements are done at a very sharp pace, and the slightest mistake on anybody's part might spoil the whole manœuvre. In private society I never heard Colonel Crawley make use of any harsh and unusual language to any officer, always the contrary; he has always been most hospitable to everybody. On stable duty, in the lines, Colonel Crawley may have spoken in rather a sharp manner, if things were not as clean and in as good order as he expected them to be, but I can't remember any particular instance.

Did you ever hear me express myself in coarse, vulgar, or ungentlemanlike language, towards any officer of the regiment, on any occasion whatever?—No, neither on parade duty nor in private life.

Do you consider that I have ever shown towards any officer to whom I may unfortunately have been compelled to administer a rebuke or correction, whether on or off parade, any feeling of resentment or of enmity after the occasion is passed?—No; on the contrary, Colonel Crawley has most likely asked him to have breakfast with him or dine with him.

Do you consider that any remark you have ever heard me make towards any officers of the regiment, or towards yourself, have tended to excite quarrels in the regiment; or have they, on the contrary, tended to establish concord and forbearance among the officers when differences arose between them?—I don't think anything that Colonel Crawley has ever said in my hearing could possibly tend to excite any quarrel; I don't think I have ever been present when any difference between two officers has been adjusted.

Have you ever heard or known me to have behaved towards Paymaster Smales with incivility or discourtesy, or used a harsh or unusual tone or style of address towards him?—No, never.

Have you ever known or heard a case in which an officer has given me offence and I have refused to accept his apology or explanation?—I can't remember any occasion on which it may have been required.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

How long have you been actually and immediately under Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's personal command, and how long have you been on terms of intimacy with Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?—From the 20th June to the 5th October 1861, and from the 27th December 1861 to the present date, I have never been on distant terms with Colonel Crawley since I have known him, but I have been on terms of greater intimacy with him since I applied for leave previous to leaving the regiment on the 5th October last.

[The Witness retires.]

It is now 4 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock A.M. on Monday, the 14th day of April 1862.

NINTH DAY.

Ninth Day.
14 April 1862.

Monday, the 14th day of April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: the same Members as on Saturday, the 12th day of April 1862.

The Court is closed, for the purpose of taking into consideration whether or not the prisoner shall be furnished with a copy of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's letter, dated 8th March 1862, to the address of the Major of Brigade, Mhow, forwarding, for submission to the major-general commanding the division, his (the prisoner's) letter of the 26th February 1862, upon which letter the present charge is framed.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's letter of the 8th March is read to the Court; and the Court, having taken into consideration the application made by the prisoner for a copy of the above-mentioned letter, has decided that it shall not be furnished.

Ninth Day.
14 April 1862.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Continuation of the Prosecution.

Captain *R. W. Renshaw*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath:

Eighteenth Witness
on the Prosecution

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Do you recollect being at a meeting of the officers of the regiment at Nuggur on the evening of the 25th April 1861, the day on which I arrived and took command of the regiment; if so, state to the best of your recollection what passed on the occasion?—*A.* I do recollect a meeting of the officers of the regiment at Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's house, on the day on which he arrived and took command of the regiment at Ahmednuggur. Lieutenant Colonel Crawley shook hands with all the officers of the regiment who were present, and said that he was very particular about matters of duty being carried on strictly; but that off parade he always wished to meet the officers of the regiment as gentlemen and brother officers.

Do you consider that in my conduct, either as commanding officer or in my private capacity as a gentleman, I have ever fallen short of the profession I then made of strictness and impartiality on duty, or conciliation towards my officers when off duty?—Certainly not; quite the contrary.

Have you ever heard me express any sentiments which could destroy that concord and unanimity which should exist between officers serving in the same corps?—Never.

Have you ever heard me express sentiments which could lead the officers of the regiment to suppose that I wished them to go out to fight duels, instead of bringing their differences to me for settlement?—Never.

Did you ever hear me express myself in coarse, vulgar, or ungentlemanlike language towards any officer of the regiment, on any occasion whatever?—I have never heard Lieutenant Colonel Crawley make use of any coarse, vulgar, or ungentlemanly language to any of the officers whatever.

How many commanding officers have you served under since you have been in the service; and have you ever heard me or known me to exceed any of them in the sharpness of language I have been sometimes compelled to use towards officers and soldiers for neglect of duty, mistakes on parade, or any cause which, unfortunately, calls for reproof from a commanding officer?—I have served under five commanding officers, and I have never known Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, when administering a reproof, use sharper language than any one of them.

What is your opinion of my conduct towards the officers of the regiment generally; have I ever refused indulgence of any description to any of them, so long as duty did not interfere with the grant of it?—I conceive Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's conduct to the officers of the regiment generally to have been kind and conciliatory; and I have never known him refuse any officer any indulgence consistent with duty being properly carried on.

Do you consider that I have ever shown towards any officer to whom I may unfortunately have been compelled to administer a rebuke or correction, whether on or off parade, any feeling of resentment or enmity after the occasion has passed?—No, quite the contrary; and Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has always afterwards met any officers to whom he may have had occasion to administer a rebuke, as a brother officer.

Do you consider, or not, that my conduct in private life towards the officers of the regiment, as between private gentlemen, should have established good feeling and unanimity between all ranks?—I consider that it ought.

Have you ever seen me transacting official business with the prisoner, and have you ever seen me treat him otherwise than with the most marked courtesy and civility?—I have seen Lieutenant Colonel Crawley transacting official business with the prisoner, and I have never seen him treat the prisoner otherwise than with marked civility and courtesy.

Have you ever known me to use a tone and style of address harsh and unusual towards him?—Certainly not.

Have you ever known or heard of any occasion on which I have refused or declined to accept apology or explanation from any officer who may have given me offence?—Certainly not.

What is your opinion (from what you know) of my mode of conducting official business, and have you ever known any commanding officer under whom you have served, to be more particular and exact in requiring explanation on all points, before affixing my signature to documents laid before me?—I have constantly been in the habit, as President of the Canteen and Band Committees of the regiment, of laying official documents before Lieutenant Colonel Crawley for his signature; and I have never seen any commanding officer under whom I have served so particular in examining and inquiring into all documents laid before him, before affixing his signature thereto, as Lieutenant Colonel Crawley.

The prisoner declines cross-examining, and the Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.]

Ninth Day.
14 April 1862.

Nineteenth Witness
on the Prosecution.

Lieutenant *D. M. Inge*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. HAVE you ever heard me express any sentiments to any officer of the regiment which could encourage them to go out to fight duels, instead of coming to me as their commanding officer to settle their differences?—A. No.

Do you consider that any remarks you have ever heard me make towards any officers of the regiment, or towards yourself, have tended to excite quarrels in the regiment; or have they, on the contrary, been intended to establish concord and forbearance among the officers when differences arose between them?—I do not consider that any remarks Colonel Crawley may have made have tended to excite quarrels in the regiment; I cannot say whether they have been intended to establish concord or forbearance among the officers or not; with regard to myself, any disputes I may have had in the regiment, Colonel Crawley has settled very amicably for me.

Do you consider, or not, that my conduct in private life towards the officers of the regiment, as between private gentlemen, should have established good feeling and unanimity between all ranks?—Certainly, from what I have known.

How many commanding officers have you served under since you have been in the service; and have you ever heard me or known me to exceed any of them in the sharpness of language I have been sometimes compelled to use towards officers and soldiers, for neglect of duty, mistakes on parade, or any cause which unfortunately calls for reproof from a commanding officer?—I have served under a good many commanding officers; Colonel Crawley has exceeded in sharpness, generally, any commanding officer I have ever served under.

Will you be good enough to state any occasion on which I did so?—I am speaking of Colonel Crawley's manner generally on parade and on duty.

Did you ever hear me express myself in coarse, vulgar, or ungentlemanlike language towards any officer of the regiment on any occasion whatever?—No.

Do you consider that I have ever shown towards any officer to whom I may have unfortunately been compelled to administer a rebuke or correction, whether on or off parade, any feeling of resentment or of enmity, after the occasion has passed?—Towards myself, certainly not, and not that I am aware of to other people, but that I am of course unable to state.

What is your opinion of my conduct towards the officers generally: have I ever refused leave or indulgence of any description to any of them, so long as duty did not interfere with the grant of it?—Off parade and duty, kind and gentlemanly; on duty, strict and sharp. I never was refused leave, and I am not aware that anyone else has been.

Have you ever known or heard of any occasion on which I have refused or declined to accept apology or explanation from any officer who may have given me offence?—I never heard of any.

The prisoner declines cross-examining, and the Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.]

Twentieth Witness
on the Prosecution.

Lieutenant and Adjutant *T. J. FitzSimon*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Do you recollect being at a meeting of the officers of the regiment at Nuggur, on the evening of the 25th April 1861, the day on which I arrived and took command of the regiment; if so, state to the best of your recollection what passed on the occasion?—To the best of my recollection, it was on the 25th April 1861; Lieutenant Colonel Crawley requested the officers of the regiment to meet him at his house, for the purpose of introducing himself to the officers; I cannot distinctly bring to recollection the conversation that passed.

Do you remember my saying anything regarding the way I wished the duties carried on?—I have some recollection of Colonel Crawley speaking about the regiment, and hoping that the duties would be carried on in an amicable way between himself and the officers, or some words to that effect.

Have you ever heard me express sentiments which could lead the officers of the regiment to suppose that I wished them to go out to fight duels, instead of bringing their differences to me for settlement?—No.

Do you consider, or not, that my conduct in private life towards the officers of the regiment, as between private gentlemen, should have established good feeling and unanimity between all ranks?—In private life, I have always found Colonel Crawley most courteous with officers with whom he was on terms.

Did you ever hear me express myself in coarse, vulgar, or ungentlemanlike language towards any officer of the regiment, on any occasion whatever, on parade or on duty?—I have heard Colonel Crawley speak in very determined peremptory tone to officers of the regiment,

Ninth Day.
14 April 1862.

regiment, but never have heard him curse them, or otherwise make use of ungentlemanlike language. On one occasion, I have heard him make use of strong language.

(The prisoner here objects to the words "coarse," "vulgar," and "ungentlemanlike" being used, they not being in the charge.)

Be so good as to detail the strong language you say I used on the occasion you refer to?—Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, one day at Ahmednuggur, sent for officers commanding troops, and said, "By God! gentlemen, I should have as little compunction in sending you to morning, midday, and evening stables, as I should have in going home and eating my dinner," or words to that effect.

Can you explain the reason I had for using such strong language?—At that time, the horse lines were being made for the horses, and Lieutenant Colonel Crawley appeared to be dissatisfied that the work was not carried on more speedily by the officers commanding troops.

Do you recollect my assembling the captains and officers commanding troops in the lines on several occasions during the month of May 1861, and urging upon them the necessity of having the horse lines completed by the time the rains would set in, about the end of the month?—Officers commanding troops were assembled several times by Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, to speak to them regarding the completion of the horse lines. I cannot swear to what month it was in.

Do you consider that I had reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the lines were being made, and that I was most anxious to have the horses made comfortable before the monsoon burst upon them?—I know Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was most anxious to have the lines completed before the rains commenced. I cannot state whether Colonel Crawley had reasons to be dissatisfied or not.

Do you consider that I have ever shown towards any officer to whom I may unfortunately have been compelled to administer a rebuke or correction, whether on or off parade, any feeling of resentment or of enmity after the occasion has passed?—I cannot say I have, with any officer with whom Colonel Crawley has previously been on terms.

What is your opinion of my conduct towards the officers generally; have I ever refused leave or indulgence of any description to any of them, so long as duty did not interfere with the grant of it?—I consider Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's conduct towards officers on duty to be severe; I have never known him to refuse leave or indulgence to officers whom he considered deserved it.

The prisoner declines cross-examining.

Examined by the Court.

Has Colonel Crawley ever explained to you, as Adjutant, his reasons for being sharp in his language to yourself and other officers, when on duty?—He has frequently told me that his reason for speaking severely to me before other people, was to show that if he did not pass over anything in me, as Adjutant, he would not do so in others, or words to that effect.

Have you ever heard Colonel Crawley express his regret that the days of duelling were not in existence; and do you consider Colonel Crawley's manner generally towards his officers unusually harsh?—No, I have not; on duty, I consider Colonel Crawley's manner very severe; off duty, not.

Is Colonel Crawley's tone and address towards officers on duty matters so severe that officers would feel resentment afterwards?—Some would, some would not, I dare say; it depends upon a person's character.

[The Witness retires.

Lieutenant Colonel *J. Prior*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Twenty-first Witness
on the Prosecution.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. How long have you been with the headquarters of the Inniskilling Dragoons?—A. Since the 16th February last.

During that time, have you had any opportunity of judging of the mode in which I have conducted the duties of commanding officer of the regiment?—Yes; I consider Colonel Crawley strict in his duty, impartial, and anxious to be on good terms with all his brother officers.

Have you ever heard me use harsh or unusual language towards any officer or soldier at any of the parades at which you have been present, or on any duty on which I have been engaged?—No.

Do you consider that any sentiments I have expressed to you or in your hearing are such as to endanger that concord and unanimity which should always exist between officers of the same corps?—No.

Have I ever expressed to you since you joined any sentiments respecting Paymaster Smales; and if so, be so good as to state the substance of them, to the best of your recollection?—In all my conversation with Colonel Crawley with reference to Paymaster Smales,

Ninth Day.
14 April 1862.

I never heard him express anything that might be detrimental to Paymaster Smales, but rather the contrary, that he wished to be on good terms with him.

Did I disclaim all hostility and animosity towards Paymaster Smales?—Yes.

The prisoner declines cross-examining, and the Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

The prosecution is closed, and the prisoner being put on his defence respectfully requests permission to be granted 10 days to prepare his defence. Many points the prisoner requires to refer to a legal friend at Bombay for consideration, and, owing to the distance, it takes considerable time for communications by post. Prisoner further states, respectfully, that as he most urgently requires a reference to the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, a copy of which he has been refused, he (the prisoner) has felt compelled to prepare a memorial on the subject to the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief in India, his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose; and prisoner is therefore anxious not to be hurried prematurely into his defence, while he himself is of opinion that he is unprepared to do so in a satisfactory manner.

The Court is closed: and having taken into consideration the request made by the prisoner, decides that, on account of the first reason given by him, viz., the length of time required to allow of his getting a reply from his legal friend in Bombay, he (the prisoner) may be allowed until Monday, the 21st day of April 1862, to prepare his defence.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is communicated to the prisoner.

It is now 4 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock A.M. on Monday the 21st day of April 1862.

Tenth Day.
21 April 1862.

TENTH DAY.

Monday, the 21st day of April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present: the same Members as on Monday, the 14th day of April 1862.

The Deputy Judge Advocate here remarks:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

BEFORE the commencement of the defence, I beg permission of the Court to be allowed to make one or two remarks with reference to the latter part of the request made by the prisoner, which was recorded on the proceedings at the close of the last day of the Court's sitting—Monday, the 14th day of April 1862.

The prisoner on that day gave two reasons for asking the Court to grant him 10 days to prepare his defence: First, that he might have time to receive a reply from his legal adviser; and secondly, that as he most urgently required a reference to the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, a copy of which had been already refused him by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, he had felt compelled to prepare a memorial on the subject to his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, Commander in Chief in India. As regards this memorial, then, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, I would merely remark, that according to one of the rules relating to evidence before courts-martial (which rule will be found in the Rules for Guidance of Courts-martial), the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry are inadmissible, except when a statement made or evidence given before such a tribunal is the subject of judicial investigation before the court-martial. I submit to the Court, therefore, that even supposing the prisoner to be in possession of a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry alluded to, they would, in conformity with the rule just quoted, be inadmissible as evidence before this Court. Again, it is said that in ordinary trials by courts-martial, the Minutes of Courts of Enquiry cannot be called for without the consent of the superior military authority which convened the Court of Enquiry; and further, it has been ascertained that a Commander of Forces has the power to appoint Courts of Enquiry, and the right to withhold the proceedings when required to be produced as evidence. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Forces serving under the Bombay Presidency, appointed the Court of Enquiry, and as such (there can be no doubt) has the right of withholding the proceedings. In order to put the Court in full possession of his Excellency's reasons for the refusal of a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry alluded to, I beg to hand in a letter received by me on the subject from the Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, No. 193 of 1862, under date Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 1st April 1862. With the Court's permission I will read this letter.

(The

(The letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army is read to the Court, marked P, signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.)

Tenth Day,
21 April 1862.

The prisoner being put on his defence, reads an opening address, which is marked Q, signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

The Court is closed ; and having taken into consideration the remarks made by the prisoner in his opening address, cannot receive the address without expressing its opinion that the prisoner has indulged in the most unwarrantable and offensive recrimination on the prosecutor, and the most unjustifiable reflections on the character of a number of the prosecutor's witnesses ; and would remark more especially on his impeachment of the truthfulness and honour of Lieutenant Bennett, whose explanation had been already pronounced, and is still considered, by the Court to be perfectly satisfactory.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The prisoner proceeds to adduce evidence for the defence.

Major General *F. T. Farrell*, commanding Mhow Division of the Army, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

First Witness on
the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WHEN you gave your approval to the charge now before the Court, upon which I was arraigned, was the letter I addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, under date the 26th February 1862, placed before you by the prosecutor?—A. Yes.

When my letter of the 26th February, referred to in the charge, was placed before you, did you make any inquiry into the statements contained in that letter?—The letter spoke for itself; being, as I conceived, of a highly insubordinate nature, I had only one duty to perform.

Would you be kind enough to indicate any particular paragraph in the letter of an insubordinate nature?

The Court is closed ; and having taken into consideration the question put by the prisoner, consider it useless, and recommend that it should not be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The witness here states : “ With reference to my answer to the first question, I should have said that the communication in question was brought to me by my assistant adjutant general and brigade major, instead of Colonel Crawley.”

Are you aware that an offer was made to me indirectly from the prosecutor, though approved by him, for me to withdraw my letter of the 26th February, referred to?—I am not aware of any.

Would you, had you been aware that a condonation of the offence (if offence it is), complained of in my letter of the 26th February, had been proposed to me, have sanctioned by your approval the charge now before the Court?

The Court is closed, and, having taken into consideration the question put by the prisoner, has decided that it shall not be put.

The prosecutor declines cross-examining, and the Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.]

No. 265.—Paymaster Sergeant *George William Bennett*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Second Witness on
the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WHO commanded the monthly muster parade of the 6th Dragoons on the 1st May 1861?—A. Captain Weir.

Who commanded the monthly muster parade on the 1st June 1861?—Captain Weir.

Who commanded the monthly muster parade on the 1st January 1862?—Major Thesiger.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the monthly muster parade on the 1st May 1861, at any time during which the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, troop horses, and officers' chargers were being mustered?—No, he was not.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the monthly muster parade on the 1st June 1861, at any time during which the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, troop horses, and officers' chargers were being mustered by me?—No, he was not.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the monthly muster parade on the 1st January 1862, at any time during which the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and troopers were mustered on that day?—No, he was not.

Tenth Day,
21 April 1862.

Is it possible that the officer commanding the monthly muster parade could be on the parade, and you not know he was there?—No, it is quite impossible, as I always accompany the paymaster on the parade, and therefore hear him asking permission of the officer commanding the muster parade to proceed with the muster, and on the termination of the muster, hear him report to the officer commanding the parade whether the muster is all right.

Between the 1st May 1861 and 1st January 1862, can you positively state how many monthly musters Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has attended?—I could not swear that he had attended more than two, viz. the monthly muster for October, taken on the 1st November, and the monthly muster for November, taken on the 1st December.

Between the 1st May 1861 and the 1st January 1862, inclusive, has Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's presence at, or absence from, the monthly muster parade been the exception?—His presence.

Have you ever heard me remark on Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's absence from the muster parade?—I have, frequently.

Are you aware that I have noted Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's repeated absence from the monthly muster parades, and that I have officially reported such absence to the War Department?—I am quite aware of it.

Are you acquainted with all the standing orders connected with monthly musters for this country and England, and mode of conducting the musters?—Yes, I am.

When did I report to the War Department Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's absenting himself from the monthly muster, and under what circumstances?—In January last it was reported, as I understood from Paymaster Smales, in case of reference on the subject hereafter.

Are you aware of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley having at any time examined any one in my office as to my conduct?—Yes, my assistant-clerk. The regimental sergeant-major came down to the pay-office, by order of the Adjutant or Colonel Crawley, and told me that he had orders to march my assistant-clerk up to the orderly-room, as the Colonel wished to speak to him.

Was I in my office at the time this took place, and was any message sent to me on the subject?—Paymaster Smales was not in his office, nor was there any message sent to him.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Do you think it possible that I could have been looking on at the parade, on the 1st May 1861, during any portion of the time you were calling the rolls of the troops, without your being aware of it?—Colonel Crawley may have been looking on; but I should certainly say that, had he been anywhere near the parade, I must have seen him.

Did you see me at all on the morning of the 1st May 1861, and, if so, where?—I saw Colonel Crawley after the muster of the regiment had been taken; he came to look at the officers' chargers previous to their dismissal from parade.

Is the parade of the officers' chargers part of the muster of the regiment or not?—Yes, certainly.

You have stated that the paymaster always reported to the officer commanding the muster parade at its conclusion; has the paymaster always reported to me when I have been present at muster parades at the conclusion of the muster?—I believe he always has.

Examined by the Court.

Did you see the officers' chargers mustered on the 1st May 1861, and by whom were they mustered?—I saw the officers' chargers mustered; they were mustered by the riding-master, who reported the result of the muster to Captain (now Major) Swindley.

How long after the horses were mustered did you see Colonel Crawley?—To the best of my recollection, I saw Colonel Crawley approaching the officers' chargers while the riding-master was mustering them.

Did you see Colonel Crawley at any time on the morning of the 1st June 1861, or 1st January 1862; if so, where?—No, I did not see him on either mornings.

What is the meaning of the riding-master mustering the officers' horses; is it his duty to muster them, or merely to assemble them for muster by the paymaster?—I should say to assemble them for muster by the paymaster; it is always entered in regimental orders that the riding-master is to muster the officers' chargers.

When the mustering officer was taking the muster of the 1st May 1861, was he in front of the regiment or on the flank?—The mustering officer went round the troops with me consecutively; mustered from the front.

[The Witness retires.]

Third Witness on
the defence.

Major J. E. Swindley, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into court, and examined on his former oath.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. You mustered the 6th Dragoons, as acting paymaster, on the 1st May 1861: was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present at any time on that parade, while the muster was being taken?—Yes, I did muster the 6th Dragoons on the 1st May 1861; Colonel Crawley was not present at any time while the muster was being taken.

Who

Tenth Day,
21 April 1862.

Who commanded the muster parade on the 1st May 1861?—Captain Weir.

Were you on the muster parade on the 1st June 1861?—I was.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the muster parade at any time during which the muster was being taken by the paymaster on the 1st June 1861?—No, he was not.

Who commanded the muster parade on the 1st June 1861?—Captain Weir.

Were you present on muster parade on the 1st January 1862?—I was.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the muster parade, 1st January 1862, at any time while the muster was being taken by the paymaster?—No, he was not.

Who commanded the muster parade on the 1st January 1862?—Major Thesiger.

Who mustered the 6th Dragoons, as paymaster, on the 1st June 1861 and the 1st January 1862?—Paymaster Smales.

Was your troop sergeant major present with your troop on the muster parade, and mustered on the 1st January 1862?—He was.

Was your troop sergeant major engaged at any time looking after the comfort of the troops in barracks, while the muster parade was going on, on the 1st January 1862?—No, he was not.

Did you see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley at all on the morning of the 1st January 1862; if you did, when and where?—The first time I saw Colonel Crawley, on the 1st of January 1862, was riding up from the bottom of my lines, after my troop had dismounted and picketed.

Did your troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley at any time that morning?—No, quite impossible. From the dismissal of muster parade I rode with my troop as far as the watering trough; when I left them I went on to the lines, and I saw them file from the watering trough into the lines.

Were you on the watering order parade on the 30th April 1861, men standing to their horses; if so, was Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley on that parade, and in what costume?—Yes, I was on that parade; I saw Colonel Crawley on that parade. Colonel Crawley was in undress uniform, with a forage cap without a peak.

Can you take upon yourself to swear to any particular monthly muster parade upon which you have seen Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, between the 1st May 1861 and the 1st January 1862 inclusive?—I have some recollection of his being on the 1st July 1861 parade; I think it was after the men's names had been called over. He was on the November parade and December parade; I can't remember any others.

When you have seen me transacting business with Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, what has been my bearing towards him as my commanding officer?—Most respectful.

You have served with Lieutenant Colonel Crawley ever since he has had command of the 6th Dragoons; do you consider his conduct has been harsh and unusual, or otherwise, or of a conciliatory character?—Exceedingly harsh and unusual.

When you say harsh and unusual, do you mean to yourself, or to the officers generally?—To both.

Have your brother officers complained to you of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's harsh and unusual language?—Yes.

Be good enough to state to the Court any particular instances that you can bring to your recollection of harsh and unusual language?—A few days after Colonel Crawley took command of the 6th Dragoons, the whole of the officers commanding troops were assembled in the orderly-room, when, after repeated assurances from most of us that it had been the custom in the regiment to keep the grooming bags under the dinner tables, he (Colonel Crawley) told us he did not believe us, and would write to Colonel Shute to inquire. On another occasion, the whole of the troop officers were assembled at the lines at Nuggur, when Colonel Crawley shook his whip at us in a violent way, saying, "By God! gentlemen, I'd have as little compunction in sending you to morning, midday, and evening stables, as I would have going home and eating my dinner." On another occasion, I heard him say, "Some of you captains have stuck up your backs against me, but by God I will straighten them!" On another occasion, with reference to the building of the Nuggur lines, when I had assured him I had done my utmost, he replied, "Your utmost is d——d little!" I saw one of my brother officers leave the lines crying from the language used to him by Colonel Crawley. Captain Gordon and Captain Bourke complained to me about not being able to submit to such language and manners. I was on the eve of selling out of the regiment at that time. I told Captain Gordon that as we were leaving the regiment, we had better try and go in peace, and leave those who remained to fight it out.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the 6th Regiment of Dragoons, were the officers generally on friendly and agreeable terms one with another?—They were.

Have you heard the prosecutor publicly speak in terms disparaging of the regiment (6th Dragoons), or its system, or its previous commanding officer?—

The Court is closed; and having taken into consideration the question put by the prisoner, has decided that it shall be put, with the exception of the last five words.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Yes, I have.

Tenth Day,
21 April 1862.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Describe the undress uniform you say I wore on the 30th April 1861?—I can swear to the forage cap without a peak, and I think Colonel Crawley, to the best of my recollection, was in a stable jacket.

Do you recollect any circumstances which took place at the muster parade on the 1st July 1861, when I went up to your troop at muster; if so, state them?—Yes, I do; I don't know about the muster, as, to the best of my recollection, the men's names had been called over. Colonel Crawley came up to my troop, and, in the most offensive manner, asked me what was the meaning of this opening? I replied, "It is the order of the regiment that the troop should be drawn up into two squads, and the squads should be intact." He said, "Close them in, close them in." I gave the word, "Right and left, pass march." After they were closed in, he asked me what was the meaning of those led horses being in the centre of the troop? I replied, as before, that it was the order of the regiment that the squads should be intact, of course with their own led horses on their flank. He then asked me if they were told off by files? I said, "They were not;" upon which I told them off, having seen the other four troops in my front file past him. I gave the word, "Advance by single files from the left;" upon which he stopped me, and told me to retire them, and see if I could do that. After the troops had filed away, it having appeared in orders the night before that there should be an equalisation of the horses of the regiment, I began to explain to him that there was a horse in my troop that had been cast by him, but, owing to some mistake in the orderly-room, the horse had never appeared before the Brigade Committee; but long before I could get half through that explanation, Colonel Crawley stopped me by asking me, in a most offensive way, if I knew the meaning of the word equalisation? He then went on to the troop in my rear, when he called me to him, and asked me, "Where is the horse?" I replied, "The troop has filed away, but he is the horse that kicked another, and you called the man who held him a d—d fool in the presence of the brigadier." Colonel Crawley said, "Very good, I will see you at the orderly-room."

It is now four o'clock; and the Court adjourns until 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 22d day of April 1862.

Eleventh Day,
22 April 1862.

ELEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, the 22d day of April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment;

Present, the same members as on Monday, the 21st day of April 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

Third Witness on
the Defence recalled.

Major J. E. Swindley, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

The witness continues his reply to the last question put by the prosecutor on Monday the 21st day of April 1862, the last day of the Court's sitting.

At the orderly-room I complained bitterly of Colonel Crawley's language and manners towards me, and said to Colonel Crawley, that "I had been upwards of 15 years in the Army, and that I had never been so addressed, or ever heard officers so spoken to as he (Colonel Crawley) addressed us; that it was beyond all submission, that I really could not submit to it. My feelings were wounded, and being so spoken to in the presence of my troop, my position was humiliated.

When you first came to the orderly-room, on the 1st July 1861, did I, or did I not, tell you that your manner and style had been most insolent and defiant on that and other occasions previously, and that I should be compelled to bring your conduct to the notice of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, if it were repeated?—Yes; Colonel Crawley did state that I had opposed his authority, which I denied *in toto*. I do not recollect his saying that he would bring me before the Commander in Chief. He told me, that if I had any grievance against him, to put it in black and white, and that he would forward it to the Commander in Chief. I also told Colonel Crawley that my manners and tone were taken from him; that it was hardly to be expected I could meet him in any other way, when he came to me scowling, and addressing me in a most offensive manner. He replied, "I do not think that my manner is bullying and offensive, as you describe." I answered that it was, and repeated some of the instances which I have before given. Upon the grooming-bag question, Colonel Crawley appealed to Captain Weir, and asked him if it was as I stated. Captain Weir replied, "it was," or "too true." Colonel Crawley appealed to Captain Bourke, relative to the expression, "By God! gentlemen, I would have as little compunction," &c. Captain Bourke replied, it was so.

What

What officers were present at the orderly-room, on the morning of the 1st July 1861, when this took place?—Captain Weir, Captain (now Major) Thesiger, Captain Renshaw, Captain Bourke, and the Adjutant, Mr. FitzSimon.

Eleventh Day,
22 April 1862.

The Court is closed to consider a question; and on being re-opened, the following question is put:—

Do you recollect your saying, “Yes, I have no doubt you would bring me before the Commander in Chief, if you could lay hold of me,” or words to that effect?—Yes, I said that had I committed myself the way in which Colonel Crawley accused me, of defying his authority, that I had no doubt he would have already reported me. (The prisoner respectfully requests the Court may be pleased to record his protest against the evidence on the defence being called upon to answer questions that may tend to criminate himself.) The court had already taken the matter into its consideration, and decided that the question should be put.

Did I tell you, on that occasion, that I recollected you a little boy at Maidstone, two or three and twenty years before, and that it did not become you to set yourself up against me?—No, I do not remember that; not at that meeting, but at a former meeting he told me he remembered me at Maidstone some years before.

Do you recollect the morning when Brigadier Hobson inspected the troop, and regimental books at the officers’ mess-house, at Nugger, on or about the 6th May 1861?—Yes, I do.

Did I give you any instructions on that occasion, as to inviting the brigadier to dine at the mess on some evening during his inspection of the regiment?—Yes, Colonel Crawley did.

What was your reply to me on that occasion?—“Very well, sir;” but I told Colonel Crawley, that as I viewed this inspection of Brigadier Hobson as a sort of punishment inspection, and that as we had already had two half-yearly inspection dinners, that I should decline paying for any more.

Did you or not say that the officers could only be compelled by the regulations to pay for four entertainments during the year, and that as they had already given several, you should object to pay for this inspection dinner to Brigadier Hobson and his staff?—No, I don’t remember that.

Did you state to me that you did not know who Brigadier Hobson’s staff were?—Yes, I did. Beyond his line adjutant, I did not know that the brigadier had any staff.

What did I reply to you?—Colonel Crawley made no answer to me that I recollect, but turned round to the adjutant, and told him to send me a list, which I told Colonel Crawley Colonel Shute always did. He always gave me a list of those he wished to meet; anybody who dined with the regiment; or always told me who to ask.

Did I tell you or not, that as it was the order of the Army that the inspecting or reviewing general should dine at the mess, in order to be able to report upon the economy and management of the mess, that therefore Brigadier Hobson must be asked, no matter how many entertainments had previously been given to the officers?—I don’t recollect; Colonel Crawley might have done so.

Did you or not tell me that at all events you could not be compelled to give any but the mess wines, port and sherry, at dinner?—Yes, I did.

Do you remember what I said in reply to your observation?—Yes. Colonel Crawley said, “Let champagne and claret then be put on the table, and charge it to me.”

Do you happen to know that all the extra wines (champagne and claret) drunk by Brigadier Hobson and his staff, on the evening they dined with the officers on the occasion of the inspection of the regiment, was actually paid for by me?—No, I forget; it might have been, but I don’t think it was.

Can you, as mess president, produce the officers’ wine book for the month of May 1861, to prove whether it was charged to me, or not?—No, I cannot. I am now president of the mess committee, which I took up the end of January or beginning of February; at that time, on looking over the mess books, I ordered all the useless books to be destroyed, and amongst them this wine book.

Did you comply with the directions I gave you to invite Brigadier Hobson and his staff on that day; or how long was it before you did so?—On that day, I waited the whole day to receive the list from the adjutant; no list came. Next morning, coming from the field, I asked the adjutant to send me the list immediately. I was sent for to the orderly-room by Colonel Crawley, to answer for not having sent out those invitations. I replied that I was waiting for the list; upon which he jumped up, hammered the table, and made for the first time that speech, “Some of you captains have stuck up your backs against me, but by God, I will straighten them.” I also told him, that even if I had received the list yesterday, and not sent out the invitations, I should not have considered that I was doing wrong. Colonel Crawley expressed himself satisfied with my explanation.

Will you swear that it was not till Wednesday the 8th May, that the invitations were sent out, and that the inspection dinner took place on the 10th?—No, I can’t remember the dates, but to the best of my recollection the invitations went out on my return from the orderly room.

Did you tell me on that occasion the 6th May, that Brigadier Hobson had reported the regiment dirty on parade in the month of April, and that you did not wish to invite him to dinner for that reason?—I might have done so; I don’t remember.

Did I or not tell you that such resentments were unbecoming you or any body of officers, and that you should show yourselves superior to such considerations?—No, I don’t remember that.

Eleventh Day,
22 April 1862.

that. Colonel Crawley and I had a long private conversation together in the mess-house at Nuggur on all sorts of subjects; I really cannot remember what they were now.

Do you remember saying to me, "I never forgive"?—Yes, I remember saying that, now that you remind me of it.

Do you remember my issuing an order on the 21st May, expressing my surprise that the horse lines were not being proceeded with in consequence of water not being supplied by the captains of troops?—I cannot say the date; I remember some such order.

The prosecutor lays before the Court a Regimental Order, dated 21st May; a copy of which is marked R, signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

Do you remember my issuing an Order on the 2d May, directing certain certificates regarding the arms, ammunition, clothing, soldiers' books, &c., to be sent into the orderly room preparatory to the inspection of the regiment by Brigadier Hobson?—I have some recollection of it.

The prosecutor lays before the Court a Regimental Order, dated 2d May, a copy of which is marked S; signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

Do you recollect, that I was obliged to issue another order on the 4th May 1861, calling the attention of the officers to a neglect of my order of the 2d instant, above alluded to?—Yes, I do remember something about it.

The prosecutor lays before the Court a Regimental Order, dated 4th May 1861, a copy of which is marked T, signed by the President and attached to the Proceedings.

Do you recollect an order issued by me on the 13th June, on the subject of the dilapidated state of the line gear in use with the troops?—I remember there were orders on this subject, but I cannot give the dates.

Do you remember my having frequently assembled the captains of troops to urge them on with the completion of the horse lines, and to provide good and servicable line gear for the horses?—Yes, I do; Colonel Crawley assembled us two or three times.

Did I ever send Captain Weir, as second in command, to you on the subject of the slow progress your own troop lines were making?—Yes.

The Court adjourns for half-an-hour.

The Court is opened.

Major *J. E. Swindley*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former Oath.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Do you recollect your coming into my house at Nuggur with a prisoner one day in the month of August last, and your walking into my orderly room without in any way saluting or acknowledging me?—Yes, I do; it is the custom in this regiment to uncover on entering the orderly room. I left my stick and hat outside the room, the prisoner, and several men of the regiment were standing inside when I entered. I walked up to the table and presented the defaulter book to Colonel Crawley, upon which he turned round and asked me, "How do you dare enter my house, sir, without passing the usual salute between gentlemen." I replied, "I have come here on duty, had I had my cap on I should have saluted you;" I acted on that occasion as I have always acted with former commanding officers of the regiment.

Did I, or not, first say to you "Good morning, Captain Swindley," and did you or not say in reply, "Good morning, Colonel Crawley," before I asked you how you dare to come into my orderly room without acknowledging me as an officer or a gentleman?—Yes, Colonel Crawley did say, "Good morning, Captain Swindley," and I replied, "Good morning, Colonel Crawley," when he asked me, how I dared enter his house without passing the usual salute between gentlemen; to the best of my recollection, the word "officer," or "orderly room," was not used.

Did you, or not, on that occasion, within a few hours after that occurrence, apologise to me in writing in the presence of Brigadier Smith, commanding Poona Brigade for your conduct?—I was warned shortly afterwards by the adjutant of the regiment, that Brigadier Smith wished to speak to me on going to Colonel Crawley's bungalow. I was shown into the room usually used as an orderly room by Colonel Crawley, where I found Brigadier Smith and Colonel Crawley. Upon my entering, Colonel Crawley stood up and said, "Captain Swindley, an ill-feeling exists between you and myself, most fortunately, Brigadier Smith staying with me has offered to settle matters; perhaps you may have something to say to him; I will leave you alone," upon which Colonel Crawley went out. I then narrated to Brigadier Smith all that had taken place between Colonel Crawley and myself. After a good deal of talk on the part of Brigadier Smith, who said that Colonel Crawley's manners were not very good, that we must both be forbearing, and that if he (Colonel Crawley) did these sort of things, I was to make a concise report of it. I said that I had contemplated bringing it to a head, and demanding a Court of Inquiry. The Brigadier then said, "I will write out something that you can read to him; you can leave out what you like, and put in what you like, but don't allude to the past," which he did; during the time he was writing it out, I said, "Mind, Brigadier Smith, whatever takes place to-day, I, in nowise bind myself not to allude to the past, in case of similar treatment from
Colonel

Colonel Crawley;” he wrote out an apology for me, saying, that he (Brigadier Smith), considered my conduct was wrong in not having saluted Colonel Crawley in the morning. I explained to Brigadier Smith in Colonel Crawley’s presence, that it was never the custom since I had been with the regiment; that I never approached Colonel Shute in the orderly room, bowing, and saying, “Good morning;” that I always did my business and retired; other explanations took place, but Colonel Crawley put out his hand to me and said, “With all sincerity, Captain Swindley, I wish to be friends with you, let the past be forgotten,” or words to that effect. I answered, “On my part it certainly shall.”

Eleventh Day,
22 April 1862.

Examined by the Court.

Did the other officers of the regiment refuse to pay for any but port and sherry at the inspection dinner to Brigadier Hobson?—No, they did not; and in the conversation that took place between Colonel Crawley and myself I mentioned that I, as an individual, objected to pay it.

Colonel Crawley, as commanding officer, expressed a wish, a very few days after joining, to invite the brigadier to dinner; by directly opposing such a wish, were you giving him that cordial support which he might have expected?—I only gave my own individual opinion. I do not consider that it was opposing him or not supporting him; I had not the slightest intention of opposing him.

Without mentioning the names of any parties concerned, state to the Court what you consider the reason of Brigadier Hobson, having, as you say, a punishment inspection?—A few days after Colonel Shute’s departure, Brigadier Hobson ordered a foot parade of the regiment in full dress. Captain Weir was in command of the regiment; Brigadier Hobson complained of the way in which the men were turned out. Correspondence ensued, when another inspection of the regiment was ordered to be taken by Brigadier Hobson; that is why I termed it a punishment inspection.

To the best of your belief, did you, or did you not, assign to Colonel Crawley, as your reason for not wishing to invite Brigadier Hobson to dinner, that he had reported unfavourably of the regiment?—Yes, I think I did give that reason, to the best of my belief.

What officers were present when Colonel Crawley, as you state, said that he did not believe you, but, must write to Colonel Shute?—Captain Bourke, Captain Weir, Mr. (now Captain) Hardy, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Fitzsimon (the adjutant), and myself.

Has Colonel Crawley shown himself unforgiving when he has used harsh language?—Yes, he has.

State the nature of your interview between Major General Hale and yourself to which you were about to refer when closing your last remarks?—I was ordered to attend Major Hale’s bungalow with a view of giving me the opportunity of explaining why I had been placed in the confidential report by Colonel Crawley. The general directed me not to refer further back than the settlement of differences by Brigadier Smith. I then addressed Colonel Crawley, and asked him if any differences or words had taken place between him and myself, since Brigadier Smith’s interview, when he put out his hand to me and said, “With all sincerity, Captain Swindley, I wish to be friends with you; let the past be forgotten.” He answered, “No; with the exception of Mr. Poett’s business,” which I had previously explained to the general; the general having expressed himself satisfied, Colonel Crawley then said that he had had no words or differences with me since that interview; when Colonel Crawley wished to speak about Mr. Poett’s business, the general stopped him, saying, “Captain Swindley has explained that.”

It being now four o’clock, the Court adjourns until 11 o’clock A.M. on Wednesday, the 23rd day of April 1862.

TWELFTH DAY.

Wednesday the 23d day of April 1862, at a European General Court Martial, then assembled at Mhow pursuant to adjournment.

Twelfth Day.
23 April 1862.

Present: the same members as on Tuesday, the 22d day of April 1862.

Continuation of the defence.

Major J. E. Swindley, of Her Majesty’s 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath:

Third Witness on
the defence re-
called.

Examined by the Court.

Q. WHEN Lieutenant Colonel Crawley first assumed the command of the 6th Dragoons, did the officers generally, in a body, evince a desire to meet his wishes and views, and do you believe there was any sort of unfavourable impression existing towards him?—A. The officers did evince every desire to meet Colonel Crawley’s wishes, and no unfavourable impression existed towards him, but quite the contrary. After the first meeting at Colonel Crawley’s house, when he was introduced to the officers of the regiment, I heard my brother officers express themselves most favourably towards Colonel Crawley.

Twelfth Day,
23 April 1862.

You have stated in evidence before this court that you have served 15 years in the army, since Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took the command of the 6th Dragoons, has his language and bearing towards the officers of the regiment on or off duty been different to what you have experienced in other regiments in which you have served?—Yes, on duty it has; off duty I have had no opportunity of judging.

On the muster of the 1st June 1861 being finished, was the regiment dismissed from that parade by Captain Weir?—Yes, it was, to the best of my recollection.

Witness here states, that in reply to the question, &c.: “Did you tell me on that occasion,” &c. (p. 156), he wishes to add, “I remember Colonel Crawley stating at the meeting at his house, on the day of his arrival, 25th April 1861, that he was aware that some unpleasantness had been going on (I think he mentioned Colonel Shute had told him), and that he thought it would come all right; that the old brigadier was an old Indian infantry officer; perhaps never saw a dragoon regiment before in his life.

Witness further states, that in reply to the question: “Did I ever send Captain Weir to you,” &c. (p. 158), he wishes to add, Captain Weir came to me and gave me a message from Colonel Crawley, to the effect, that Colonel Crawley would not send in any application for leave for me, unless my lines progressed quicker than they were. I met Colonel Crawley at the race tiffin shortly after I received this message, and asked Colonel Crawley if I could speak to him, he said, “Yes.” I then said I had received his message through Captain Weir, which excessively pained me; that his own orders were, that the work was to be done from flank troops to centre. My troop was a centre troop; that the flank troops up to that date had had 15 carts working for eight days; that I had only had three carts working for five days, or five carts for three days; I forget which now; and that I also, although I did not plead it as an excuse, had been on a Court of Inquiry at the other end of the camp for upwards of a week, leaving my bungalow of a morning shortly after gun fire, and seldom returning much before noon; that I had not stinted my serjeant-major in any way in money towards completing the lines as soon as possible, and that it was utterly impossible my lines could be so far progressed as the others. It was then that I assured him that I had done my utmost; when he made the reply, “Your utmost is damned little.”

You have stated that Colonel Crawley has shown himself unforgiving; do you consider it a sign of an unforgiving disposition to shake hands with you after accepting your apology, or for Colonel Crawley to have asked you to his house on the very first occasion that followed afterwards, to meet his Excellency the Governor of Bombay at dinner?—Colonel Crawley did shake hands with me, as I have stated in my evidence, and did also ask me to his house, but beyond that, he has shown himself at all times both before and after most unforgiving, which is proved by his having admitted he had had no differences or words with me from the time of shaking hands with, condoning any offences I might have committed (had there been any) or no fault to find with me as a soldier, and then places me in the confidential report.

Did you accept Colonel Crawley's invitation to his house to meet the Governor?—No; on that morning, I was calling on the Governor when Captain Clarke, his aid-de-camp, said, that the Governor was going to dine with Colonel Crawley, and that he would come and dine with me at mess. On my return home, I found Colonel Crawley's invitation; in my answer to the invitation I gave my reasons for not going; had I not been engaged, I should have gone.

[The witness retires.

Captain *A. Weir*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Fourth Witness on
the Defence.

Q. Did you command the monthly muster parade of the 6th Dragoons on the 1st May 1861?—A. Yes, I did.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the monthly muster parade on the 1st May 1861, at any time during which the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, troopers, and officers' chargers were mustered?—Certainly not.

Did you command the monthly muster parade of the 6th Dragoons on the 1st June 1861?—Yes, I did.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the monthly muster parade on the 1st June 1861, at any time during which the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, troopers, and officers' chargers were mustered?—No, he was not.

State to the court what muster parades you were present at, and those Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was absent from, between 1st July 1861, and the 1st January 1862, inclusive?—I was present at all the musters from 1st July 1861, to 1st January 1862; to the best of my recollection, Colonel Crawley was present at muster on the 1st July; he was absent on the 1st August and 2d September; he was absent on the 1st October; he was present on the 1st November, 1st December; he was absent on the 1st January 1862.

Who commanded the monthly muster parade of the 6th Dragoons on the 1st January 1862?—Major Thesiger.

Did anything particular occur on the monthly muster parade on the 1st January 1862, that

Twelfth Day,
23 April 1862.

that brings that muster specially to your recollection?—Yes; Major Thesiger came up in front of my troop, and, in the presence of the paymaster, asked me what he had better do, as the Colonel had not come. I advised him to wait a short time longer, as I thought the Colonel might come. After waiting a considerable time longer, he (Major Thesiger) ordered the paymaster to go on with the muster. There is another circumstance which brings it to my memory: Captain Garnett came up to the paymaster in front of my troop, and said, “Smales, is not this a d——d shame, keeping us here so long in the cold? I knew the Colonel was not coming to parade; he told me so last night.”

Since Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has commanded the 6th Dragoons, do you consider his presence at, or absence from, the monthly muster parade has been the exception?—I think his presence the exception.

Was your troop-sergeant-major present on the monthly muster-parade of the 1st January 1862, and mustered on that parade by me?—Yes.

Was your troop-sergeant-major engaged in the barracks at any time, looking after the comfort of the troops, while the monthly muster of the 1st of January 1862 was going on?—No; he never left the parade until it was all over.

Were you on a watering order parade, men to stand to their horses, on the 30th April 1861; if you were, did you see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade, and in what costume was he; and did he make any remark to you?—I was on that parade, men dismounted; I saw Colonel Crawley there in stable dress, forage-cap without peak. I also heard him finding very great fault with my horses’ heels, many of them not being pulled, which, he said, showed a want of grooming. Colonel Crawley’s manner to me, on that occasion, was most offensive in front of my troop.

Have you, at any time, had any conversation with Lieutenant Bennett, relative to the above parade, 30th April 1861, or relative to the muster-parade 1st May 1861; if you have, please state to the Court the nature of that conversation?—Yes, I have. To the best of my recollection, two days before this Court assembled, I was at Mr. Bennett’s house; the conversation turned on this court-martial, which was about to assemble. I said it was a great pity that such a thing should happen in the regiment. Mr. Bennett asked me if I did not recollect the Colonel being on the parade on the 1st May 1861; did I not recollect the roll being called over, and the Colonel finding fault with the horses’ heels? I said I did not, that that was on a parade previous to the muster. Mr. Bennett told me he was quite sure of it, that nobody could make him believe anything else. I said I was quite positive the Colonel was not on parade, and that we had better drop the subject, and that perhaps we had said too much on it.

If a parade was at any time ordered, for muster or otherwise, and you expected the commanding officer’s presence on that parade, if, on going to parade, you found yourself senior officer, should you await the arrival of the commanding officer, or at once proceed with the duties?—I should certainly wait a reasonable time, or send to the commanding officer to know what I was to do.

Referring to the last question, taking monthly muster parade, how should you act?—I should wait a reasonable time, as I said before, or send to the commanding officer before proceeding with the muster.

Was Mr. Bennett your subaltern, and was he present with your troop on the 30th April 1861 watering order parade?—Mr. Bennett was a subaltern in my troop on the 30th April 1861, and was on that parade, and expressed his surprise at Colonel Crawley’s manner when he spoke to me about the horses’ heels.

You have frequently seen me transacting public business with the prosecutor; do you consider that I, at any time or under any circumstances, displayed towards him the least disrespect or want of gentlemanly courtesy as my commanding officer?—No, never; I always considered that Captain Smales was very polite and civil to his commanding officer.

Were you present at a meeting of some of the officers, when a moral and social question had been discussed between the prosecutor, Dr. Turnbull, and myself at Ahmednuggur?—I was.

Do you think that the part I took in bringing this social question under the notice of the prosecutor was intended as an act of friendship to the prosecutor, or was it from malice or ill-feeling towards any one?—I am quite sure it was meant as an act of friendship to the Colonel.

Do you think that on that occasion the prosecutor displayed towards me a spirit of conciliation, or was his manner harsh and unusual?—Certainly not conciliatory, and I consider it was harsh and unusual; the prisoner (Captain Smales) was not allowed to speak on the occasion.

Are you aware that I complained officially of the prosecutor’s conduct and manner towards me on that occasion?—Yes, I am.

Have I ever spoken to you on the subject of the prosecutor’s unusual proceedings towards me?—Yes, you have.

State the nature of such communication?—The prisoner told me that Colonel Crawley had taken written statements about him from some of the officers of the regiment, and also from a sergeant; he said that he considered the Colonel’s conduct towards him was harsh and unusual.

The Court adjourns for half an hour.

The Court is opened.

Twelfth Day.
23 April 1862.

Captain *A. Weir*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Are you aware, of your own knowledge, that from the time that moral and social question was discussed, and the meeting referred to took place, all intimacy between the prosecutor and myself has entirely ceased?—*A.* Yes, I think it did.

From your long intimacy with me (speak from your own knowledge), am I a man of overbearing, quarrelsome, or disobliging temperament; or have I had any sort of quarrel with a single brother officer since I have been in the regiment?—I never knew Captain Smales to have any quarrels with his brother officers in any way; I do not think Captain Smales is quarrelsome, and I have always considered him most obliging.

Are you aware, of your own knowledge, that shortly after the prosecutor took command of the regiment, complaints among the officers became general as to his language being harsh and unusual?—Yes, I am.

State to the Court how many years you have been in the Service, and whether the prosecutor's language and manner towards the officers under his command has been more harsh and unusual than you have experienced from any other commander?—I have been very nearly 33 years in the Inniskillings, and I think, for the first six months after Colonel Crawley took command of the regiment, that his manner was more harsh and unusual to the officers than any other commanding officer I have served under.

State to the Court any harsh and unusual language made use of by the prosecutor, either towards yourself or, in your hearing, towards your brother officers?—On one occasion, Colonel Crawley sent to the officers commanding troops to come to him at the grain-house, near my troop-lines, at Nuggur. After making several remarks about the forage, Captain Bourke remarked that it was not usual for captains or officers commanding troops to attend at forage yards. Colonel Crawley made some reply to that I don't recollect. Colonel Crawley then said, "Some of you captains have got a fine idea about doing duty, and that some of them had got their backs up; but by God he would straighten them!" On another occasion, a memorandum came down to the gymkham-ground, stating that the officers commanding troops were to meet the commanding officer at the horse-lines. Colonel Crawley then spoke to us, to the best of my recollection, about the horse-lines progressing so very slowly; the Colonel raised himself up in his stirrups and held his whip up, and said: "By God! gentlemen, I'd have no more compunction in ordering you to attend morning, midday, and evening stables, than I would of going from here to my house and eating my dinner." On another occasion, the officers commanding troops were ordered to attend the orderly-room. Colonel Crawley asked us then if it had been the system of the regiment to keep the men's cleaning-bags under the tables? we all said "Yes, it was the system." After being repeatedly assured of this, he said: "I can't believe it; I will write and ask Colonel Shute about it."

Did Lieutenant Colonel Crawley ever make any remark in your presence regarding duelling; if he did, please state the nature of these remarks, and in whose presence they were made?—Yes, he did; to the best of my recollection, they were made in the presence of Major (then Captain) Thesiger, the Adjutant, Mr. Fitz Simon, Captain Napier, Riding Master Malone, Lieutenant Revell, and myself. There was some dispute between two officers; Colonel Crawley said it was to be regretted that the days of duelling were gone by; that if one of the officers had been in the service when he (Colonel Crawley) was, some years ago, he would be shot through the head or through the heart before this time. On another occasion I was at Colonel Crawley's own house, when an officer was reading a statement to Colonel Crawley; in the hearing of myself and Dr. Turnbull and the officer who read the statement, he again alluded to the duelling, and said he thought it was a great pity it was ever done away with.

Have any of your brother officers complained to you of harsh and unusual language; if they have, state some occasions?—Yes, Captain Hardy complained of harsh and unusual language, Captain Bourke also, and Major (then Captain) Swindley, Mr. Inge; that is all I can remember at present; there was a general complaint.

Is Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's manner towards the officers, generally, of a conciliatory character, or otherwise?—For the first six months I consider Colonel Crawley's manner was anything but conciliatory, but latterly I think his manner is very much improved to every officer.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the regiment, were the officers generally on friendly and agreeable terms one with the other?—Very much so.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the 6th Dragoons, did the officers in a body evince desire to meet his views and wishes, publicly and privately, in every way?—I am quite certain it was their wish to do so.

Have you ever heard Lieutenant Colonel Crawley speak in disparaging terms of the regiment (6th Dragoons), or the system of the regiment?—Yes; I have frequently heard Colonel Crawley say that the system was bad in the minutæ.

You have stated that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's manner towards the officers generally has of late improved; do you consider that his manner towards those with whom he has had misunderstanding has shown a conciliatory tendency?—I should say, not towards Captain Smales.

Is

Is the prisoner the only person to whom you consider the prosecutor has not displayed a conciliatory disposition?—I don't recollect any others.

Twelfth Day.
23 April 1862.

Did the prisoner, to your own knowledge, specially express his desire to be on friendly terms, and display by acts such desires to be on friendly and agreeable terms, with the prosecutor, immediately upon his (the prosecutor) taking command of the regiment?—Yes; I recollect, a day or two before the Colonel arrived, Captain Smales saying, either that he had written to Colonel Crawley, or Colonel Crawley had written to him (I am not sure which), and that he (Captain Smales) intended to leave his house and servants at Colonel Crawley's disposal (if he would accept of them), until he got settled in his own house. Captain Smales said he thought it was only right, as Colonel Crawley was a stranger coming amongst them, and that he would make everything as agreeable for him as possible.

Were you present at a meeting of officers at the prosecutor's house at Ahmednuggur, when Surgeon Turnbull and myself had some reference made to us about the contents of a box, termed by the prosecutor as Colonel Shute's legacy; state what took place at that meeting?—Yes, I was; I think it was over that social and moral question that Captain Smales and Dr. Turnbull and myself were over there. Colonel Crawley pointed to a confidential box, and said there was a legacy that Colonel Shute had left him; that it was filled with documents not very creditable to those whom it concerned, or words to that effect.

It being now 4 o'clock, the Court adjourns until 6 a.m. on Friday, the 25th day of April 1862.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Thirteenth Day.
25 April 1862.

Friday, the 25th day of April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to Adjournment,

Present the same Members as on Wednesday the 23d day of April 1862;

The Court is closed, for the purpose of taking into consideration a subject laid before it.

The Court is opened.

Continuation of the Defence.

Captain *A. Weir*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Fourth Witness on
the Defence re-
called.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Since Colonel Crawley assumed command of the 6th Dragoons, has there been much or, do you consider, any unusual mis-understandings among the officers themselves, or have they been, generally speaking, united?—*A.* There have not been many disputes among the officers themselves; the disputes that have taken place have chiefly been with an officer attached to the regiment.

In your last day's evidence, you stated that I was the only officer to whom the prosecutor had not shown a friendly disposition, after having had misunderstandings; did you thoroughly understand my inquiry?—Yes, I think I did.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Were you at my house on the afternoon of the 25th April 1861, when the whole of the officers attended to be introduced to me by yourself, as the officer lately in temporary command of the regiment?—I was.

Do you recollect what I said to the officers on that occasion, in regard to my being very particular and strict on duty; and how I wished to meet the officers afterwards, when duty was properly performed, as friends and brother officers?—Yes; Colonel Crawley said that he was very particular on duties and parades, but that off duty he hoped to meet his brother officers in a friendly way.

Do you recollect a parade of the Inniskilling Dragoons, on or about the 10th April 1861, for the inspection of Brigadier Hobson, commanding at Nuggur?—I do.

What opinion was expressed by the brigadier on that occasion respecting the appearance of the corps?—I had a letter from the brigadier, through the line-adjutant, expressing his disappointment at the regiment not appearing so clean on parade as he expected; but myself and the officers considered the regiment was perfectly clean, and the officers congratulated me on the appearance of the regiment.

Did the brigadier express any opinion as to the very dirty state of the library, sergeants' messroom, and canteen?—Yes, he did.

Did you, or not, combat that opinion; and what steps did you take to disprove the brigadier's

Thirteenth Day.
25 April 1862.

brigadier's assertion as to the cleanliness of the men and the very dirty state of the library, sergeants' messroom, and canteen?—I did combat that opinion; I wrote, through the brigadier, to the officer commanding the division. I received a letter, through the brigadier again, from General Hale, desiring me to withdraw this letter, and to make an apology to the brigadier, both of which I refused to do, and requested that my letter might be forwarded to the Commander in Chief for his decision. I also stated in my letter, to the best of my recollection, that every man was on parade as far as possible; that there were no men or non-commissioned officers left in to see those places cleaned (the library, sergeants' messroom, and canteen); that the parade was very early, and that that was the reason they were rather irregular when the brigadier went to see them. The canteen was perfectly clean, although the brigadier had mentioned it in his letter.

Did you, or not, in your letter of remonstrance to the line-adjutant, requesting that the matter should be forwarded to the major-general commanding the division, demand that another general inspection should be ordered, in order that the regiment should pass under the review of higher authority?—Yes; I did not demand, but I requested.

Did the major-general commanding the division, or did he not, express his opinion that your letter of remonstrance to the brigadier was the most insubordinate letter he had ever read in the whole course of his service?—Yes, he did; and in my reply, I requested it might be forwarded to the Commander in Chief, for his decision.

Do you recollect the nature of the remarks made by his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the correspondence between you and Brigadier Hobson and Major General Hale?—I do not recollect the remarks exactly. I think, to the best of my recollection, part of it was, that I was to be more careful in future; but I was neither ordered to withdraw the letter, nor apologise.

Did not the Commander in Chief record his great dissatisfaction with your conduct, as shown in your correspondence, regarding the remarks made by the inspecting officer?—I don't recollect that he did; he may have done so.

Did the Commander in Chief inform you that such conduct cuts at the root of discipline, and rendered officers guilty of it liable to a court-martial?—I don't recollect; it may have been in the letter. I do not think "court-martial" was ever mentioned in it.

(The witness here states that he did not receive a copy of the letter in question; that it was only read to him, but he was perfectly satisfied with the remarks of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.)

Were you present at the inspection of the troop and regimental books at the messhouse, on or about the 6th May, by Brigadier Hobson; and if so, state what occurred, after the inspection was over, between me and Captain (now Major) Swindley, about asking the brigadier and his staff to dinner?—Yes, I was present at the inspection of the books; but I do not recollect what took place between the Colonel and Major Swindley about asking the brigadier and his staff to dinner. I recollect something about wines, and I heard the Colonel say, "Then I'll pay for the light wines," meaning, I think, claret and champagne.

You have stated that you were present at the inspection of the barracks on that day, and that I expressed my dissatisfaction to the officers as to the state of their troop-rooms: were my remarks confined to the cleaning-bags being under the tables, or did I find fault with heaps of old boots being under the men's cots, with tinpots lying about everywhere, and the general bad arrangement of the men's kit in their barrack-rooms?—They were chiefly confined to the cleaning-bags and, to the best of my recollection, the men's mess-tins. The men were very short for pegs to hang their things up at Ahmednuggur, and were forced to hang them on any place that was most convenient. I do not recollect anything about boots, but the men's kits at that time, to the best of my recollection, were put on their bedding. I think the Colonel spoke about that, and said he would apply for some shelves, which were put up, temporarily, some time afterwards.

You have stated that my language and manner were more harsh and unusual towards the officers than that of any commanding officer you have ever served under: be pleased to state whether any commanding officer (without mentioning his name) ever d—d your eyes, on any occasion whatever?—My eyes were never d—d by any commanding officer. A commanding officer did say, on one occasion, "D— it" or "D— you, Captain Weir." I don't know which of the words he made use of. This was said at the excitement of a drill. The Commander in Chief was present on the field, on the drill-ground. After the parade, I immediately went to the officer in question, and demanded a full and ample apology; he gave it to me, in the most gentlemanly way, before a field officer and three captains, and the adjutant of the regiment. I lived on very good terms with the said officer till he left the regiment. He was not one of those officers who would shake hands with you to-day, and report you for a trifling matter on the next.

Are you prepared to swear that you never told me, at Nuggur, that your eyes had been d—d by a commanding officer in front of your squadron?—I am.

Have you, or not, heard me frequently say, that I would on no account change the system of the regiment, of which I had heard so high a character; and that I had assured Colonel Shute, when I saw him in Bombay, that I would not alter anything in his system if I could possibly help it?—Yes, I have.

Do you consider that I have needlessly altered anything in the system of the regiment which I found established?—I do not think Colonel Crawley has.

Do you consider that all my endeavours have been to establish uniformity of practice among

among the different troops in all their interior economy?—I do; but I consider there was uniformity in the interior economy of the troops previous to your arrival.

Thirteenth Day,
25 April 1862.

Do you recollect, at the inspection of the barracks by Brigadier Hobson, on or about the 6th May 1861, that the sergeant in charge of the sergeants' mess was drunk, and that the tablecloth on the mess-table had large stains of gravy, porter, &c. all over it, with which I found fault?—I recollect the sergeant in charge of the mess being drunk; he was tried by a court-martial, and reduced for it. I have no recollection about the Colonel saying anything about the tablecloth, but I do recollect the Colonel making a remark (I am not positive whether it was that day or not), that the plates and dishes in the sergeants' mess looked very nice.

Do you consider that what I saw on that day of the inspection by Brigadier Hobson, the cleaning-bags under the men's feet at dinner, the heaps of old boots lying under cots, tin pots and other utensils lying about on the cots and window-sills, a drunken sergeant, and a dirty sergeants' mess, were circumstances likely to produce a favourable impression on the mind of a commanding officer, at the first inspection of his regiment?—I do not recollect heaps of old boots lying under the tables; it was the custom for years and years in the regiment for the men to keep their cleaning-bags under the table. I do not recollect any tin-pots lying about the window-sills; there may have been one or two in a room, with pipe-clay in it, for the men's use, but I remember no other. I do not think the sergeants' mess was dirty on that occasion, the 6th May. I do not think that a drunken sergeant ought to make a commanding officer think unfavourably of his new regiment, on his first parade.

Do you recollect my issuing an order of 2d May, requiring certificates to be sent to the orderly-room by the 4th May, by captains of troops, as to the state of their arms, ammunition, clothing, &c.?—Yes, I am almost certain such an order came out about that time.

Be good enough to inform the Court of the nature of the dispute between the two officers, which led to my remarks about duelling?—There was some dispute between two officers about a horse, and some improper language used, which was brought before the Colonel, when he made the remarks about duelling; this is to the best of my recollection. On the second occasion it was also some unpleasant words took place about a horse, a trooper.

Did not one of the officers say that the other had sold him a horse or pony for a certain sum of money, on the representation that he had paid that sum for it himself, but that the buyer had afterwards discovered that the seller of the horse had paid 20 or 30 rupees less for him, insinuating thereby that he had been swindled out of that amount?—No; one of the officers did not say anything of the sort. I believe such a remark was made, but not at that time, nor between those two officers.

Did you understand me, by any remarks I have ever made on the subject of duelling, that I recommended, or advised, or wished the officers to go out to fight duels, instead of referring their disputes to me?—I should certainly say that Colonel Crawley's remarks pointed in that direction, although he did not recommend it plainly.

The Court is adjourned for half an hour.

The Court is opened.

Captain A. Weir, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Fourth Witness
recalled.

Cross-examination continued.

Q. When you were in temporary command of the regiment, between the time Colonel Shute left and I arrived, in April 1861, did you or did you not have a quarrel between two officers referred to you, in which gross and offensive remarks were made from one to the other?—A. Yes; there was an officer made a complaint to me, that he thought the other had spoken very harshly to him; when I heard the matter, I found that the senior had found fault with the junior for not attending to his orders, and that he had spoken to him offensively; he immediately withdrew it, and apologised to him, and they lived in very good friendship afterwards.

Was such language as the following spoken by the captain of a troop to his subaltern, on that occasion: "You're a liar, sir! and if you speak to me again I will cut you across the face with my whip," or words to the like effect?—I do not recollect it.

Will you state what the offensive language was?—The senior officer accused the junior of being late from stables and not attending to his orders. I cannot state what the offensive language was, but the junior complained of the senior's harsh or offensive manner, I forget which.

Did I send you on any occasion to Captain (now Major) Swindley, to inform him that I could not make application for leave to England for him until I saw that his troop-lines were being proceeded with more rapidly?—Yes, you did.

Do you recollect my assembling the captains of troops on several occasions in the month of May last, in the lines, to urge upon them the imperative necessity of completing the slopes of the lines before the rains would set in?—Yes, I do remember on one or two occasions, and the Colonel was frequently there himself.

Was it not upon one of those occasions that I told them I should have no more compunction in ordering the officers to the lines, morning, noon, and evening, than in going home

Thirteenth Day,
25 April 1862.

home to my dinner?—Yes, it was certainly at one of those meetings of the officers; but I consider every officer commanding a troop did his utmost to get the horse-lines finished, and at a considerable expense.

When you were present at my house, on the occasion of the “moral and social question,” you spoke of being decided by me: do you recollect my saying that I would not permit the harmony and good feeling which should always exist between officers serving in the same corps to be jeopardised or disturbed by any further discussion of the question?—I don’t recollect the word jeopardised, but I remember the other part of it.

Were there not several quarrels between the officers of the regiment long before I joined it, and have those quarrels not been severely animadverted upon by the several officers commanding the division, by the Commander in Chief at Bombay, and by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief at the Horse Guards?—Not that I am aware of; I was at Sattara for 13 months, while the regiment was at Kirkee, and I don’t know anything about it.

Do you recollect being at my house, at Nuggur, on an occasion when I settled a quarrel between two officers early in the month of November last?—I recollect being at Colonel Crawley’s house when he settled some quarrel between two officers; I don’t recollect what month it was in.

Do you recollect my asking you on that occasion, after I had settled the quarrel, whether you had any cause of complaint against me as your commanding officer?—Yes, I do.

Did you state that you had cause of complaint against me, or did you, on the contrary, say that you had none?—I said I had very little, or none; but that you had spoken to me, on one or two occasions, as I thought, rather harshly.

Did the officers generally evince a desire to meet my wishes about the care of their horses, by building the lines, and supplying them with good line-gear; and had I not to order the quartermaster to provide line-gear for the several troops, as I could not get the horses supplied with it by the captains?—The officers generally did evince a desire to meet Colonel Crawley’s wishes about the care of their horses, and about the building of the horse-lines. I am quite sure they could not have done more than they were doing at that time; they were both present themselves when practicable, and I am quite sure they spent money out of their own private purse to get those lines made. Colonel Crawley, to the best of my recollection, did order some of the troops to get their line-gear from the quartermaster; I think nearly all the troops got some from him, except mine.

Examined by the Court.

Has any officer, to your knowledge, ever thought it necessary to demand an apology from Colonel Crawley, on account of harsh language used; if so, on what occasion?—Yes, I think so. I recollect Captain Hardy coming to the orderly-room at Nuggur, and complaining that he considered the Colonel had used him very harshly; and he (Captain Hardy) said, “I beg you will withdraw the remarks that you made to me in the lines,” as he felt very much hurt about it. Colonel Crawley told Captain Hardy, that if he had anything to say to put it in writing, and that he would forward it. Captain Hardy replied, to the best of my recollection, “I don’t want to have any disputes with my commanding officer.”

It is now 11 o’clock, and the Court adjourns until 6 o’clock A.M. on Saturday, the 26th day of April 1862.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Saturday, the 26th day of April 1862.

Fourteenth Day,
26 April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled, at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present: the same Members as on Friday, the 25th day of April 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

Fourth Witness on the Defence recalled. Captain A. Weir, of Her Majesty’s 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Were you aware that Lieutenant Bennitt himself was not on the muster parade on the 1st May 1861?—A. Not at the time I spoke to him before this court-martial.

Did you not consider it your duty to warn a young officer, who was immediately under your command, that he could not have been present on the muster of the 1st May 1861, and that he was about to give evidence that you knew to be false, but which, owing to the time that had elapsed, he might have forgotten the circumstances or mistaken the date?—I do not consider it was my duty to warn him. I consider, from the answers and questions which he put to me at that time, that any warning I might have given him would have had no effect, as he stated that nothing on earth could make him alter his opinion.

Were

Were you aware, at the time that Lieutenant Bennitt was speaking to you on the subject, that he was on another duty that day, and that the order was in your troop-book?—I was not.

Fourteenth Day,
26 April 1862.

When asked if a certain commanding officer had not d——d your eyes, you replied, “No;” that the words he used were “d—— it,” or “d—— you;” had it not been “d—— you,” and not “d—— it,” what possible right could you have had to demand an ample and full apology, as you say you did?—I was not aware at the time, nor am I now, which it was, but I believed it was “d—— you;” the officer alluded to did not deny it, and made me a most ample and full apology.

Have you ever heard Colonel Crawley use equally abusive language to any officer?—No, I cannot say that I have.

Question by the Prosecutor, through the Court.

Have you or not, on a recent occasion within the last three or four months, received a severe reprimand from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, for having used violent language towards another officer?—

The Court is closed to consider the question, and has decided that it shall not be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Examined by the Court.

Have you any knowledge of any officer who has given Colonel Crawley offence since he has been with the Inniskilling Dragoons; and do you know whether he accepted or refused his apology or explanation?—I have not the slightest recollection.

Has Colonel Crawley ever used towards you language equally wounding to your feelings as that used towards you by the officer who said, “D—— you,” or “D—— it”?—I consider he has; if he has not used the word “damn,” he has sworn “By God, sir!”

If you consider that Colonel Crawley used language equally wounding towards you as that for which you received the apology from your former commanding officer, why did you not demand an apology from him for it, as you did in the other case?—Because I did not want to have any disputes with Colonel Crawley; I have tried to give him the very best support I could, from the day of his joining the regiment even to this day.

The witness here says: With reference to my reply to the question, “State to the Court any harsh and unusual language, &c.” page 178, I wish to have the words, “I can’t believe it,” taken out, and the words, “I don’t believe it,” substituted. Again, at page 181, in reply to the question, “Is the prisoner the only person, &c.?” he wishes his reply to be, “There are others,” instead of the words recorded on the Proceedings. Again, at page 196, in answer to the question, “Do you recollect being at my house, &c.?” he wishes the word “misunderstanding” to be substituted for the word “quarrel.” Again, at page 197, in reply to the question, “Did the officers generally evince a desire, &c.?” he wishes to add, at the end of the answer, the words, “And some of the troops do so now.”

The pages here
referred to are not
those of this paper.

[The Witness retires.

Captain *J. Hardy*, of Her Majesty’s 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Fifth Witness on
the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. HAVE you commanded a troop of the 6th Dragoons on any of the monthly muster parades between the 1st May 1861 and the 1st January 1862, inclusive?—**A.** Yes.

Can you take upon yourself to swear to any particular monthly muster-parades upon which you have seen Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, between the 1st May 1861 and 1st January 1862, inclusive?—I think Colonel Crawley was on the muster-parade of the 1st November 1861.

Do you not think that had Lieutenant Colonel Crawley been on the muster-parade when you were in command of a troop, that you should have seen him?—Yes, I think I would.

Was your troop sergeant-major on the muster-parade with you, and mustered by me on the morning of the 1st January 1862?—I think he was, but am not quite certain.

Did your troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley in single file, as if in review order, at any time on the morning of the 1st January 1862?—I have not the smallest recollection of any such circumstance.

On the morning of the 1st January 1862, after muster, did you see Colonel Crawley in B (or Captain Garnett’s) horse-lines?—Yes, I did.

When you first saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the 1st January 1862, was not B Troop, or Captain Garnett’s, standing at their pickets ready to be dismounted?—Yes, they were.

To the best of your recollection, had they not been dismounted once and mounted again?—They had either been dismounted and mounted, or else they had filed out of the lines.

Where was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, at the head or bottom of the lines?—In the centre.

When and where did you first see Captain Garnett after the muster-parade on the 1st January 1862?—He came up to Colonel Crawley in the lines, at the time referred to in the previous question.

Fourteenth Day,
26 April 1862.

Are not your lines next to Captain Garnett's, and did you not see Captain Garnett come into his troop-lines, and go up to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, on the morning of the 1st January 1862?—Yes; I was in the lines of C Troop, and saw Captain Garnett go up to Colonel Crawley.

As your troop-lines are next to Captain Garnett's, and you saw Captain Garnett come into the lines, did you see B (or Captain Garnett's) Troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?—No, I did not.

Are you aware that Captain Garnett went back to the camp to your tent immediately after the completion of the muster, with Riding-master Malone, for refreshment?—Yes.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley assumed command of the 6th Dragoons, do you think all your brother officers displayed towards him a desire to meet his views and wishes, both on and off duty?—Certainly, they did.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the 6th Dragoons, were the officers generally, as a body, on agreeable and friendly terms one with another?—Yes.

You have been under Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's command ever since he took command of the regiment: from your own knowledge, has his language and manners towards the officers of the regiment been of a conciliatory character, or has it been harsh and unusual?—Excessively harsh and unusual.

Have your brother officers complained to you of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's harsh and unusual language?—Yes; it was the common topic amongst them, and out of the regiment too.

Be good enough to state to the Court any particular instance that you can bring to your recollection of harsh and unusual language?—I went to the orderly-room one day, to speak to Colonel Crawley about something he had said to me on parade; I had hardly begun when he jumped up, banged his fist on the table, and said, "If you have any grievance, put it down in black and white; I will take care that it is forwarded." I said, "I had no wish to have a disagreement with my commanding officer." He said, "Disagreement, indeed! You have a fine idea of discipline, Mr. Hardy, if you think I will allow an officer to have a disagreement with me." On another occasion all the officers who commanded troops were ordered to be at the head of the horse-lines to meet Colonel Crawley; during the conversation, which was about some regimental matter that we were trying to explain, he said, "I'd have no more compunction in sending you to morning, midday, and evening stables than I would in going down to my own house and eating my dinner;" this was said in the most offensive manner. The next morning we were again sent for during morning stables, and were spoken to again in much the same manner. Shortly after Colonel Crawley took command of the regiment, we were sent for to the orderly-room to explain a matter, which all the officers assured Colonel Crawley had been the custom of the regiment. We did this to no purpose; Colonel Crawley finished by saying, "I can't believe it, but I'll write to Colonel Shute and see if it's the case." Another time, on parade, Colonel Crawley rode up to me about something that had happened at the drill; I was so astounded at the way he began to speak to me that I forgot to salute. He shouted out to me, "Why don't you salute?" This was, again, in the same offensive manner. At another time, at evening stables, Colonel Crawley came round the troops; because I didn't happen to know a thing he wanted, I was spoken to in the same manner that I have referred to above. On almost every occasion that I had ever anything to do with Colonel Crawley on duty, his manner was the same, excessively harsh and unusual.

Since you have been in the 6th Dragoons, have the officers of the regiment been in the habit of using towards one another gross or ungentlemanly language?—Certainly not.

After the interview in the orderly-room, to which you have referred, with Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, did you express to any of your brother officers your great distress at Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's manner and language towards you on that occasion?—Yes, to Lieutenant Daveney; and I may have to others, but I don't recollect who.

Did you, at the interview at the orderly-room to which you have referred, consider that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley displayed towards you a spirit of conciliation, or a regret at having wounded your feelings?—Colonel Crawley said he was sorry to hurt any one's feelings, at the end of the interview.

Has Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's manner and language towards the officers generally been more harsh and unusual than any former commanding officer you have served under?—Decidedly.

Since Lieutenant Colonel Crawley assumed command of the 6th Dragoons, has there been any unusual or much misunderstanding among the officers themselves, or have they been, generally speaking, united, as a body of gentlemen?—They have been, generally speaking, united, as a body of gentlemen.

Speaking from your own knowledge, as having served in the 6th Dragoons from the time I joined the regiment, have you ever heard that I have had any misunderstanding or quarrels with any of my brother officers?—No, quite the contrary; Captain Smales has laid himself out to be friends with his brother officers.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Were you at my house at Nuggur on the evening of the 25th April 1861, the day I joined the regiment, for the purpose of being introduced to me as your new commanding officer?—Yes, I was.

Did

Did I say anything to the officers assembled on that occasion, as to my being strict and particular as to the way duty was performed, but that after duty was over I wished to be looked upon as their brother officer?—Colonel Crawley said, that after duty was over he would be happy to meet our views, as far as possible, or words to that effect.

Were you at the mess-house on the morning that Brigadier Hobson inspected the books of the regiment, and did you hear anything spoken between Captain (now Major) Swindley and myself, as to inviting the brigadier and staff to dinner?—Yes, I was. I recollect Major Swindley saying, as far as he was concerned he would object to inviting the brigadier and staff.

Did you hear him say, that at all events the officers would not be compelled to give any other wines but mess wines—port and sherry?—I don't recollect that.

Do you consider that Captain Swindley, on that occasion, in opposing me, displayed a desire to meet my views and wishes?—Perhaps not; but I think he had a right to object, and I do not call it opposing Colonel Crawley's wishes.

You have stated that when I joined the regiment the officers generally were on friendly and agreeable terms, one with another. Have you ever heard, or do you know that a quarrel between two officers was referred to me within a few days after I joined the regiment, in which one officer accused the other of what was equivalent to swindling him out of a sum of money in the sale of a horse?—I know nothing about a quarrel about the sale of a horse.

Do you know that a quarrel between a captain and a subaltern in the regiment was settled by Captain Weir, a few days before I joined, in which gross and opprobrious and violent language was used by the captain towards the subaltern?—There was a quarrel, but I do not know how the case stood, or who it was settled by, though I did hear that violent language had been used.

Did you ever hear of such language as the following being used on that occasion by the captain to the subaltern:—"You're a liar, sir; and if you speak to me again I'll cut you across the face with my whip"?—I heard that the latter part had been used, but, as I said before, I know nothing of the particulars.

Do you know that a quarrel was referred to me at the orderly-room a few days after I joined, on the subject of a bet between two officers, "of a thousand rupees to a brass farthing," or some such bet?—I do not know whether there was a quarrel, but I know there was such a bet referred to Colonel Crawley.

When I made the speech imputed to me, about ordering the officers to lines, morning, noon, and evening, what was the occasion or reason for my doing so?—It was either about the bedding being short, or the lines not getting on quickly. I don't know which.

Had I ever occasion to find fault with you about any portion of the line gear of your horses not being in proper order?—Colonel Crawley said, on parade, on the 15th June 1861 I think it was, that he had gone round the troop, or troops—I don't know which—and that in nine cases out of ten the blinds were not fit to put on the horses.

Do you recollect one morning, after I had, or considered I had, reason to find fault with you in your troop lines, that I asked you, immediately afterwards, to come home with me to breakfast?—Colonel Crawley may have done so. I don't recollect it myself.

Did I not invite you and the other officers of the regiment to my house frequently, notwithstanding any reproofs or admonitions I may have felt it my duty to administer to them?—Yes.

You have stated that I said I was sorry to hurt any one's feelings; does this, and the circumstance just adverted to, look like an unforgiving disposition, or is it not on the contrary, conciliatory conduct?—To a certain extent, conciliatory conduct, but it does not do away with Colonel Crawley's harsh and unusual manner that I have mentioned, as Colonel Crawley told me, in his own house, that he considered it his duty to invite officers to his house; at least, so I understood him to say.

It is now 11 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 6 o'clock, A.M., on Monday, the 28th day of April 1862.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Monday, the 28th day of April 1862.

Fifteenth Day,
28 April 1862.

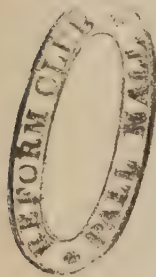
At a European General Court Martial, then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment.

Present:—The same Members as on Saturday, the 26th day of April 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

The prisoner begs most respectfully to draw the attention of the Court to, and permission to record, his protest against the proceedings of the prosecutor, in having summarily placed three of the prisoner's evidences in close arrest, with centries over them—three of the most respectable non-commissioned officers in the regiment, namely, Regimental Sergeant Major Lilly and Troop Sergeant Majors Wakefield and Duvall. The prisoner begs to seek the protection of the Court. If such proceedings go on, before prisoner has come near to the close of his defence he will have no witnesses to produce. Prisoner is given to understand,

Fifteenth Day,
28 April 1862.



that some part of the charge against one of the sergeants, referred to, is—having received some of the proceedings of this Court at a very recent date. Prisoner begs to record his assurance to the Court, that so far as he (the prisoner) is concerned he has in no way contravened the order given by the Court on the 7th instant, fifth day's proceedings. Prisoner would respectfully remark, that the prosecutor's own proceedings are in every way most unusual, and tend to give more publicity to the Court's proceedings than can be contemplated by the Court, for he (the prosecutor) has constantly employed an amanuensis, one of prisoner's own evidences, long after that witness had been warned for the defence.

The Court is closed for the purpose of taking into consideration what the prisoner has urged in his protest, and is of opinion, that it is beyond its province to deal with the matter—the non-commissioned officers alluded to are still available when required by the prisoner to give their evidence.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Fifth Witness on
the defence re-
called.

Captain *J. Hardy*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court; and Examined on his former oath.

Cross-examination continued.

Q. You have stated, that the officers generally were united as a body of gentlemen; can you or not call to mind many quarrels between the officers that have occurred since I joined which I have been called upon to settle?—*A.* I can only call to mind one quarrel, that occurred solely between the officers of the regiment, having been settled by Colonel Crawley.

Do you recollect a quarrel, which took place at a dinner party given by the officers of the regiment in the month of August last, between the officer who was mess president and another who refused to obey the mess president's orders?—The president of the mess spoke to the officer, but I do not recollect that he answered him; there was no quarrel.

Do you know that the matter was referred to me next day by the president of the mess, and that I had to arbitrate between them?—I believe it was.

Do you recollect a quarrel, which took place during the inspection of the regiment by General Hall in the beginning of November last, between an officer, then a captain in the regiment, and a medical officer, in which the former disparaged the professional knowledge and talents of the latter?—No.

Were you present at the inspection of the regiment by General Hall on or about the 5th November last, when the officers rode before the General?—Yes.

Be good enough to state what occurred on the occasion, to the best of your recollection?—The captain said that the officer did not know a bit about his work, and told him not to address him.

Did you see the two officers in question come to me with their complaint in presence of General Hall, and talk in a loud tone of voice, whilst the General was inspecting a ride and I was attending on him?—I don't recollect that.

Do you recollect a quarrel, which took place between two officers on the line of march, between Nugur and Mhow, in December last, on which I assembled a Court of Inquiry, and forwarded the proceedings to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief?—Yes; I think it was settled by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

How long have you served in the Inniskillen Dragoons?—From the 26th February 1858 up to the present time. I was away from the regiment on duty six months out of this time.

Have there been any quarrels between officers previous to my taking command of the regiment which were severely animadverted on by the Major-General commanding the division in which the regiment served by the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards?—Yes.

In reply to the question—"Since you have been in the 6th Dragoons, have the officers been in the habit of using gross and ungentlemanlike language towards one another," you said, "Certainly not." Was not the gross and ungentlemanlike language used between certain officers the subject of the animadversion I allude to in my last question?—I was asked whether they were in the habit; an occasional instance does not constitute a habit.

Have you any recollection of a quarrel between an officer of the regiment and a young officer doing duty with it, in which gross and ungentlemanlike language was also used, and severely commented on by the Brigadier at Poona, and by Colonel Shute, in command of the regiment?—I recollect the young officer who was attached to the regiment being most impertinent and ungentlemanly, and that Colonel Shute remarked on it. I don't know about the Brigadier; I think this was about three years ago, and I cannot remember exactly what took place.

Examined by the Court.

What language did Colonel Crawley use to you on parade which induced you to go to the orderly-room afterwards for redress?—Colonel Crawley said—"I went round the troop or troops last night, and in nine cases out of ten the blinds were not fit to be put on the horses."

Has

Has Colonel Crawley shown an unforgiving spirit off duty to officers with whom he may have had to find fault on duty?—No, I don't think he has; I know very little of Colonel Crawley off duty.

Fifteenth Day,
28 April 1862.

Were not all your brother officers, without one single exception, on the most agreeable and friendly terms up to the time when Colonel Shute left the regiment?—Yes, I think they were.

Did any of your brother officers ever inform you that Major General Hall did remark, that to dine at the mess of the Inniskillen Dragoons, when they were stationed at Kirkee, was a real pleasure, or sentiments in every way to that effect?—No; but I have no doubt he thought so.

[The witness retires.

Surgeon *G. A. Turnbull*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Sixth Witness on
the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Did you attend Lieutenant Colonel Crawley in his inspection of the barracks and patcheries on the morning of the 1st January 1862?—*A.* Yes, I did.

At what hour did you first go up to the barracks on the 1st January 1862, and when you arrived did you find the prosecutor there?—I went up to the barracks about seven o'clock; I did not see Colonel Crawley there.

Did the quarter master attend Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, in company with yourself, at the inspection at the barracks on the morning of the 1st January 1862?—Yes, he did.

At about what hour did you first see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the 1st January 1862?—Between half-past seven and eight o'clock, to the best of my recollection.

Did you accompany Lieutenant Colonel Crawley through each individual barrack and patchery on the 1st January 1862, and how long were you occupied on this duty?—Yes, I accompanied Lieutenant Colonel Crawley through each individual barrack and patchery, and I think it must have taken from half an hour to three quarters.

Did Lieutenant Colonel Crawley leave you at any time during this inspection to go towards the lines, or could he during this inspection, have seen each of the troops filing into their lines?—No, Colonel Crawley did not leave me during this inspection, and I should think the troops must have filed into their lines during the time the inspection was being made; therefore Colonel Crawley could not, I think, have seen the troops file into their lines during the time of the inspection.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley first assumed command of the 6th Dragoons, did the officers generally, in a body, evince a desire to meet his wishes and views, or do you believe there was any sort of unfavourable impression existing towards him?—Yes, I think they evinced every readiness to give him all the support they could, and I am not aware that any unfavourable impression existed towards Colonel Crawley.

When Colonel Crawley first took command of the regiment, were the officers generally on friendly and agreeable terms, one with another?—Yes, they were.

Since you have been in the regiment, have you heard the officers make use of gross and unseemly language towards one another?—No.

Do you consider that since Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has had command of the regiment there has been any tendency to quarrels amongst the officers?—No, I don't think there has.

Have you ever seen me transacting business with the prosecutor; if you have, what has been my manner towards him?—I have seen Captain Smales and the prosecutor transacting business, and the conduct of Captain Smales towards the prosecutor has always been quite respectful.

Have you ever heard me complain of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's conduct towards me; if you have, state the nature of such complaint?—I have heard Captain Smales complain that he did not understand Colonel Crawley's conduct towards him; that he was informed that Colonel Crawley was receiving written statements from officers, and also from a sergeant of the regiment; and he also complained to me that the clerk from his office had been examined as to his conduct, without any reference having been made to him personally, so as to afford any explanation, and that he, Captain Smales, supposed Colonel Crawley was collecting these statements to his injury.

From your knowledge of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's conduct towards me, do you consider it has been of a conciliatory character or the reverse?—The reverse.

Did you ever hear of my having had any quarrel with any of my brother officers since I have been in the 6th Dragoons, or have I been spoken of with respect and esteem generally?—I have never heard that Captain Smales has been connected with any rows with his brother officers, and I have always heard him spoken of with esteem and respect.

Since I have unfortunately not been on terms with the prosecutor, are you of opinion that I have displayed towards him a less respectful demeanor than formerly?—Not that I am aware of.

Have you any recollection that, shortly after Lieutenant Colonel Crawley assumed command of the regiment, that complaints were general among the officers about his harsh and unusual language, and that I endeavoured to soothe as much as possible the feeling of irritation that existed?—Yes; I remember that there were various complaints about Colonel

Crawley's

Fifteenth Day,
28 April 1862.

Crawley's tone and style of address; and I remember perfectly that Captain Smales endeavoured, as much as possible, to explain away any cause of annoyance that any officer might have had with regard to Colonel Crawley's style of address, and unusual language, and that he gave Colonel Crawley every support.

When you say "harsh and unusual," do you mean towards yourself, or towards your brother officers generally?—Generally, and once or twice to myself.

The Court adjourns for half an hour.

The Court is open.

Surgeon *G. A. Turnbull*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and Examined on his former oath.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Have any of your brother officers ever complained to you that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's tone and style of address has been harsh and unusual; state who, if any?—A. I remember Captain Bourke and Major Swindley, Mr. Iuge, and Veterinary Surgeon Poett, doing so. I may have heard others, but I don't remember at present.

Has Lieutenant Colonel Crawley ever made any allusion in your presence to duelling; if he has, be good enough to state to the Court the nature of such remarks; state also if any other officer was present?—At Nuggur, in Colonel Crawley's own house, in his office, on one occasion, when Veterinary Surgeon Poett read out an official letter to Colonel Crawley, Captain Weir and myself were present. Colonel Crawley stated that he regretted the days of duelling were not in existence.

Will you positively swear that Veterinary Surgeon Poett ever stated to you that he was present and heard Lieutenant Colonel Crawley make remarks about, and use the term, "duelling"?—Yes; Veterinary Surgeon Poett stated to me, on two different occasions, that he remembered Colonel Crawley having made use of the term "duelling."

Has any officer in the 6th Dragoons ever informed you that Veterinary Surgeon Poett had admitted that remarks on, and the term, "duelling," had been made use of in his presence by Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?—I remember some months ago Captain Smales stated to me that Veterinary Surgeon Poett had admitted to him on the steps of his office that Colonel Crawley had made use of the term "duelling."

Do you recollect Veterinary Surgeon Poett addressing a letter of remonstrance to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley about his, the prosecutor's, language to the veterinary surgeon?—I remember the veterinary surgeon telling me that he had done so; but I did not see the letter; this was at Nuggur.

Have not the majority of misunderstandings among the officers since Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has commanded the regiment, and which the prosecutor has been called upon to settle, arisen from the injudicious demeanour of an officer who is attached, and not from one of the Inniskillen Dragoons?—

The Court is closed to consider the question, and has decided that it shall not be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Was not the subject of duelling referred to by the prosecutor on an occasion when a misunderstanding had to be settled which arose from injudicious conduct on the part of an attached officer?—Yes.

Did Major General Hall state in your presence that, when the 6th Dragoons were stationed at Kirkee, he always felt it a real pleasure to dine at the mess, and that he never lost an opportunity of doing so?—Yes, he did.

Was the Major General's remark just stated followed by any other on the same subject; if it was, state what?—I can't give the exact words that General Hall stated on the occasion; but it was to the effect that he observed that there was not the same unanimity at the mess between the commanding officer and the officers as existed formerly at Kirkee.

You were present at the prosecutor's house at Arnednuggur, when a social question was under notice; do you think the part I took in the matter was from a kind feeling towards the prosecutor, or from malice or illwill towards anyone?—I think from a friendly spirit towards the prosecutor.

Do you consider that at that meeting just referred to, the prosecutor displayed towards me a spirit of conciliation, or was his manner harsh and unusual, and not such as, under the circumstances, might have been expected?—Yes, I think it was harsh and unusual.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

How long is it since you joined the Inniskillen Dragoons?—Rather more than two years.

When I first joined and took command of the Inniskillen Dragoons, were you not on most intimate and friendly terms with me?—I was.

How long did that intimacy last, and what was the reason of the interruption of it?—The intimacy lasted, I think, about two months after Colonel Crawley's arrival; the interruption

ruption of it was a difference of opinion with regard to the social question already alluded to, and by Colonel Crawley's own distant and reserved manner towards me.

With reference to that social question, do you recollect your writing a letter to me on or about the 7th August last, urging upon me a line of conduct which I had already intimated to the prisoner I would not pursue?—I remember writing a letter, but I do not remember urging any particular line of conduct for Colonel Crawley to pursue.

Do you recollect my replying to you, that you and every officer of the Inniskillen Dragoons may rest assured that the moral reputation of the corps is as much an object of solicitude to me, as its commanding officer, as it can be to any one under my command?—Perfectly.

Do you recollect the following passage in my reply, "The functions of my commission also impose upon me the duty of protecting the interests of all under my authority, and of promoting, by all means in my power, that harmony and unanimity among the several members of the community, which are essential to the comfort and well-being of individuals, and to the character of the service"?—I do.

Do you recollect also the following in the same reply, "It is wholly unnecessary for any one to dictate to me the line of conduct I shall pursue in the matter under consideration, or in any other. I shall be guided by the principles which have never yet failed me, during many long years of service, and as those principles are justice and moderation, I have little fear they will carry me through, as they have hitherto done"?—I do.

Were you present at a meeting of officers at my house on or about the 9th August last, when I read a memorandum containing my decision on the social and moral question before referred to?—I was.

Do you recollect, at the conclusion of my memorandum, my saying that "I desire that no further reference to this subject may ever be made to me, and I further desire and direct, that the harmony and good feeling which should always exist between officers serving in the same corps, shall not be jeopardized by any further discussion of it by any officer under my command"?—I do.

It is now 11 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until six o'clock, A.M. on Tuesday the 29th day of April 1862.

Fifteenth Day,
28 April 1862.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Tuesday the 29th day of April 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present the same members as on Monday the 28th day of April 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

Surgeon *G. A. Turnbull*, Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and Examined on his former oath.

Sixteenth Day,
29 April 1862.

Sixth Witness
the defence re-
called.

Q. Was that order obeyed by yourself and the prisoner, or did you or not, on the same day, write letters requiring that I should furnish you with copies of any remarks in order that the matter might be referred to higher authority?—*A.* I remember writing a letter to Colonel Crawley, I think almost immediately afterwards. I do not think it referred to the social question alluded to, but to some uncalled for remarks, with regard to the confidential tin box which he stated had been left to him by Colonel Shute as a legacy.

Do you recollect my reading to you a memorandum on or about the 12th August, refusing to comply with your request, and giving my reasons for not complying with it?—I have an indistinct remembrance.

Did I or not also inform you that I had no wish to withhold from you or the prisoner any facility to which you might be entitled, should any investigation be ordered into the circumstances by superior authority, but that I would not allow you to re-open the subject unless the correspondence was called for by such authority?—I do not remember.

Were you present at my house on or about the 12th August, when I read another memorandum to the prisoner in presence of Brigadier Smith, commanding the Poona Brigade, Captains Weir, Thesiger, and Gordon?—I think I was present, but I am not quite certain.

Did I, on the 20th August, refer to the complaint made by you and the prisoner about my allusion to the confidential box on the 9th August?—Yes, I think Colonel Crawley did refer to the complaint on that occasion.

Do you recollect the prisoner on that occasion, when he rose to take his departure, saying, that my explanation was what he desired and wished for, meaning it was satisfactory to him?—So far as I remember, Brigadier Smith explained to us that Colonel Crawley, by his allusions to the confidential tin box, had not intended his remarks to apply to us, and as far as I remember, after that explanation had been given, Captain Smales expressed himself satisfied.

Did the prisoner on that occasion also say, that as far as I was personally concerned I should never hear a word on the subject from him, but that in other respects I must allow him to be a free agent?—Yes, I think words to that effect.

Sixteenth Day,
29 April 1862.

Do you recollect a dinner party given by the unmarried officers of the regiment at Nuggur, on or about 2d August last, to the community of the station at which you, as a married officer, were an invited guest?—I do.

State to the Court what occurred on that evening between you and an officer who was a member of the mess committee, and subsequently between you and Captain (now Major) Thesiger, the president of the mess committee?—

The Court is closed to consider the question, and has decided that it shall be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

When I went into the mess room, a very junior cornet of the regiment came up to me, and in a smirking manner said, "Oh, Turnbull, you'll take such a lady in to dinner table." I remarked to him that I thought I had a right to take in any lady I thought proper to my own mess table. The cornet then left me. He afterwards returned and said in a jocular manner, "Oh, Turnbull, you'll sit at a certain place at the mess table." My remark to him was, "That I'd sit at the mess table where I pleased." After the mess party was over, a number of the officers were assembled in the ante-room. Captain Garnett said to me in a friendly manner, "Oh, Turnbull, you took the lady in to dinner that was told off for me." As far as I remember at this date, I said that I was sorry for it, or something like that. Captain Thesiger then made some remark to the effect that I had not done right in not taking the lady in to dinner that had been told off for me. I remarked that I thought it was a very strange rule, and that I had never seen it carried out in any previous regiment that I had been in. Captain Thesiger made some remarks which I don't remember now at this date, and I said it was a matter of opinion with regard to whether it was a good rule or not, and that I had never heard that such a rule was in existence in the regiment before.

Was not the cornet a member of the mess committee, acting under the orders of the mess president, and were you not bound to act as he directed in his official capacity?—I was not aware that the cornet was acting under any such orders at the time that I made that remark.

Did not Captain Thesiger refer the matter to me next morning, and be good enough to state to the Court what passed in my orderly room on that occasion with reference to it?—Yes; Captain Thesiger did report the circumstances to Colonel Crawley, and Colonel Crawley requested my attendance at his office, at his own bungalow. I do not remember all that passed on that occasion, but Captain Thesiger and I came to an understanding exactly how the misunderstanding had taken place.

Did you or not come to high words with Captain Thesiger in my orderly room, and did you or not tell him not to presume to speak in such a manner to his superior officer?—As far as I remember, I stated to Captain Thesiger, before Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, that I thought he (Captain Thesiger) had exceeded his duty, as president of the mess, in addressing me in the tone and manner which he did the evening previous, before the junior officers of the regiment. I think there was some allusion made with regard to my position being senior to his in the regiment, and that I had remarked that the ante-room was not the place for discussions of the kind, and that I thought that Captain Thesiger had forgotten his position as president.

Do you remember a correspondence which took place in the month of October, relative to the men of the regiment being encamped near Nuggur for musketry instruction?—I do.

Did you or not report me, your commanding officer, direct to the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, without acquainting me that you had done so?—I did not. On the 10th of October I wrote officially to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, recommending that the men at the musketry camp should be brought back into barracks, as the weather was so unfavourable; that a great many men of the 6th Dragoons were liable to fever and bowel complaint, and that very probably they would suffer if they were kept out there, or words to that effect. I think it was next morning Colonel Crawley sent for me to his office: he then stated, before other officers who were present, "What is your reason for wishing these men to be brought in?" My remark to him, as far as I remember, was to the effect, "What I had already stated to him in my written recommendation." Colonel Crawley remarked, that he thought that it was quite time enough to order the men into barracks when they did get ill. I said, that I thought it would then be too late: that now-a-days the prophylactic measures were generally taken into consideration. Colonel Crawley remarked that he would take into his consideration what should be done. He also inquired of me upon what authority I had thought necessary to interfere in the matter. I stated, that I was acting up to the directions laid down for my guidance in the medical regulations of the Army. Colonel Crawley remarked, that he should like to have his memory refreshed with regard to these regulations. I sent him over the new medical regulations. I also explained to him, that every written or verbal recommendation that I made relative to the health of the men under his command, I was obliged to send a copy of to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Did you inform me that you had reported the matter to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, or how did I become acquainted with your having done so?—I said that I should be under the necessity of doing so.

Did you or not state in your letter to the Deputy Inspector, that Brigadier Hobson was of opinion that the men were unnecessarily exposed to the rainy weather in camp?—I did.

Did

Sixteenth Day,
29 April 1862.

Did not the brigadier inform you that the use of his name by you was not authorised by him, and did he not call upon you for your reasons for having so used it?—I do not remember whether the brigadier had written, or verbally applied to me; but I remember Colonel Crawley did ask for my reasons.

When the matter was referred to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, did his Excellency not state that the use of the brigadier's name, as declared by the brigadier himself, was wholly unwarrantable?—I believe he did.

You have stated that Veterinary Surgeon Poett had informed you that he had addressed a letter of remonstrance to me; did the veterinary surgeon tell you he had sent his letter of remonstrance to me?—He did; and he stated that Colonel Crawley would not receive it from him, but threw the letter at him.

You have stated that Veterinary Surgeon Poett had told you, on two different occasions, that he had heard me make use of the word "duelling;" be good enough to state those occasions on which he said so?—On one occasion, at his own sick horse lines; and on another, at his own house.

Be good enough to state how the subject was mentioned between you; what conversation took place?—At the sick horse lines I asked Veterinary Surgeon Poett if he remembered the meeting at Colonel Crawley's house, when he read out an official letter, and when Captain Weir and myself were present, and when Colonel Crawley made those remarks with regard to duelling. Veterinary Surgeon Poett replied that he remembered perfectly. He also stated that he thought it was a very unfortunate speech for a commanding officer to make. The second occasion was when I was attending Mrs. Poett when she was unwell. Mr. Poett made some allusion to the previous conversation. He stated that, of course, when he was put upon oath, he would be obliged to state the truth. I asked him if he remembered the remarks that had been made, and he said he did, but that he could not tell all that passed on that occasion. He stated that he had a very bad memory, and could not remember all the conversation so far back.

What was the occasion you refer to, when you say you were present when I made the speech about duelling; was it when I settled the quarrel at my house between the two officers in the early part of November last?—When Veterinary Surgeon Poett read out a letter having some relation to a misunderstanding between himself and Captain Swindley, I was at the office on some official business, and Colonel Crawley requested me to sit down. I then heard Veterinary Surgeon Poett read out this letter, but I did not pay much attention to it.

Were you present when I gave my decision on the quarrel between Captain Swindley and Veterinary Surgeon Poett?—No, I was not.

Then how could you hear my remarks on duelling, which you have attributed to me on that occasion?—The period I allude to Mr. Poett read out the letter, and Colonel Crawley inquired for Captain Swindley, and as far as I remember, he was informed that Captain Swindley was then engaged at a committee, and I believed that the meeting was deferred to an after date.

Do you recollect the date on which you attended at my house when these matters took place?—No, I do not; but a reference to the order will perhaps give it.

Do you recollect the subject on which I required your attendance at my house, and who warned you to attend there?—I do not remember now what the subject was, or whether I was warned or not; I used to go to Colonel Crawley's house whenever I had business to transact.

Did not Mr. Davies, the acting adjutant, warn you to attend at my house on that occasion?—I have no remembrance.

Did Mr. Davies warn you to attend at my house on the morning after Paymaster Smales was placed in arrest at Nuggur?—Yes, I think it was the morning after Paymaster Smales had been placed in arrest that Mr. Davies came to me.

Then was that on the morning of the 7th November 1861, or was it not?—I don't know.

Do you recollect about the end of February asking Mr. Poett if he had heard what the prisoner had done, viz., sent in charges against me (Colonel Crawley), and did you not say to him, "You know yourself that you heard Colonel Crawley advocate duelling"?—I do not remember asking Veterinary Surgeon Poett this particular question; I remember having a conversation with Mr. Poett, to which I previously alluded; and it is probable that I might have mentioned about Captain Smales having sent in a letter of remonstrance with regard to Colonel Crawley's conduct towards him, and it was very probable that he would be called upon to give his evidence if required.

The Court adjourns for half an hour.

The Court is opened.

Surgeon *G. A. Turnbull*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is re-called into Court, and Examined on his former oath.

Cross-examination continued.

Q. Did Veterinary Surgeon Poett or not, deny to you on that occasion that he had heard me use the word "duelling" on the occasion referred to; did Veterinary Surgeon Poett tell you that he had heard me use that word?—A. Veterinary Surgeon Poett, on the occasion

Sixteenth Day,
29 April 1862.

occasion at his own house, did not deny it; he did admit having heard Colonel Crawley make use of the word "duelling," but I have heard Veterinary Surgeon Poett at other times express himself to the effect that he remembered nothing about the matter.

Did you, or not, say to Veterinary Surgeon Poett, "Oh! you will implicate me if you do not acknowledge that you heard the word 'duelling' used by Colonel Crawley; for that you had told Smales that Veterinary Surgeon Poett was present, and heard it"?—What I said to Veterinary Surgeon Poett was that if I was called upon to give evidence that I should state the truth, viz., that Colonel Crawley had made use of those terms with regard to duelling; and as he had told me that he remembered perfectly that he (Lieutenant Colonel Crawley) had done so, I should be obliged to state to that effect when I gave my evidence; I may have made use of the word "implicated," but I cannot swear to it.

Did Veterinary Surgeon Poett tell you that he was perfectly astonished that a man of your position could come down to him in the manner you had done, and try to "bounce" him into admitting what he had never heard?—I have no recollection of his using any such words.

Did Veterinary Surgeon Poett, or not, also say to you that he had advised going to mess on the march between Nuggur and Mhow, and accepting your invitation to go there, so as not to mix himself up in the quarrels of the regiment?—Yes, I remember Veterinary Surgeon Poett saying something to that effect.

Examined by the Court.

You say that Colonel Crawley's language and style of address to yourself and brother officers has been harsh and unusual. State to the Court in what instance, to your knowledge, it has been so, and the language made use of?—Colonel Crawley at his own house, when he requested Captain Smales and myself to be present when he read out his remarks with regard to the social question already adverted to, animadverted in severe language with regard to our conduct. He pointed in a very marked manner towards the confidential tin box then placed on the table, and said, that if he chose to rake up that tin box, there were few officers in the regiment whose antecedents would bear scrutiny, or words to that effect. He also in a peremptory manner ordered us, that we were to give no explanation in the matter. With regard to myself, he stated before the body of officers assembled, that I was very much to be blamed in the matter personally, because I had not reported the circumstances of the case to him when he first took command of the regiment, although I had distinctly informed him that when he took command of the regiment I was as ignorant of the antecedents of the parties alluded to as he was himself; and although he expressed himself obliged to Captain Smales and myself for the information he had received previous to his going to Poona, and had requested me to give him any further information I might bear on the subject, he animadverted strongly upon the conduct of both of us before the three senior captains of the regiment on his return from Poona. His tone and style of address when I had necessity to consult him at his own house about the health of the troops, at the meeting before alluded to, was of a severe character.

How many commanding officers have you served under, and do you consider the language used by Colonel Crawley harsher or more unusual than that used by any other commanding officer you have served under?—I have served under many commanding officers; I don't know exactly how many; and I think that Colonel Crawley's language is harsher and more unusual than any that I have served under.

In expressing regret that the days of duelling were not in existence, did you believe that Colonel Crawley wished to see the days of duelling revive?—I did not give it much thought at the time, but afterwards, when riding home with Captain Weir, I said to him that I thought it was rather an injudicious speech for a commanding officer to make.

What was your reason for inquiring if Mr. Poett remembered the remarks of Colonel Crawley, and when was it?—My reason for asking him was just to know whether he remembered the circumstance, as Captain Smales had sent in this letter complaining of Colonel Crawley's conduct towards him; on one occasion it was before the letter was sent in, and the other after, but I don't remember the dates.

Was it for the purpose of refreshing your own memory?—No, it was not.

How long had Colonel Crawley joined the regiment when General Hall made the remarks you say he did regarding the feeling that existed among the officers after Colonel Crawley joined, and what it was when the regiment was at Kirkee?—Upwards of six months.

[The Witness retires.]

Cornet *W. T. S. Snell*, being in Court as orderly officer, is duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Has Veterinary Surgeon Poett ever volunteered any remarks to you regarding the prosecutor's language towards him; if he has, state to the Court the substance of those remarks?—A. Mr. Poett has on the line of march, a few days after I joined the regiment (I think the place was called Bodur). Mr. Poett entered the mess tent where I was sitting alone, and said, "I have served under several commanding officers, and have been so many years in the service (I forget the number he mentioned), and Colonel Crawley has this morning spoken to me as I have never been spoken to before; if he had spoken to a dog
he

Seventh Witness on
the defence.

he could not have spoken more harshly." I then said, "What is the matter?" Mr. Poett then entered into a long detail about commissariat mules, &c., finishing by saying, "that it appeared more severe to him, since he had been called the Saviour of India by some governor or other;" I forget the name he mentioned. This made me remember it, because I thought it was so strange his speaking to me in this manner, as I had only spoken to him once or twice before.

The prisoner declines cross-examining, and the Court has no questions to put.

[The Witness retires.

It is now 11 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 30th day of April 1862.

Sixteenth Day,
29 April 1862.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Wednesday, the 30th day of April 1862.

Seventeenth Day,
30 April, 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present: the same Members as on Tuesday the 29th day of April 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

Ridingmaster *J. Malone*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn. Eighth Witness on the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Do you not, in accordance with regimental system, assemble the officers' chargers, and report them as present to the mustering officer on all monthly muster parades?—**A.** Yes; I have done so, since Colonel Crawley joined, with one exception.

From your taking, as it were, a part in the monthly muster parades, should you not, at all times, see and know who commanded the monthly muster parades?—Yes.

Were you present at the monthly muster parade on the 1st May 1861?—Yes, I was.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the muster parade on the 1st May 1861, at any time from the commencement until it was finally concluded?—No, he was not.

When did you see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that morning, 1st May 1861?—I saw Colonel Crawley after the troops had filed to water, and just as the officers' chargers were about to file away from the ground where they had been mustered. I remarked to Captain Weir that the Colonel was coming, and he ordered me to detain the officers' horses.

Who commanded the parade for the monthly muster of the 1st May 1861?—Captain Weir.

You have stated you saw Colonel Crawley after the muster parade; where did you see him, and in what costume was he?—I saw him coming from the direction of his house, in plain clothes.

Were you present at the monthly muster taken on the 1st June 1861?—Yes, I was.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the monthly muster parade at any time during the muster on the 1st June 1861?—I did not see Colonel Crawley during the time the muster was taken.

Who commanded the parade for the monthly muster on the 1st June 1861?—Captain Weir.

Was there anything particular occurred on that parade that brings it to your recollection?—Yes; I remember receiving a message from Captain Weir, through the paymaster, to the effect that when Captain Weir commanded the muster parade, I would not take upon myself to dismiss the officers' horses without his permission.

Were you on a watering order parade, men standing to their horses, on the 30th April 1861; if you were, did you see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade, and in what dress was he?—I was on the watering parade on that date, and I did see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley. To the best of my recollection, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was dressed in forage-cap without peak and, I believe, stable-jacket.

Were you present on the muster parade on the 1st January 1862?—I was.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on that muster parade?—I did not see Colonel Crawley on the muster parade.

Who commanded the muster parade 1st January 1862?—Major Thesiger.

Were the troops detained on that parade, in expectation of Colonel Crawley's arrival?—They were.

From your constant attendance at the regimental muster parades between the 1st May 1861 and the 1st January 1862, can you state whether Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's presence on, or absence from, the muster parade is the exception?—I can only swear to having seen Colonel Crawley on the muster parade for the months of November and December. I have a very indistinct recollection of Colonel Crawley's being present at the muster parade on 1st July, but cannot swear to it; therefore, taking the whole of the musters, I conceive Colonel Crawley's presence the exception.

Seventeenth Day,
30 April 1862.

When and where did you first see Colonel Crawley on the morning of the 1st January, 1862?—After the troops had filed to water I left the ground, in company with Captain Garnett. We rode back to the camp, to Captain Hardy's tent, where, I daresay, we remained about 10 minutes; we then mounted, and rode together towards the horse-lines. I then saw Colonel Crawley for the first time that morning, in B Troop (or Captain Garnett's) lines. Colonel Crawley was then checking a sergeant for not having given his word of command to dismount in a louder tone of voice; the men were formed up at their pickets. Colonel Crawley, on seeing Captain Garnett, called him over, and asked him why he was not with his troop.

You stated, in your last answer, that the prosecutor called Captain Garnett over to him: are you prepared to swear that the troop (Captain Garnett's) did not file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley after Captain Garnett joined the prosecutor?—I did not see the troop file past Colonel Crawley.

Did you see any of the troops file past Colonel Crawley on that morning, as in review order?—No, I did not.

As Captain Garnett was in your company from the dismissal of the muster-parade until your arrival at the lines, is it possible, as you state that the men were standing at their pickets, that Captain Garnett could have seen his troop, or any portion of it, file past the prosecutor?—I can't think it possible, as, if he had seen them, I should have seen them also.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley assumed command of the 6th Dragoons, was there any unfavourable feeling or impression existing towards him?—No, the contrary; after the first interview with Colonel Crawley, I heard several officers express a very favourable opinion of Colonel Crawley.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley assumed command of the 6th Dragoons, did the officers generally, in a body, display a desire to meet his views and wishes as their commanding officer in every possible manner?—Yes; to the best of my belief they did.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the 6th Dragoons, were the officers generally upon friendly terms one with another?—Yes, generally.

Was it customary when the prosecutor took command of the regiment, or has it been since, that the officers have been in the habit of using gross and insulting language to each other?—No.

Have you ever heard the prosecutor make any remarks to any of the officers under his command tending towards duelling; if so, please state those remarks?—I was present at the orderly-room at Nuggur on one occasion, when Colonel Crawley was settling a misunderstanding between two officers, when, after some remarks to one of them, he (Colonel Crawley) said it was a pity that the days of duelling were over; that had he lived in his time (or words to that effect) he would have been shot through the head, or through the heart.

Were there any other officers present when these remarks were made; if there were, state who?—Yes: Major Thesiger, Captain Weir, Lieutenant Revell, myself, and, I believe, Captain Napier.

You have served with Colonel Crawley since he assumed command of the regiment: from your own knowledge, has the prosecutor's language been of a harsh and unusual character, or has it been of a conciliatory tendency towards the officers?—I consider Colonel Crawley's language has been harsh and unusual.

Have your brother officers complained to you of the prosecutor's harsh and unusual language towards them?—Yes, they have, several.

Can you state any instance of his harsh and unusual language; if so, please state any?—I remember on one occasion, Colonel Crawley's manner and language to Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon was harsh and unusual; on another occasion I remember, at the riding-school, he was very harsh to another officer of the regiment in two instances. I remember another occasion, Captain Weir in the orderly-room; Captain Weir had just given over the temporary command of the regiment. Colonel Crawley's language and manner were such, that Captain Weir begged of him (Colonel Crawley) not to speak to him in that way in the presence of junior officers.

How many commanding officers have you served under; and do you consider that the prosecutor's language and manner has been more harsh and unusual than other commanding officers?—I have served under about seven or eight commanding officers, and I consider Colonel Crawley's manner and language more harsh and unusual than any I have yet served under.

Has there been since the prosecutor has commanded the 6th Dragoons any tendency towards quarrelling among the officers of the regiment?—I am aware of none amongst the officers of the regiment.

Have you heard the prosecutor speak in disparaging terms of the regiment or its system?—Yes; I have heard Colonel Crawley say that there was no system in the regiment.

Have you ever heard the prosecutor make the following remarks on the public parade of the 6th Dragoons, or words to that effect: "I always heard a very high character of, and that the Inniskillings were such a fine regiment, but I don't think so;" or did he at any time compare them to a body of yeomanry?—Yes, I heard Colonel Crawley make use of both those remarks; the first one was at a regimental field-day. Colonel Crawley said, "I heard a fine account of this regiment before I left England; you are spoken of as the smartest regiment in the service; I'm not going to say you are not." But he afterwards said, on another occasion, "I don't think much of you;" and in the field, on one or two occasions, I have heard Colonel Crawley compare the regiment to yeomanry.

You

Seventeenth Day
30 April 1862.

You have frequently seen me transacting public business with the prosecutor; has my manner and general bearing towards him been on any occasion other than gentlemanly and respectful?—I have been present on several occasions when Captain Smales has transacted business with Colonel Crawley; I consider Captain Smales' manner respectful and gentlemanly.

State to the Court the nature of any remarks Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Poett has personally made to you regarding prosecutor's harsh and unusual language to him?—I remember, at Nuggur, Veterinary Surgeon Poett told me that he had written a letter of remonstrance to Colonel Crawley about his harsh and unusual manner to him, and that Colonel Crawley in the orderly-room had either thrown the letter at him, or to him (I rather think he said at him); and he (Veterinary Surgeon Poett) said, "Beware of that man, he is a very dangerous one!" On another occasion he told me that he had been at the Colonel's house the day before, and that the Colonel had said to him, "They (meaning the officers of the regiment) have only heard my bark; but by God, I'll make them feel my bite!"

Have you ever heard Lieutenant Davies speak of the prosecutor using towards him harsh and unusual language?—No, I have never heard him complain about his harsh and unusual language; but I have heard him complain frequently that Colonel Crawley's treatment to him was harsh, in sending him to drill as a third-class officer at riding-drill.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Do you consider the parade of the officers' horses a part of the muster parade?—I do consider it a part of the muster parade.

You have stated that I was present with the officers' horses on the 1st May 1861, before they were dismissed: how then can you say I was not present on the muster parade of the 1st May 1861, at any time from its commencement to its conclusion?—I consider that after having mustered the officers' horses, and having reported them to the mustering officer, and the mustering officer having reported to the commanding officer of the parade, and after the commanding officer of the parade had given an order for the officers' horses to file home, that the parade was actually dismissed; but, as I said before, the horses were detained on seeing Colonel Crawley approach.

Did the mustering officer on that occasion go through the muster of the horses by calling them over, or was he satisfied with the report of yourself, who merely assembled the officers' horses?—The horses have never been called over by the mustering officer ever since I have been with the regiment. It is my duty as ridingmaster to assemble them from the Officers' Horse Register, then report to the mustering officer, who may check my report by counting them.

Are you aware of a quarrel which took place between a captain and a subaltern in the month of April 1861, before I took command of the regiment, when the captain said to the subaltern, "You're a liar, sir! and if you speak to me again, I'll cut you across the face with my whip," or words to that effect?—I did hear of a quarrel between a captain and a subaltern in the regiment; it was settled, I believe, by Captain Weir. I know nothing about the language that was used; in fact, I only heard of it since our arrival at Mhow.

Did I not make a minute inspection of the officers' horses on the morning of the 1st May 1861; did you call over the officers' horses to me on that morning, and describe them to me from the regimental register?—Colonel Crawley did inspect the officers' horses on the 1st May 1861; I did call over the officers' horses to Colonel Crawley, and describe them from the register.

Did you never hear that the language used by the captain was very violent, offensive, and ungentlemanlike?—I did hear that the language used by the captain was violent; I never heard that it was ungentlemanlike.

Do you know, or have you heard, of a quarrel between two officers about a bet of 1,000 rupees to a brass farthing, or something to that effect, having been referred to me within a few days after I joined, the bet having reference to a horse of one of the officers on that very muster parade of 1st May 1861?—I do not remember a quarrel; I remember a misunderstanding between two officers, one of whom had made a very absurd bet, which was referred to Colonel Crawley, to the best of my recollection.

Have you ever heard of a quarrel between two officers being referred to me about the sale and purchase of a horse, in which one accused the other of what was equivalent to having swindled him out of a sum of money?—I have heard of a matter of that sort being referred to Colonel Crawley; I know nothing of the particulars, or the language used.

Did you not yourself refer a quarrel to me which took place between yourself and Lieutenant Revell?—I did refer a misunderstanding (it was not a quarrel). Had the remark made to me by that officer come from any other officer in the regiment, I should have cared nothing about it; it was an officer with whom I made no freedom, and therefore I referred the matter to Colonel Crawley.

State the language used on that occasion towards you by Mr. Revell, which caused you to refer it to me?—I met Mr. Revell in Lieutenant FitzSimon's compound; he said to me, "Oh, you're riding that old screw, I see." I replied, "He is not a screw, and I did not ask your opinion; I beg you wont volunteer anything more on the subject." He began to say something more, when I said, "I don't wish to argue with you;" he replied, "You're not worth arguing with." On this I told him that I considered his remark offensive, and that I should refer it to Colonel Crawley. All this was intended as chaff to me, but, as I said before, I never allowed him (Lieutenant Revell) to make free with me in any way.

Seventeenth Day,
30 April 1862.

Was it not that misunderstanding, as you call it, between yourself and Lieutenant Revell which led to my remarks about duelling which you have stated in your evidence?—Yes, it was.

Were you at the inspection of the rides by General Hale on or about the 5th November last, when a quarrel took place between Captain (now Major) Swindley and Veterinary Surgeon Poett, which was referred to me, in a loud tone of voice, in presence of the General on the parade?—I remember, on or about that date, Veterinary Surgeon Poett riding up to where the officers' ride was formed. He addressed Captain Swindley in a very loud tone; words passed between them, and Veterinary Surgeon Poett, I remember, went to Colonel Crawley, and complained in a very loud tone of voice about Captain Swindley's language to him. Veterinary Surgeon Poett, on arriving at the ménage, spoke to Captain Swindley about a horse that should have been cast in his troop. Captain Swindley said, "I don't want to have anything more to say to you, Mr. Poett, about it." Mr. Poett then said, in a most offensive manner, "How dare you presume to speak to me in such a manner?" Captain Swindley then said that he didn't believe that Veterinary Surgeon Poett knew when a horse was lame and when he was not. It was then that Veterinary Surgeon Poett rushed off to lay his complaint before the Colonel.

Do you know of a quarrel which took place between two officers on the line of march between this and Nuggur, in the month of December last, and which called forth severe reproof from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to the senior of the two officers?—I do remember the quarrel referred to, which took place between an officer attached to the regiment and a captain belonging to the regiment, which called forth the reproof of the Commander in Chief on the senior officer.

Do you recollect my assembling a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances of that quarrel; and do you recollect my stating, when I read to the officers his Excellency's remarks, the reason I had referred this quarrel to the Commander in Chief, instead of settling it myself, as I had heretofore done?—I recollect Colonel Crawley assembling the officers, but I do not remember exactly any remarks explaining why he had referred it to the Commander in Chief.

Do you know of any quarrels which took place between officers of the regiment before I joined the regiment, and that they drew down upon the officers engaged in them severe reproof from the highest authorities on several occasions?—I remember one quarrel between an officer attached to the regiment and an officer of the regiment. The officer belonging to the regiment, I believe, had received some offence from the other, and referred the thing to the commanding officer. The only other that I remember was settled at Kirkee, some three years ago, by his Excellency Sir Henry Somerset. I don't think there is a single officer who was engaged in that now present with the regiment.

The Court adjourns for half an hour.

The Court is opened.

Ridingmaster *J. Malone* is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Cross-examination continued.

Q. CAN you call to remembrance a quarrel between certain officers of the regiment about that period, in which most gross, insulting, and disgusting language was used by them one to another?—**A.** The quarrel to which I refer in the last part of my answer is, I presume, the one meant by the prosecutor. Gross language was used by one officer only, and for which, some few minutes afterwards, he was placed in arrest by the senior officer present.

Did not these quarrels cause an order to be given by his Excellency the Commander in Chief in Bombay, that no field officer of the regiment should be recommended for leave until an improvement took place among the officers in their social intercourse, and that the mess should be closed at 11 o'clock at night, as a general rule?—Yes, I believe such an order was given by his Excellency the Commander in Chief; it was read by Sir Hugh Rose, then commanding the division, to the officers assembled in the mess; and, to the best of my recollection, Sir Hugh Rose saw, after he had read this letter from the Commander in Chief, that the matter was not to be again referred to.

With all these evidences of constant quarrels taking place amongst the officers of the regiment before and after my assuming command of the regiment, how can you say that the officers generally were on friendly terms with one another at any time?—The quarrels that have taken place in the regiment, to which Colonel Crawley has alluded, have not been entirely with officers of the regiment. One officer attached to the regiment has been mixed up in two which have taken place since Colonel Crawley assumed command of the regiment, and an officer now away from the regiment has been the cause, I may say, of all the others; therefore, I can say that the officers were generally on friendly terms with one another, as these quarrels seem to have been brought about by two individuals.

Do you happen to know that, on the morning of the 1st January 1862, I ordered the B Troop (Captain Garnett's) to be filed out of the lines and brought back again, because the sergeant in charge of it had brought them in in a very slovenly manner?—I did hear Colonel Crawley had done so, but, to the best of my recollection, I was not present when Colonel Crawley did so. When I arrived at the B Troop lines, Colonel Crawley was checking

checking this sergeant for not having given his word of command in a better manner, and ordered him to squat at a quarter of a mile distance for practice.

Might not Captain Garnett have seen his troop file into the lines in my presence on that morning without your being aware of his having seen it?—As Captain Garnett was in my company until the troop dismounted, I can hardly think it possible that he could have seen them file past, or I should have seen them, and I think, had Captain Garnett seen his troop filing past, he would have at once placed himself with his troop as the officer commanding it.

Seventeenth Day,
30 April 1862.

Examined by the Court.

Was the senior officer who was reproved by the Commander in Chief the one attached or the one belonging to the regiment?—The officer belonging to the regiment.

You have stated that you heard Colonel Crawley, in three instances, use harsh and unusual language to officers; state what the language was?—On one instance, in the menage, an officer thought he had been asked a question by Colonel Crawley; after having made a mistake, he made a reply. Colonel Crawley rode up to him, and told him that he wouldn't have that from a private soldier, therefore, never to do that again. To the same officer, on another occasion, at riding-drill, Colonel Crawley ordered a private to attend the orderly room to test the statement that this officer had made to Colonel Crawley. On another occasion to the adjutant; I know Colonel Crawley's manner was very harsh, but I can't call to memory the language.

After Sir Hugh Rose had decided that the matter should not be again referred to, did the officers who were engaged in that quarrel live together in friendly and agreeable terms?—Yes, they did; the matter was dropped by the officers, and even the officer who had caused this, continued on friendly terms with the officers, with one or two exceptions, until he left for England.

Do you remember when Colonel Crawley wished Brigadier Hobson to be asked to dinner after the inspection of the regiment, if any officer of the regiment objected to it, and upon what grounds?—I did hear that an officer objected to pay for anything but port and sherry. I am not aware that any officer objected to the Brigadier's being invited to dinner, and I never knew until this Court Martial assembled that any such objections had been ever raised. As I do not remember being present when the objection was made at Nugger, I believe that the officer objected to this extra expense as this inspection was one ordered by Brigadier Hobson after his having found fault with the regiment.

Was not that inspection the regular half-yearly inspection, and how could it have been ordered by Brigadier Hobson?—To the best of my belief, Brigadier Hobson had taken the half-yearly inspection on the occasion of his finding fault with the regiment, because I remember the officer in temporary command receiving a letter from the brigade officer, expressing the Brigadier's disappointment on the appearance of the regiment, and concluded by appointing a day to again inspect it, so that I can hardly think this was the half-yearly inspection, as the parade seems to me to have been ordered by the Brigadier through not having found the regiment clean on parade.

State, to the best of your recollection, the remarks by His Excellency Sir William Mansfield to Colonel Shute and his officers at a review at Kirkee?—His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, on inspecting the regiment at Kirkee, expressed his very high approbation of the appearance of the regiment; he said, "I am sorry to have heard that you have had some practical joking in the regiment; these things begin in a most simple way, and sometimes end very seriously; they may damage the reputation of the best regiment in the service, although they are tricks that are only fit for schoolboys," or words to that effect. He then added, "I merely mention this to show you how quick bad news travels, as I heard this in camp with Lord Clyde," and concluded by hoping he should hear no more of such schoolboy tricks, or words to that effect. This was about June or July 1861.

Had not Colonel Crawley great reason to complain of neglect or backwardness in the state of the horse lines; line equipments, &c., which he attributed to the apathy of the troop officers, as shown by the orders he was obliged to issue?—I know that on our arrival at Nugger there were no horse lines, or no line walls. I know that Colonel Crawley did publish an order expressing his dissatisfaction at the very little progress made in building these walls, but I do not know whether he had reason for doing so or not.

With reference to the muster parade ground on the 1st May 1861, state the relative positions of Colonel Crawley's house, and the officers' chargers?—The ground upon which the officers' chargers were assembled was between Colonel Crawley's house and where the troops were mustered; that is to say, that any one riding from Colonel Crawley's house to the muster parade ground direct, would pass the ground upon which the officers' chargers were formed.

[The Witness retires.

It is now 11 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 6 o'clock A.M. on Friday the 2d day of May 1862.

Eighteenth Day,
2 May 1862.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

Friday, the 2d day of May 1862.

At a European General Court Martial, then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment.

Present :—The same Members as on Wednesday, the 30th day of April 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

Ninth Witness on
the Defence.

Quartermaster *C. Wooden*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and Examined on his former Oath.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WERE you present on the muster parade of the 1st May 1861 ?—*A.* I was.

Did you see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley at that muster, 1st May 1861 ?—No, I did not.

Did you see Colonel Crawley at any time on that morning ?—Yes, I did ; I saw Colonel Crawley inspecting the officers' horses.

Was that before or after the muster was completed ?—I should say it was after the muster of the regiment was completed.

Were you on the muster parade on 1st January 1862, and did you muster your followers and report them to me ?—I was at muster parade on the 1st January 1862 ; I mustered the followers belonging to the Quartermaster's Establishment, and reported to the mustering officer.

Are you prepared to swear to any particular muster between 1st May 1861 and 1st January 1862, at which Colonel Crawley was present ?—Not having actually to attend regimental muster parades, I don't remember Colonel Crawley's presence at any particular month, but I remember Colonel Crawley's presence on the 1st November, the muster being held after a marching order parade, which brings it to my recollection.

After you mustered your followers, and reported them to the mustering officer as present on the 1st January 1862, did you then proceed to the barracks, and did you on arrival at barracks, find Colonel Crawley there, looking after the comfort of the troops ?—I did proceed to the barracks after mustering the followers, for the purpose of meeting Colonel Crawley, but he was then not there.

How long did you await Colonel Crawley's arrival at the barracks on the morning of the 1st January 1862 ?—I should say 20 minutes or half-an-hour.

Can you say about what time Colonel Crawley arrived at the barracks ?—I should think about half-past seven.

Did you receive any orders from Lieutenant Colonel Crawley to be absent from the monthly muster on the 1st January 1862, in order to attend Colonel Crawley at the barracks at an early hour, to look after the comfort of the troops ?—I received an order from Colonel Crawley to meet him by appointment at the barracks, but received no order to absent myself from muster.

Were not the barracks and lines ready for the reception of the troops the night before, that is, ready on the 31st December 1861 ?—Yes, the barracks and lines were ready for the troops the evening before.

Was not the furniture given out by you to the troop-sergeant major the previous day, and was any given out on the morning of the 1st January 1862 ?—The furniture was given out by me the previous day, there was no furniture given out that morning, but copper ware and lamps were issued to the troops after breakfast.

Did you accompany Colonel Crawley through the barracks, and afterwards to the head of the lines on the 1st January 1862 ?—I did accompany Colonel Crawley through the barracks, and after going through the barracks we mounted our horses and proceeded to the horse lines.

Did you see the troops file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, in single file, as if in review order, on the 1st January 1862 ?—No, I did not.

Were you with Colonel Crawley the whole time he was in the barracks and the lines, and if the latter, did you see one single troop file past him on the 1st January 1862, as if in review order ?—To the best of my recollection, I was with Colonel Crawley the whole of the time in barracks, and the horse lines, but I saw no troop file past him.

You have frequently seen me in my business transactions with the prosecutor, did you at any time observe any reluctance on my part to act in every way up to his wishes, or any absence of respect towards him ?—No, I have not.

Are you of opinion from what you saw of my conduct, that when Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the 6th Dragoons, I displayed a desire to support him as my commanding officer, and to be on friendly and social terms with him ?—Yes, I think so, as I saw the paymaster frequently call there when I was transacting business at Colonel Crawley's house.

Since I have unfortunately not been on friendly terms with the prosecutor, have you observed that my manner towards him has been less respectful than heretofore ?—I can only speak of the paymaster's manner when transacting official business with the Colonel. At those times his manner was always respectful.

Have

Eighteenth Day,
2 May 1862.

Have you ever heard of my having had any quarrel with a single brother officer in the regiment?—No, I have not.

Have you heard me complain of the prosecutor's unusual proceedings towards me; if you have, state the nature of such complaints?—Yes, the paymaster did complain to me one morning when transacting some business with him in my office; he asked me whether I had not made a statement of a conversation that had passed between him and the Colonel. I told him I had given in a written statement; the paymaster asked me if I considered it fair that a written statement should be made out without his knowledge or behind his back. I told him I did not consider it fair to an officer, but having been ordered to do so, I was obliged to obey.

Were you present in the orderly room about the beginning of February last, when I had a conversation with the prosecutor relative to some unadjusted grass cutting accounts?—Yes, I was.

Do you consider that at the interview just referred to, my manner or conduct in any way was at all disrespectful towards the prosecutor?—No, it was not disrespectful.

After I had left the orderly-room, on the occasion referred to, was any statement taken down by the prosecutor, of the conversation that passed between him and myself, or were you ordered to furnish any statement?—A statement was taken down by the Colonel, and I was afterwards ordered to furnish a statement.

When this statement was called for, did you receive any special instructions, or was the prosecutor's own statement sent to you as your guide?—The prosecutor's statement was sent to my office, I think by the adjutant's peon, that was in the afternoon of the same day; but I immediately returned it by the peon; I was not guided by that statement; I made my own statement out next morning, from my own memory.

Who was present in the orderly-room, when the conversation of which you say you gave a written statement to the prosecutor, took place?—The Colonel, the Adjutant, the Paymaster, and myself.

Are you aware of any other person having been present in the orderly-room while this conversation between the prosecutor and myself took place, and was anyone besides yourself and the Adjutant, called upon for a written statement?—I was not aware at the time the conversation took place of any one being present, except those named by me; but after the Paymaster left the orderly-room I saw Captain Renshaw coming from behind a pillar, and Captain Renshaw, as well as the Adjutant and myself, was called upon for a written statement.

Do you mean then, by these replies, to infer that Captain Renshaw was in the position of a listener, without the knowledge of the prosecutor?—

The Court is closed to consider the question, and has decided that it shall not be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Was it not immediately after this interview, and shortly after Captain Renshaw presented himself to view, that written statements were required by the prosecutor?—Yes.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the 6th Dragoons, were the officers generally upon friendly and agreeable terms one with another?—Yes, they were.

Did I not inform you that I was unaware of Captain Renshaw's presence in the orderly-room until I was on my way out after the interview was over?—Yes, you did.

You have served with Colonel Crawley ever since he joined the regiment; is it your opinion that the officers of the regiment are in the habit of using gross and insulting language to one another?—I have heard the officers use insulting or gross language to one another.

Since Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has had command of the 6th Dragoons, do you consider there has been a tendency to quarrelling among the officers?—As far as I know, certainly not.

Are you aware of a written statement regarding myself having been called for from a sergeant in the regiment?—No, I am not.

Have you ever heard the prosecutor use harsh and unusual language towards any of the officers?—I have.

Has the Adjutant Lieutenant Fitzsimon complained to you of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's harsh and unusual language towards him; if he has, have such complaints been of frequent occurrence?—Yes; the Adjutant has frequently complained that the Colonel treated him in a very harsh manner; and he has complained also of harsh language having been used to him by the Colonel.

Were not the horse lines at Ahmednuggur made under your supervision, and did you give your constant attendance while they were being made?—Yes, they were; and I gave a great deal of attention to the making of them.

Are you of opinion that the officers commanding troops evince a desire to meet the prosecutor's wishes in the rapid completion of these lines?—Yes, I think they did.

Have you a distinct recollection of the ground where the regiment, 6th Dragoons, was mustered on the 1st January 1862?—Yes; because it was close to where the regiment was encamped.

Do you consider that, from that ground where the muster parade took place on the 1st January 1862, it is possible to recognise a horseman on the road leading from the prosecutor's house to the barracks?—No, I should think not.

Eighteenth Day,
2 May 1862.

Were there any haystacks, on the 1st January 1862, near the barracks, or on the present forage ground?—No, there were not; there was some loose grass lying about, but no stacks.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

At what hour did the troops arrive in the horse lines on the 1st January 1862 after the muster parade?—I should say a little before eight.

When you accompanied me from the barracks into the horse lines on the morning of the 1st January 1862, had the troops arrived in the lines, or were they or not, just filing into them?—To the best of my recollection some had arrived, and others were in the act of filing in.

Was Surgeon Turnbull present on the morning of the 1st January 1862; and did he accompany us through the barracks before I went into the horse lines with you, and met the troops filing into them?—Yes; Dr. Turnbull was with me, and went with the Colonel round, through the barracks before he went to the horse lines.

Do you know at what hour the muster of the regiment was ordered for that morning?—Half-past six.

Would it take an hour and a half, from half-past six to eight o'clock, to take the muster, and for the troops to get into the lines from the short distance they had to march after muster?—I don't know what the troops did, as I was only a short time on muster parade; but I can explain how the time was passed from half-past six to eight o'clock.

What was my reason for having taken the written statements from you and the other officers present in the orderly-room on or about the 7th February last; was it not that they should be referred to higher authority?—I don't know the Colonel's reason; I was requested by the Colonel to remain in the orderly-room while the conversation took place, and was afterwards directed to make a statement of that conversation to the best of my recollection.

Was not the statement written down by me in the presence of yourself, the Adjutant and another officer, who happened to be present in the orderly-room; and did I write down anything in which you did not all concur or agree as to its general truthfulness?—The statement was taken down in the presence of myself and three other officers, but it was principally taken from the Adjutant's evidence. I believe the statement in general was concurred in by the officers present.

Be good enough to describe, to the best of your recollection, the substance of the conversation which took place between me and the prisoner?—The Paymaster asked a question with regard to leave of absence, which he (the Paymaster) had applied for. The Colonel told him he could not forward that leave until certain letters had been satisfactorily answered which the Colonel had received regarding the settlement of certain accounts. The Paymaster said, his leave being stopped for such a reason would, he considered, be an imputation on his character as a paymaster, and that he (the Colonel) had already signed some letter or document when those payments were adjusted. The Colonel then said, he did not wish to cast any imputation on the Paymaster's character whatsoever, but he had received orders from higher authority which it was his duty to see attended to and obeyed. He (Colonel Crawley) said that the document the Paymaster referred to only applied to one settlement, and the Colonel, referring him to another letter, pointed out that another adjustment was required. The Paymaster replied, that it seemed the Colonel showed a spirit of animosity against him which he (the Paymaster) could not account for; that a few days ago, he had been asked who would act for him as paymaster, and that being settled, now the question was about his accounts. If the Colonel had any doubt about his accounts, he would produce copies, or the accounts themselves, to the Colonel. I think the Paymaster again repeated that he considered the withholding of a short absence regarding his accounts an imputation on his character as a paymaster. The Colonel replied, that he cast no imputation on his character as a paymaster, nor did he wish to do so; and if the Paymaster gave him an assurance about the settlement of the accounts, the leave should be forwarded. The Paymaster gave that assurance, and asked the Colonel at the same time to excuse his paymaster-sergeant off all parades, on account of press of business, which the Colonel immediately granted.

The Court is closed to consider a question, and has decided that it shall be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Q. Do you happen to know, or did you hear me read from the letter you refer to from the Accountant General at Bombay, that the advances made to the Paymaster were ordered to be adjusted in full during the month of February; and that, if they were not so adjusted, the pay of the regiment should be stopped for March to the extent of the unadjusted balances?—A. Yes, I remember something to the same purport being read out by the Colonel at the orderly-room.

The Court adjourned for half-an-hour.

The Court is opened.

Quartermaster *C. Woodin*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons; is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Eighteenth Day,
2 May 1862.

Cross-examination continued.

Q. From your knowledge of the stringent orders on the subject of paymasters' accounts being rendered periodically, do you consider I should have been justified in applying for leave for Paymaster Smales, with balances outstanding against him for two years, or thereabouts?—*A.* I cannot say.

In addressing the prisoner during that interview, do you consider that I spoke in a harsh or unusual manner to him, or that my tone and style of address could bear that interpretation?—Both the Colonel and the prisoner spoke in a loud voice; the manner was not harsh, but argumentative.

Was I, or not, frequently interrupted by the prisoner; and had I not to request him to allow me to speak without interruption, and that then I would hear what he had to say?—Yes; I think the Colonel was interrupted once or twice when talking to the prisoner.

You have frequently seen me transacting business with the prisoner; have you ever seen me treat him with incivility or discourtesy, or display any feeling of hostility or animosity towards him?—No, I have not.

Did I, during the interview referred to, use any language, or make use of any expression, unbecoming myself as a gentleman, or that I need be ashamed of?—No, certainly not.

Have you or not told me on more than one occasion that you did not know what the officers had to complain of in my conduct towards them?—I cannot bring any instance to recollection on which I have said so.

Describe any harsh or unusual language used by me towards any of the officers, or towards the adjutant, as complained of by him?—I heard the colonel at Nuggur make use of harsh language to the officers. The colonel made use of the words on one occasion when the whole of the officers commanding troops were assembled together, "By God! gentlemen, I'd feel as little compunction in ordering you to attend morning, midday, and evening stables, as I would of going home and having my dinner," or words to that effect; that expression was made use of in a very harsh tone. I have also heard him (the colonel) tell the adjutant that he did not know his duty, and was no use to him as an adjutant; and if any work was to be done, he (the colonel) had to do it himself. The colonel's language towards the adjutant in general has been harsh.

Have you, or not, seen the adjutant bring me returns and documents for signature which were wholly incorrect; and have you, or not, seen me discover and point out the error in those returns, &c. for him?—Yes, I have, on several occasions.

Were you present when Brigadier Hobson inspected the troop and regimental books at the mess-house, on or about the 6th May 1861; and did you hear a conversation between me and Captain (now Major) Swindley, about inviting the brigadier and his staff to dinner?—I was present at the mess-room on that day, and heard the colonel in conversation with Captain Swindley, but did not hear any part of the conversation, as I moved away.

What did you tell me a day or two afterwards, about your being obliged to walk away in disgust at hearing the language used by Captain Swindley, so that you might hear no more of it?—Colonel Crawley asked me, a few days later, whether I heard the conversation that passed between him and Captain Swindley. I told him I had heard him talking to Captain Swindley, but that I had moved away. The colonel asked me the reason of my moving away; I told him, because it seemed to me that the conversation was carried on in a loud tone and angry manner, and I did not consider it my place to stand close to two superior officers and listen to their conversation.

Did you not give, as your reason for moving away, that Captain Swindley's manner towards me was insubordinate or disrespectful, and you did not wish to witness it?—I cannot remember using the term insubordinate or disrespectful.

Had I, or not, shortly after assuming command of the regiment, a great deal of trouble about the line-gear of the several troops; and had I, or not, to place the supply of it in your hand, because I could not get the captains to supply it in a proper manner, according to the regulations?—Yes; the colonel had a great deal of trouble about line-gear, and directed, in regimental orders, that the troops were to be supplied by me.

Was I not most anxious to have the horses put into the new lines before the monsoon set in, and was not that the cause of my so frequently speaking to the captains of troops about it, during the first six weeks after my arrival?—Yes; the colonel was very anxious to have the horses well put up before the monsoon, and the colonel did speak frequently to the captains about the lines.

Have you ever seen me treat any officer with discourtesy, or with any incivility whatever?—I never was present with the colonel with other officers, except officially or on duty, and I am not aware of any discourtesy having been used by the colonel at those times.

The Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

The prisoner is here told that in any future evidence he must not digress in any way from the legitimate defence, as it leads to so much irrelevant matter in the cross-examination.

Eighteenth Day,
2 May 1862.

No. 114, Sergeant *James Reynolds*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court and duly sworn.

Tenth Witness on
the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Have you ever heard Colonel Crawley make use of any threat regarding me; if so, state what it was?—*A.* I have heard Colonel Crawley on one occasion say, "I will put him to the right about," or words to that effect.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Are you sure that Paymaster Smales was meant by the word "*him*"?—I cannot swear positively that they were intended for Paymaster Smales, but the colonel and adjutant were talking over affairs connected with the paymaster; so I concluded they were.

On what occasion was that, and where were you when you heard it?—I cannot remember the date exactly; I was present in the orderly-room. I think it was about the first week in February. I was orderly-room sergeant.

The Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

It is now 11 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until six o'clock A.M. on Saturday, the 3d day of May 1862.

Nineteenth Day,
3 May 1862.

NINETEENTH DAY.

Saturday, the 3d day of May 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present: the same Members as on Friday, the 2d day of May 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

Eleventh Witness
on the Defence.

Lieutenant and Adjutant *T. J. FitzSimon*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. You have stated in previous evidence, that to the best of your recollection, one morning you told Captain Weir to go on with the parade, and one morning Captain Weir went on without your having so told him, and that you thought it was muster parade; will you swear that these two mornings were not the muster parades of the 1st May and 1st June 1861?—*A.* No, I cannot swear that they were not.

Who commanded the parade for the monthly muster of the 1st May 1861?—Captain Weir, I should say.

Were you present at the monthly muster taken on the 1st June 1861, and who commanded the parade?—I must have been present, as I was not sick, or on any duty, that I can remember. I cannot swear as to who commanded the parade.

Do you not think that from your position as adjutant, had Lieutenant Colonel Crawley been on the monthly muster parades, you would have seen him?—It is my duty as adjutant to look out for the commanding officer, as I report all parades to him; it is therefore possible, but not probable, he could be on any parades without my seeing him.

To the best of your recollection, do you think Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's presence on, or absence from, the monthly muster parades, between the 1st May 1861 and the 1st January 1862, is the exception?—I cannot swear as to whether his presence or absence is the exception.

Are you aware that the monthly return of officers' chargers is prepared in the commanding officer's office and not by the paymaster, certified by the former, and does not bear the signature of the latter, as his having mustered them?—There is a monthly return made out in the orderly-room, showing the number of officers' chargers in the regiment. This is signed by the commanding officer, not by the paymaster.

You have been most frequently in the orderly-room; when I transacted my public business with the prosecutor, do you think my manner towards him, as my commanding officer, has been courteous and gentlemanly on all occasions, without one single exception?—I do. I remember on one occasion the commanding officer and paymaster speaking in loud tones.

You have stated in your former evidence that it could not have passed through your mind at the time you placed the declaration in the Adjutant's Roll before Lieutenant Colonel Crawley for signature, that he was not present on the muster parade: do you mean to say that had you been aware of his absence from the muster parade, you would not have considered his signing the declaration justifiable?—No; I should say that it is not justifiable to sign the declaration, if he (the commanding officer) is not present on the parade.

Did

Nineteenth Day,
3 May 1862.

Did you receive any orders from the prosecutor, on the 31st December 1861, to direct the quartermaster and the troop sergeant-majors to attend the prosecutor at the barracks, on the morning of the 1st January 1862, instead of being at the muster parade?—No; I was sick at that time; an officer was acting for me.

In former evidence you have stated that you told Lieutenant Colonel Crawley you did not consider it absolutely necessary he should be on muster parade: do you adhere to that opinion?—No; now I think it is the duty of every officer, unless otherwise accounted for, to be on parade.

Are you aware, of your own knowledge, that for some time after the prosecutor joined the regiment, I displayed a most anxious desire to, and did support him, long after many officers were complaining of his conduct towards them?—I do consider that Paymaster Smales showed a desire to support the commanding officer, and even spoke to me on that subject.

Have you ever heard the prosecutor speak disparagingly of my manner of transacting my public business?—Never, to my knowledge.

Are you aware of my having officially complained, on more than one occasion, of the prosecutor's proceedings towards me?—Yes; I do recollect the paymaster sending in official complaints to the commanding officer.

After these complaints were made by me, did you observe that I in any way altered my manner towards the prosecutor, by being less courteous to him?—No; I cannot say I have.

Have you ever heard the prosecutor make use of any threat regarding me, to the effect that he was desirous of getting rid of me, or words to that effect?—I have heard the commanding officer say something to that effect at the orderly-rooms; I cannot swear to the words.

Do you think that when the prosecutor first took command of the regiment, the officers generally, in a body, were anxious to meet his wishes and views, or do you think they showed a disposition to oppose him?—No; but of course I cannot swear to what the thoughts of others may be; all the officers appeared most friendly when they went to the colonel's house, after his arrival.

When this threat referred to by you was made regarding me, was, to the best of your recollection, any one else present?—I cannot swear as to who was present, and who was not; generally speaking, my clerks are present when I am there.

Since Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the 6th Dragoons, do you think there has been a tendency to quarrelling among the officers?—No; I cannot say there has been any particular tendency to quarrelling until very lately, since this Court Martial has commenced.

Have any of your brother officers complained to you of the prosecutor's harsh and unusual language towards them?—Yes.

From your own knowledge, do you think, on any single occasion, I displayed the least reluctance to meet his wishes on all public matters, or a disinclination to oblige him, if it was in my power to do so, as my commanding officer?—No; I cannot say I do.

Have you at any time been called upon by the prosecutor to furnish him with written statements having reference to my conduct?—I have.

Have you a copy of the statement?—No.

When did you destroy the statement?

The Court is closed to consider the question, and has decided it shall not be put.

The Court considers this question, and all similar ones to be altogether foreign to the charge.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Have you experienced from the prosecutor harsh and unusual language?—I consider that I have.

Have you ever felt your position, as adjutant, humiliated by the prosecutor's language, or have you ever stated such to be the case?—I dare say I have; I cannot exactly recollect if I used the word humiliated. I have felt my position humiliated more particularly by his manner than by his language.

Can you instance any occasion when you felt humiliated?—On several occasions; more especially one morning, when I was present, when I think one wing of the regiment was at riding-drill.

Have you experienced from the prosecutor language more harsh and unusual than you have experienced from other commanding officers under whom you have served?—Much more so.

Can you state the peculiar language used towards you, by which you felt your position humiliated?—I felt humiliated by being told that I did not do my work as an adjutant, and it was disgraceful the way I carried it on, or words to that effect; more particularly, I felt humiliated from the manner this was shouted at me in the presence of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of about one wing of the regiment; and more so, as I do not consider I was in the wrong, as I was only acting according to the system in the regiment.

You state that the prosecutor has used harsh and unusual language towards you; has that been in the presence of others, or have others remarked upon such?—It has been done in the presence of others; others have remarked on it.

Nineteenth Day,
3 May 1862.

Has the prosecutor very recently expressed to you, in the presence of the quartermaster, sentiments opposite to what you have just named; if he has, state the nature of such subsequent remarks?—The commanding officer has very recently expressed his satisfaction, both to the quartermaster and me, as to the way we carried on our official work; and on a former occasion, in a conversation I had with him, told me that he had reported favourably of me in the confidential report.

Did you ever see the regimental sergeant major distressed to tears, by the prosecutor's language and manner towards him; or, has your own clerk been in that position?—I remember seeing the regimental sergeant major very much distressed; but I cannot say I have seen him distressed to tears; my clerk I have seen crying.

Do you recollect ever having stated to any of your brother officers that, owing to the prosecutor's manner and language, and impossibility to please him, that you contemplated resigning your appointment as adjutant?—I have stated so.

Are you aware that a proposition was made to me, by Lieutenant Colonel Prior, to withdraw my letter to the prosecutor, of the 26th February last?—Yes, I think there was.

Are you aware whether that proposition was made to me with the concurrence of the prosecutor?—Yes, it was, under certain restrictions on the part of the commanding officer, Colonel Crawley.

State the circumstances?—The circumstances, as far as I can recollect, were, that Lieutenant Colonel Prior was to make certain proposals to the paymaster, relative to his withdrawing his letter, I think, of the 26th February last; but Lieutenant Colonel Crawley made the proviso that no arrangements were to be concluded without his first approving of them.

Were you ordered by Lieutenant Colonel Crawley to find out, among the non-commissioned officers and men in the barracks, who could come forward and give evidence that they had seen him on muster parades?—Yes; Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley requested me to find out the non-commissioned officers or men who could bear witness to his having been on muster parades.

Did Lieutenant Colonel Crawley request you to tell Sergeant Ferris to come down to him as soon as he was released from arrest?—Yes; I think he did.

Are you aware for what purpose the prosecutor required the attendance of Sergeant Ferris?—I think to be one of his evidences.

Did the prosecutor read to you, or others, any of the days' proceedings of this Court, shortly after it assembled?

The Court is closed to consider the question, and has decided it shall not be put.

The Court considers this and the three former questions irrelevant to the charges.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Have you ever heard the prosecutor compare the 6th Dragoons to yeomanry, or to a mob?—I cannot swear that I have ever heard Lieutenant Colonel Crawley make use of the word yeomanry; I have heard him make use of the word mob, comparing the regiment to such in the way they moved on parade.

Have you ever heard the prosecutor condemn the system of the regiment?—I have heard the prosecutor say there was no system in the regiment.

Do you consider that the prosecutor has, at any time, displayed a feeling of animosity or malice towards me?—I do not consider that the prosecutor was friendly towards the paymaster; I think he had a feeling of animosity towards the paymaster; I cannot say about malice.

Have you a distinct recollection of the ground where the regiment (6th Dragoons) was encamped on its arrival at Mhow?—Yes.

Do you consider that from any part of that ground it is possible to recognise a horseman on the road leading from the prosecutor's house to the barracks?—No; I do not think I could recognise a horseman at that distance.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Is the monthly return, showing the number of the officers' chargers, the muster roll of their horses, or is it not merely a numerical return, showing the total number of officers' horses borne on the strength of the regiment?—It is only the numerical return, showing the number of officers' chargers in the regiment; it is not the muster roll.

You have stated, that when I joined the regiment the officers, generally, were on good terms with one another; when I joined the regiment were you yourself on good terms with all the officers of the regiment?—To the best of my recollection I was on speaking terms with all the officers of the regiment; of course, with some I was on more friendly terms than with others.

Have you ever told me that it was most unpleasant or disagreeable to dine at the mess, owing to the dictatorial and insolent conduct of one officer in particular?—I cannot recollect having made use of those words, but I think I have said it was unpleasant to dine at mess.

Have you not told me that an officer had, a short time previous to my joining the regiment, called his subaltern a liar, and had threatened, if he spoke to him again, to cut him
across

across the face with his whip, or words to that effect?—I have told Colonel Crawley words to that effect, but I cannot swear to the words used, as I was not present; I only heard it myself.

Have you not told me that that officer had said, before I arrived, that as soon as I joined he would take damned good care that you should be turned out of the adjutancy, or words to that effect?—I said that I heard he had said some words to that effect; I did not hear him say it myself.

The Court adjourns for half an hour.

The Court is opened.

Lieutenant and Adjutant *J. FitzSimon* is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Cross-examination continued.

Were you present in the orderly-room at Nuggur, when two officers referred to me a quarrel they had about a bet, and when the junior accused the senior of what was equivalent to swindling him out of a sum of money in the sale and purchase of a horse?—I was present at the orderly-room when two officers appeared before the commanding officer; I think it was with reference to a bet they had made; I cannot swear that the one accused the other with swindling, before the commanding officer.

Did not the junior officer say that he had bought a horse, or pony, from the senior, for a certain sum, on the representation that he had paid that, or a like sum, for him, but that afterwards he had found out that the seller had not paid within 20 or 30 rupees of the amount stated?—I remember that one officer said that of another, but I cannot swear that it was said at that time before the commanding officer; I have some slight idea that there was something spoken about it at that time.

Do you recollect complaining to me, yourself, of the conduct of an officer who was lodging with you, in your house, and who, you said, was very insolent to you, by threatening to turn your servants out of the house, besides not paying you your rent?—I do.

Have you not frequently been present at the orderly-room, and at my house, when I have had to settle quarrels and differences between the officers?—Not frequently; I think on two or three occasions I have.

Do you recollect a quarrel on the line of march, in December last, on which I assembled a court of inquiry, and forwarded the proceedings to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and what was the result of the reference to his Excellency?—I do; there was a court of inquiry, and, as well as I can recollect, one of the parties was reprimanded.

Do you recollect a quarrel between two officers, which took place on the parade-ground at Nuggur, in November last, when General Hale was in the act of inspecting the regiment, and which was reported to me, in a loud and angry tone, in the presence of the General?—I did not hear the quarrel reported in the presence of General Hale; I was not present at the time.

Do you consider that, with all these instances (to which I could add several more), the officers could justly be considered on friendly terms one with another?—I do; I do not consider a dispute or quarrel, which is settled, should prevent officers from remaining on friendly terms; I myself have had disputes and differences of opinion with officers, and was always friendly with them afterwards.

Do you recollect any quarrels between officers before I joined the regiment, and since you joined, which have drawn down severe strictures on their conduct from the brigadier at Poona, from the general of division, from the Commander in Chief in Bombay, and from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief at the Horse Guards?—I remember hearing of a quarrel, which took place at Kirkee about three years ago. I was not present with the regiment at the time; but the parties were reprimanded. I recollect another instance, which was caused by an officer who did not belong to the regiment; I do not recollect any others.

You have stated that I spoke to you in harsh and unusual language one morning about the troops going to riding-drill; state what was the reason of my finding fault, and what did I say to you?—To the best of my recollection, Colonel Crawley came there that morning, and as I did not report to him the number of men present on the riding-drill, he spoke to me as I have already stated; and I could not explain to him that it was the system of the regiment that the adjutant never interfered with the riding-master or riding-drills: when I tried to speak, he told me to hold my tongue.

When the troops paraded for elementary riding-drill on that occasion, as you have stated, did not the men turn out with swords; and was there not great confusion and delay in the drill in consequence of their having to collect their swords and carry them back to the barracks?—Yes, to the best of my recollection they did turn out with swords; I cannot say that there was confusion; of course it caused some delay to bring them back to the barracks.

Did you, or not, on that occasion tell me that you were not accustomed to be spoken to in that way; and did I, or not, ask you if it was your custom to obey orders or not, and whether it was not your duty to carry out, or see carried out, my orders?—I do not remember having said that I was not accustomed to be spoken to in that way. I recollect Colonel Crawley saying something about it being my duty to see his orders carried out,

Nineteenth Day,
3 May 1862.

Nineteenth Day,
3 May 1862.

which I consider I had done; as the order for the riding drill was put in the regimental order-book, which I send down to him every evening, and he corrects whatever he finds wrong in it; and, to the best of my belief, on that occasion he did not correct the order.

Do you mean to say that there was no confusion in a number of men being dismounted to collect and carry bundles of swords across the parade-ground from the ménage to the barracks, or is that your notion of regularity and order on parade?—I consider when they carried away the swords they were not on parade.

You have stated that you have heard me use the word “mob” with eference to the drill of the regiment; have you ever heard me find fault with the way in which the men rode so close together, by which disorder and confusion at drill arose?—I have heard Colonel Crawley find fault with the way in which the men rode so close together.

State to the Court any harsh and unusual language I have ever used towards you?—I consider cursing, such as saying, “D — my heart!” and that it was disgraceful the way in which I did my duty, and other such terms, in the presence of non-commissioned officers and men, harsh and unusual language.

Did I d — your heart, or was it an exclamation drawn from me by something that occurred?—Colonel Crawley did not d — my heart; it was an exclamation of anger.

Have you, or not, lately stated, in the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Prior, that I had spoken to you very sharply on several occasions, but that you deserved it, and that all you know of your duty as an adjutant has been taught you by me?—I have stated a short time ago, in the presence of Colonel Prior, that I deserved being spoken sharply to, but of course I mean when I was at fault; on other occasions, when I was not in fault, I have been spoken severely to. I think I stated that I learnt a great deal of duty under Colonel Crawley.

It is now 11 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 6 o'clock A.M. on Monday, the 5th day of May 1862.

Twentieth Day,
5 May 1862.

TWENTIETH DAY.

Monday, the 5th day of May 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present: the same Members as on Saturday the 3d day of May 1862.

The Court here records on its proceedings a protest, which was handed into Court by the prisoner on the 22d day of April last, the eleventh day of the Court's sitting:—

PROTEST.

Before the Court closes its proceedings this day, the prisoner desires, with respect, to draw attention to the latter part of the Deputy Judge Advocate's remark on the opening of the Court yesterday, relative to the application made for copy of proceedings of a court of inquiry. The Deputy Judge Advocate in those remarks states, “His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Forces serving under the Bombay Presidency, appointed a court of inquiry.” This statement infers that his Excellency Sir William Mansfield had, in his high discretion, seen occasion to order a court of inquiry on my conduct on a previous occasion. This inference is not correct, as the Court of Inquiry was not ordered by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield; but his Excellency commented unfavourably on the proceedings in connexion with my having been placed under arrest, and immediately ordered my release. I have ventured these remarks, as the Deputy Judge Advocate's remarks might make an unfavourable impression in the Court.

As regards the foregoing protest, the Judge Advocate remarks: “When I addressed the Court on the 21st ultimo, the tenth of the Court's sitting, and made the remarks alluded to by prisoner, I was under the impression that the Court of Inquiry in question had been assembled by order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief; but on the said protest being handed into Court by the prisoner, a doubt arose as to by whose orders the Court of Inquiry had actually been convened. A reference having since been made on the subject to headquarters, I have ascertained that the Court of Inquiry referred to was not assembled by any direct order from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, but by order of Brigadier Hobson, then commanding at Ahmednuggur, under instructions laid down in para. 6, of General Order in Council, No. 391, dated 1st April 1861.”

Continuation of the Defence.

Lieutenant and Adjutant *J. FitzSimon*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Cross-examination continued.

Q. Did you ever hear me make use of such a threat as “I will put him” (meaning Paymaster Sinales) “to the right about”?—A. I cannot exactly swear to the words, but, to the

Eleventh Witness
on the Defence
recalled.

the best of my recollection, I have heard Colonel Crawley make use of words which implied the same thing.

Twentieth Day.
5 May 1862.

Have you, or not, in answer to a question put to you in writing for transmission to higher authority, declared that you never heard me make use of such an expression?—I have a recollection of some questions being put to me in writing; I was not aware they were for higher authority, nor am I aware that I wrote the words alluded to by Colonel Crawley; I may have done so. I recollect Colonel Crawley having spoken to me one day, on my speaking to him about it; and, to the best of my recollection, I told him I did not recollect his having made use of the words “to the right about,” but only having said, “Either he or I must go:” this he did say on one occasion. I have, however, now a recollection of his having made use of the words, “to the right about,” or words to that effect, on another occasion in the orderly-room. I should wish to add that I have requested Colonel Crawley, some time ago, to let me see the document (questions and answers) he alludes to, as I had written them under peculiar circumstances some time before, and could not properly recollect what I had written. The Colonel did not let me see them. The circumstances under which I wrote them were these: One day, at his office, he asked me to write the answers to questions which he had himself written; I requested leave to take it home to do so, but had to write it in his office by his (Colonel Crawley’s) desire, and part of the answers to his questions were from his own dictation. I even remember hesitating at some words, whereon he became amazed, and told me I did not understand English, or words to that effect, and took down a dictionary, and read explanations out of it to me. One of the words I remember was “severe,” which he gave me to understand meant pretty much the same as “harsh.” I have got no copy of the document, therefore I cannot state exactly what I wrote in it. The quartermaster was present on that occasion.

Are you in the habit of giving answers to questions at the dictation of any person, and not from your own recollection of the truth?—I gave answers to those questions as much as possible according to my own idea, but there were several words the meaning of which I did not like; but still, when they were explained to me as they were by Colonel Crawley, I had to write them down. I suppose that Colonel Crawley understood them better than I did.

Have I not, on all occasions when asking you questions, told you I wanted you to say nothing that you could not swear to before a court martial?—Yes; I think Colonel Crawley did say some words to that effect, once or twice, when I remonstrated about writing down what he wanted me to do, but at the same time pressed me with the same words.

Did I refuse or show any disinclination to let you see the questions and answers, or was it that something occurred to prevent my complying with your wish at the moment?—I cannot say; I asked for them more than once, and on one occasion wrote and asked the Colonel for them when he was in at this Court Martial, and he told me he thought they were in his desk; he did not send them to me.

You have stated that Colonel Prior had been authorised by me to go to the prisoner, to try to prevail on him to withdraw his letter of the 26th February 1862: what knowledge could you have of what passed between Colonel Prior and myself privately, on the subject of any communication to be made to the paymaster respecting it?—I can have no knowledge of what passed privately; all I know is, that he (Colonel Prior) went with Colonel Crawley’s concurrence.

Did you hear me give my concurrence to Colonel Prior, that he should go to the prisoner?—Yes, under certain restrictions.

What were the restrictions? Be so good as to state all you know respecting the matter?—One afternoon, Colonel Crawley and Colonel Prior were speaking on the subject, I think, of Paymaster Smales’ letter. Colonel Prior said he would go to the paymaster’s, and settle that he (the paymaster) should withdraw his letter; to which Colonel Crawley concurred, but told Colonel Prior that nothing was to be determined on until he was made aware of it, and consented to it. Such, to the best of my recollection, is the substance of the conversation.

You have stated that you contemplated resigning your appointment as adjutant owing to my harsh and unusual language: did you contemplate doing so before you were unauthorisedly informed that I contemplated calling upon you to resign it?—I contemplated resigning the adjutancy, on more than one occasion, at Nuggur; I also contemplated resigning it at Mhow, in consequence of having heard that Colonel Crawley intended giving it to some one else; but Colonel Crawley heard of this, and told me that it was only when I got my troop that he intended giving it (the adjutancy) to another officer.

Did you ever mention your contemplations on the subject to me, on any occasion whatever?—No, I have not.

The prisoner, in the opening statement of his defence, declared his intention of refreshing your memory: may I ask you to describe by what process your mental obfuscation has been removed?—I cannot say that I know more now than I did, except that I have thought more over the matter lately, which has brought more occurrences to my memory.

Have you on any occasion whilst this Court has been sitting partaken of the prisoner’s hospitality?—Yes.

Do you consider it compatible with the confidential position you hold with reference to me, that you should accept hospitality from a person in the prisoner’s position, when I, as your commanding officer, have been ordered to prosecute?—I think so. I have always been on friendly terms with Paymaster Smales, and I do not see why official business should interfere with private life. I have, however, not been so often at Paymaster Smales’ house as I used to be.

Twentieth Day,
5 May 1862.

State what I said to the regimental sergeant-major, or your orderly-room clerk; to distress them in the way you have described in your former evidence?—I really cannot state the words Colonel Crawley used to the sergeant-major with regard to my clerk; to the best of my recollection it was Colonel Crawley speaking to him, and finding fault with him on account of some document; I cannot remember the words.

Did I, or not, on many occasions tell the regimental sergeant-major it was chiefly his fault, as the senior non-commissioned officer of the regiment, that the crime of drunkenness in particular was screened, or attempted to be screened, by certain other non-commissioned officers, and that he should know everything that went on in the regiment from morning to night?—Yes; I have heard the commanding officer say words to that effect, but do not consider there has been so much drunkenness in the regiment. I have even heard Colonel Crawley remark that he never knew or met a better conducted regiment, or words to that effect.

Have I not frequently had cause to find fault with the incorrectness of returns prepared in your orderly-room, by your clerks, under your superintendence?—Yes; however, I do not think that authorised the manner in which I have been rebuked for it. I have told Colonel Crawley that when he arrived I had not been long adjutant, and therefore did not know my work perfectly; but I have said that my only wish was to carry out all the colonel's wishes and orders, and that I would work day and night for him, if he would only let me know what it was he wished.

Do you recollect my having to make out a return of the Australian horses of the regiment myself, in January last, because neither you nor your clerks could accomplish it?—I recollect Colonel Crawley making out some return in rough about some horses of the regiment; I am not aware that I could not accomplish it. I did not try to do so; it was some order he gave my clerk to make some return out for him. I was not even present when he gave him the order.

The prisoner here hands into Court a protest, with a series of questions to the same purport as those objected to in the last day's proceedings.

The Court is closed to consider the questions handed in by the prisoner, and decide that they shall not be put.

The prisoner's protest is marked W., signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Examined by the Court.

Did the prosecutor, to your knowledge, ever throw any missile at the orderly-room clerk, when in the orderly-room?—I cannot swear that he exactly threw a missile at him. I remember on one occasion Colonel Crawley's calling for (I think) a court-martial book; the clerk brought it to him. I believe it was not the one required, and he therefore flung it in the direction of the clerk, and it fell near the clerk's feet.

Are you prepared to swear that you have never stated, to any of your brother officers, that you have felt perfectly stunned, and that tears have come into your eyes at the prosecutor's harsh and unusual language and manner towards you; if so, instance to the Court under what circumstances these feelings have occurred?—I daresay I have said that I have felt perfectly stunned; tears have come into my eyes on more than one occasion. It was on account of the manner I was spoken to, when I did not consider I was in the wrong. As an instance, I have been told before some non-commissioned officers, and I think also some of my clerks were present (privates), that it was disgraceful, and I did not do my duty as an adjutant, and it was all my fault, or words to that effect, because some men or non-commissioned officers (I do not recollect which) had got drunk. I felt this the more from the loud tone in which Colonel Crawley spoke to me, the gesticulations, striking the table with his clenched fist, and using oaths; I felt degraded by it. I do not consider it could be my fault if a non-commissioned officer or man got drunk, as there are no walls or no enclosure round the barracks, and any man can go to the bazaar in the evening, or during the daytime; and as there is drink to be had there, I do not see how I could prevent his getting drunk.

What were the oaths or curses the prosecutor used on that occasion?—To the best of my recollection, "D— me!" or "D— my heart!" not meaning mine, but his own.

Did Colonel Crawley use the word disgraceful as applied to you, or was it not in reference to the frequency of the crime of drunkenness among the non-commissioned officers, and the attempts made to screen it by the other non-commissioned officers from his knowledge?—I consider that the word disgraceful referred to the way I carried on my duty as adjutant, meaning that I did not look after the soldiers properly; it has been used to me on more than one occasion.

The Court adjourns for half an hour.

The Court is opened.

Lieutenant and Adjutant *I. J. FitzSimon*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Q. You state that you have been present with the prosecutor when he has had occasion to settle misunderstandings between officers of the regiment: do you consider that in those settlements,

settlements, his manner and language has been such as to establish concord and forbearance?—I have been present. Colonel Crawley has spoken severely to the parties, and pointed out to them what they were to do. I cannot say that it was, in my opinion, always calculated to create concord and forbearance. I remember an instance in which it appeared to me that both parties went away discontented.

When you heard that the prosecutor had spoken to another officer about taking the adjutancy, what course did you pursue? State all the circumstances?—I did not pursue any particular course. I remember looking up the letter-book, in order to find out a letter which I thought was in it, which would point out to me the way in which I should make my application to resign the appointment. Colonel Crawley, to the best of my recollection, the morning afterwards spoke to me, and told me it was not his intention to make me give up the adjutancy, and only spoke to another officer to know if he would wish to take it, in case I got my troop.

Have you partaken of the prisoner's hospitality since the defence commenced?—I have.

[The Witness retires.]

Lieutenant *A. F. Stewart*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Twelfth Witness on the Defence

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WERE you on the monthly muster parades on the 1st May and 1st June 1861 and 1st January 1862, and did you see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on any of these muster parades?—**A.** I was on the muster parade 1st May 1861; I do not recollect anything whatever about the muster parade of the 1st June. I was on the muster parade of the 1st January 1862. I did not see Colonel Crawley on the muster parade of the 1st May 1861; Colonel Crawley was not on the muster parade of the 1st January 1862.

Were you on a watering order parade 30th April 1861, and did you, if you were, see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade; and in what costume was he?—I was on a watering order parade about that date; I cannot swear that it was the 30th of April; but, to the best of my recollection and belief, it was on the parade to which I allude. I recollect Colonel Crawley having on a forage-cap without a peak; it was the first I had seen in the regiment. I cannot swear whether it was a stable-jacket or a blue frock-coat that Colonel Crawley had on.

Was, or was not, the monthly muster parade of the 1st January 1862 delayed about a quarter of an hour, in anticipation of the prosecutor's arrival on parade?—I should think fully that time.

You were acting adjutant on the 31st December 1861; did you receive any orders from the prosecutor directing the troop sergeant-major to be absent from the monthly muster parade on the following morning, to attend the prosecutor in the barracks, to look after the comfort of the troops?—I was acting adjutant on the 31st December 1861; I have no recollection whatever of either having received or given any such order.

Did you, while in the line on the 1st January 1862, see a single troop file past the prosecutor?—No, I did not.

When the prosecutor took command of the regiment, did the officers in a body evince a desire to meet his views and wishes in every way?—They did, as far as my knowledge goes.

Were you in the lines on the morning of the 1st January 1862, during the time the troops were filing in after the muster parade?—I remained on the muster parade until about the last troop had filed to water. I then went to the barracks, to the horse-lines, and I remained there, I think, until all the troops were picketed.

When the prosecutor took command of the regiment, were the officers generally on friendly and agreeable terms with each other?—Yes.

It is now 11 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 6 o'clock A.M. on Tuesday the 6th day of May 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Twenty-first Day,
5 May 1862.

At a European General Court Martial, then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present: the same Members as on Monday, the 5th day of May 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

Lieutenant *A. F. Stewart*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Twelfth Witness on the Defence recalled.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Has it been the custom of the officers of the regiment, since the prosecutor has commanded it, to use gross or insulting language towards each other; or have you ever heard
413. K such

Twenty-first Day,
5 May 1862.

such used?—*A.* Such has not been the custom; I have never heard, since Colonel Crawley took command, of officers using coarse language.

Have there, since the prosecutor has commanded the regiment, been any unusual disputes among the officers; or do you consider they have lived together as a body of gentlemen, on agreeable and friendly terms?—I am not aware of there having been any unusual disputes; the officers of the regiment have lived together on agreeable and friendly terms.

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley first took command of the regiment, do you consider that the officers, as a body, were desirous of meeting his views and wishes in every way; or do you consider there was any unfavourable feeling towards him?—I do consider that the officers wished to meet Colonel Crawley's views in every way; when Colonel Crawley joined the regiment, it is my belief that all the officers were most favourably impressed towards him.

Have you ever heard your brother officers complain of Colonel Crawley's manner and language being harsh and unusual towards them?—Yes.

Has the prosecutor's language and manner towards you ever been of a harsh or unusual character?—Colonel Crawley has spoken to me harshly.

Are you aware of Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Poett having addressed a letter of remonstrance to the prosecutor, about his (the prosecutor's) harsh and unusual language towards him; did you see that letter?—I am aware of it; I did see it.

You have seen me transacting public business with the prosecutor; do you consider my manner was courteous and respectful?—I consider strictly so.

Did you ever hear of my having ever had a quarrel with any brother officers since I have been in the regiment?—With the exception of Captain Renshaw's business about issuing pay, I have never heard of Paymaster Smales having had a quarrel with any one; I am not aware even that that was a quarrel.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. You have stated that you saw the letter of remonstrance, as you call it, written to me by Veterinary Surgeon Poett; state to the Court what was the nature of the remonstrance?—*A.* I cannot recollect the words of the letter; but the sense of it was, that Staff Veterinary Surgeon Poett complained about Colonel Crawley having spoken to him in a harsh manner.

State the occasion on which you say I used harsh language to you, and what I said to you?—Once, at the officers' ride at Ahmednuggur, Colonel Crawley spoke to me, as I thought, requiring me to answer him. I did so; Colonel Crawley stepped back a short distance, and said to me, "Silence! I will not allow you to answer me any more than I would any private in the regiment," or words to that effect. I thought it was harsh and unusual, because there were a ride of privates within a few yards of where I was sitting on my horse.

Did you not on that occasion make a reply to the riding-master as to which was the proper hand to turn your horse to, when he was giving you instructions?—I only spoke once that I can recollect, and that was to Colonel Crawley. Colonel Crawley and the riding-master were both standing together.

Did I not say that I would not permit a private soldier to talk when at drill, and that I could not permit you to do what I would not allow in a private soldier?—To the best of my recollection, the exact words were what I have stated.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Do you consider that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's language and manner towards yourself and your brother officers has been more harsh and unusual than you have observed from your previous commanding officer?—*A.* Since the time I have mentioned, Colonel Crawley's manner has not been harsh to me; that was when he first joined. On several occasions I considered Colonel Crawley's manner harsh to my brother officers, and I have heard them complain of it repeatedly.

State any harsh and unusual language you have ever heard Colonel Crawley use towards any officer in the regiment?—I have heard Colonel Crawley use harsh language to Captain Hardy, but cannot recollect the words he used; at the time to which I refer, the harsh language was used to officers commanding troops, and I was not commanding a troop at the time.

[The Witness retires.]

Thirteenth Witness
on the Defence.

Lieutenant *H. Stevenson*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WERE you on the monthly muster parade of the 1st May 1861, and was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on that parade?—I was on the muster parade on the 1st May 1861, and I did not see Colonel Crawley on the parade.

Were you present on the monthly muster parade of the 1st June 1861, and was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on that parade?—I was present on the monthly muster parade of the 1st June 1861, and I did not see Colonel Crawley on that parade.

When

When Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the regiment, were the officers generally on friendly and agreeable terms with one another?—They were generally on friendly terms with one another.

Have your brother officers complained to you of the prosecutor's harsh and unusual manner towards them?—Yes, they have, almost all of them.

Has the prosecutor's language and manner been harsh and unusual towards yourself; if it has, state circumstances towards yourself or brother officers?—It has been harsh and unusual towards myself or brother officers. I was in command of B Troop when Colonel Crawley ordered all the troop officers to the orderly-room. The officers said that it had been the custom in the regiment to keep the grooming-bags under the men's beds. Colonel Crawley said that he did not believe them, and would write to Colonel Shute. On another occasion I was orderly officer, and accompanied Colonel Crawley to stables, when he called all the troop officers to the grain-shed, and asked why they did not see that the forage was properly served out. Captain Bourke told Colonel Crawley that it was always the custom in the regiment for the grain orderlies to see that done. Colonel Crawley said, "Some of you captains have thought fit to put up your backs at me, but, by God! I'll straighten them." On another occasion I accompanied Colonel Crawley as orderly officer at evening stables. Colonel Crawley was in a very excited state; he complained that the proper number of horses was not sent to the riding-school, and also that the line sentries were not properly placed. I do not recollect the exact words Colonel Crawley made use of, but he cursed and swore in a most extraordinary manner, and said that, if he had the power, he would try all the troop sergeant-majors by one court-martial and break them, or words to that effect. He appeared to be in a most excited state; I could not account for it, as I saw no sufficient reason for his using such extraordinary language. On one occasion Colonel Crawley called me up to orderly-room about a mistake I had made in my orderly officer's report, and, without any reason that I could see, he accused me of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. On almost every occasion when Colonel Crawley has spoken to me on matters of duty, his manner has been particularly harsh and unusual to me, both on and off parade; so much so, that I have always avoided Colonel Crawley as much as possible.

Has Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's language and manner towards you been more harsh and unusual than you experienced from your previous commanding officer?—It has; very much more.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

When I spoke to the officers about the grooming-bags being under the men's feet at dinner, did I say that I did not believe them, or that I could not believe that such was the system of the regiment?—I have said already in my evidence that Colonel Crawley said he did not believe them. I am still of the impression that that is what Colonel Crawley said.

Have I not frequently had occasion to call you to account for being continually late for parade; and have you not been reported to me for having been wholly absent from some parades and drills?—I do not remember ever having been reported for having been wholly absent from any parade or drill. I have been late for parade, but not frequently.

Did I not, when I had you up to the orderly-room, on more than one occasion, read to you the paragraphs of the Queen's Regulations on the interior economy of a regiment, on the subject of my duty as a commanding officer, and those are what is expected from every officer after he has been two years in the service?—No, certainly not; Colonel Crawley had me up on one occasion, and read the paragraphs alluded to.

Have I not pointed out to you that if you persisted in the wrong course you were then pursuing, viz., inattention to duty and ignorance of your work in the field, I should be compelled to take those steps laid down in those regulations, which would probably end in your removal from the service, or suspension from promotion?—Yes, I believe Colonel Crawley did; but I consider that one instance of Colonel Crawley's harsh and unusual manner of treating me.

The witness here objects, with the Court's permission, to answer these questions.

The Court is cleared to consider the objections raised by the witness, and decides that the questions shall be answered.

Was I, or not, compelled on one occasion to order you to be placed on duty as extra orderly officer, because of the careless and indifferent manner in which you performed your duties and furnished your orderly officer's reports?—Yes, Colonel Crawley did; but I did not know any sufficient reason for his doing so. Altogether, both on and off parade, whenever I made the slightest mistake, Colonel Crawley has always spoken to me and behaved towards me in a way that he has not to other officers for similar mistakes.

Did I, or not, on another occasion, refuse to grant you three days' leave to go shooting, because of the slovenly way in which you conducted your duties, and your general inattention?—I don't remember Colonel Crawley refusing to grant me three days' leave; but I remember his refusing to grant me leave from morning stable, on a brigade holiday.

Why did I refuse you leave on the brigade holiday; was it, or not, because of your general inattention to your duties?—Yes; Colonel Crawley said so at the time.

Do you recollect on a recent occasion asking my leave again to go out shooting, and my telling

Twenty-first Day,
5 May 1862.

telling you that I had much pleasure in granting it, because of the improvement I saw in your mode of conducting your duties, and the good report I received of you from your captain, or words to that effect?—Yes; Colonel Crawley granted me three days' leave to go out shooting, but I myself was not conscious of having done my duty better.

Did you, or not, tell the captain of your troop that you had been up at the orderly-room for always being late on parade, and that you could not make out who had reported you, unless it was your captain himself?—I remember telling my captain that I had been brought up to orderly-room for being late for parade, but I do not recollect telling him that it was he that reported me.

Did your captain tell you on that occasion, that although he was the person who had most occasion to do so, as you were always late for parade, yet he was not the person who reported you to me?—I do not remember my captain saying that he was not the person who reported me.

Did I not find fault with your going to the regimental school and to other duties, as orderly officer, at hours when the school was not opened, and when the other duties alluded to could not be performed by you?—No; I do not remember Colonel Crawley finding fault with me for doing so.

Examined by the Court.

When saying that you have heard Colonel Crawley curse and swear, do you mean that he cursed any person, or that he merely interlarded his language with oaths?—He interlarded his language with oaths; he did not curse any person in particular; he was addressing himself to the whole regiment.

You have stated that Colonel Crawley accused you of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman; state to the Court what Colonel Crawley said to you on that occasion?—Colonel Crawley said, "I have brought you up to orderly-room for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." I was brought up for making a mistake in my orderly officer's report. Colonel Crawley said, "You're getting too independent to be commanded," and then he read out the paragraph in the Queen's Regulations. That is as near as possible what he said.

What was the nature of the mistake?—As far as I can recollect, it was in the adding-up of the amount of forage, and in putting the total amount of sick horses in the wrong place.

Did the Colonel say that he did not consider it becoming a gentleman to take the pay for performing the duties he engaged to perform as an officer, and then not performing those duties?—I did not hear Colonel Crawley make use of that expression.

[The Witness retires.

The Court adjourns for half-an-hour.

The Court is opened.

Lieutenant *A. F. Stewart*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons (twelfth witness on the defence), here requests permission to add some few words to his former evidence; and being on his former oath, states: "With reference to my reply to the question, 'Have there, since the prosecutor has commanded?' &c. (page 340), I wish to add the words, 'With the exception of a dispute which was referred to the Commander-in-Chief, and in which an attached officer was one of the parties concerned.'"

[The Witness retires.

Lieutenant *D. M. Inge*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Fourteenth Witness
on the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Did you ever make a bet with a brother officer, which subsequently became the subject of arbitration by the prosecutor?—A. Yes, I did.

Did the prosecutor, when adjusting the difference between yourself and your brother officer, indicate to you any idea that he thought, or that an inference had been drawn, that you had acted dishonourably to your brother officer; or was the term "swindle" ever used at the meeting by any one?—Most certainly he did not. Had I been guilty of anything like a dishonourable action, I presume Colonel Crawley would have had the matter more fully inquired into at the time. I have always lived on friendly and intimate terms with all my brother officers before and since that date, which would hardly have been the case had I been guilty of a misdemeanour of such a character as the one on which I am now being questioned. I further state, that about the date of the bet being referred to Colonel Crawley, I went with him to show him where some of the officers lived, as he wished to call on them. On that occasion Colonel Crawley did not leave a card on the officer with whom I had the misunderstanding, saying at the time, to the best of my recollection, that he entirely disapproved of his conduct. The term "swindler" never was used on the occasion.

State

State the circumstances to the Court, and whether you ever heard, directly or indirectly, a single brother officer infer that any approach to dishonourable conduct had been imputed to you?—

Twenty-first Day
5 May 1862.

The Court is closed to consider the question, and decides that it shall not be put, as the Court is of opinion that no imputation has been cast on the character of the witness.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Do you remember on one occasion of parade on stables, at Ahmednuggur, leaving the parade on stable duty, greatly distressed at the prosecutor's language and manner towards you?—Yes, I do.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Be good enough to state to the Court the circumstances of the case referred to in the prisoner's last question?—About a fortnight after I had taken up the B Troop, Colonel Crawley made an inspection of the line-gear. The line-gear of the troop under my command was found to be in a very bad state, though a fortnight before, when I took up the troop, it was examined by a committee of sergeant-majors, which was then the custom in the regiment, and considered serviceable. The contract is in the hands of the officers commanding troops, according to the custom of this country, and Colonel Crawley implied that I took more care of the rupees than I did of the line-gear. There had been a rumour that the quartermaster was going to take the contract, and I said I should be very glad to give up the contract at once. I believe Colonel Crawley thought at the time that I meant the troop, and he spoke very severely to me on the subject, in the presence of my sergeant-major and others who were there, I forget who. I was very much annoyed at it. It is nearly a year ago, and I cannot state exactly what Colonel Crawley said.

Did I, or not, tell you that I could not permit you to give up the troop or the contract to another officer junior to yourself, because you were likely to lose money by it?—I believe Colonel Crawley did say something to that effect, but it is so long ago, that I have forgotten what did take place.

Did I not tell you that if I found that you could not command the troop, I would have no hesitation in giving it to another officer, but that so long as you gave me satisfaction, as you had done, so long should I keep you in command of it?—I believe Colonel Crawley did, to the best of my recollection.

Did not that infer a compliment to you, rather than a rebuke or harsh language?—Perhaps it did; though Colonel Crawley's language to me on that occasion was very severe, and in regard to which I spoke to him at the orderly-room that day, and he apologised to me there.

Did my conduct to you subsequently indicate that I had any ill-feeling or resentment towards you for anything that had passed; or have I not, on the contrary, shown you every attention and consideration in my power?—No; Colonel Crawley has shown me every attention.

The Court has no questions to put.

[The Witness retires.]

Assistant Surgeon *O. Barnett*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Fifteenth Witness
on the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WHEN Colonel Shute left the regiment, were the officers generally upon friendly and agreeable terms with one another?—A. Yes, they were.

When any slight misunderstandings have arisen among your brother officers, do you consider that it in any way disturbed the general harmony of the regiment?—No, certainly not.

Have the officers of the regiment, during your experience (5½ years), at any time been in the habit of using gross or insulting language towards one another?—No; never in the habit of doing so.

Since Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has had command of the regiment, has there been any sort of tendency to quarrelling among the officers themselves?—No, certainly not.

Have your brother officers complained to you of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's harsh and unusual language towards them?—Yes; I have heard many complaints from my brother officers of Colonel Crawley's harsh and unusual language.

From your intimacy with me, after Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the regiment, are you of opinion that my conduct was such as to indicate a wish to support him as my commanding officer, and to be on terms of friendship with him?—I believe it was.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Have I ever used any harsh or unusual language towards yourself, or towards any of the officers, in your presence?—Colonel Crawley has never used harsh or unusual language towards myself individually, or to other officers in my presence.

It is now 11 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 6 A.M. on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1862.

Twenty-second Day,
7 May 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, the 7th day of May 1862.

At a European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present : the same Members as on Tuesday, the 6th day of May 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

Fifteenth Witness
on the Defence
recalled.

Assistant Surgeon *O. Barnett*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and examined on his former oath.

Cross-examination continued.

Q. You have frequently been at my house, professionally and socially ; do you consider that my conduct in private life, towards the officers of the regiment, should have tended to produce harmony and unanimity among them, or the reverse?—*A.* I think Colonel Crawley's conduct in private life has a tendency to produce harmony and unanimity among the officers.

Frequently as you have been at my house, have you ever heard me express any feeling of hostility or animosity against the prisoner, on any occasion whatever?—No ; Colonel Crawley has not in my presence.

Examined by the Court.

Have your brother officers, in your presence, spoken of the disparaging manner in which the prosecutor has referred to the regiment?—Yes, many times.

You have stated that you consider Colonel Crawley's conduct in private life has a tendency to produce harmony, &c. : do you mean among the officers generally, or among those with whom he is on friendly terms?—Those with whom he is on friendly terms.

Do you consider the prosecutor's conduct towards the prisoner, from your own observation, has been of a friendly or conciliatory tendency?—I consider that it has not been of a conciliatory tendency.

[The Witness retires.

Sixteenth Witness
on the Defence.

Veterinary Surgeon *J. Collins*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. You left the 6th Dragoons on leave a few days before the prosecutor took command of the regiment ; were the officers generally in a body, when you left, on friendly and agreeable terms one with another?—*A.* Generally speaking, the officers were friendly, as far as I remember.

You have served some years in the 6th Dragoons : have the officers ever been in the habit of using gross and ungentlemanly or offensive language towards one another?—I remember on one occasion, at Kirkee, one officer having made use of offensive language to another ; that is the only instance I remember.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Do you recollect one or more instances in which officers of the regiment have used gross and offensive language towards other officers attached to, or doing duty with, the regiment, which led to quarrels?—The one case I have already spoken of is the only one I was witness to.

[The Witness retires.

Seventeenth Witness
on the Defence.

Regimental Sergeant Major *J. Lilley*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WERE you on the monthly muster parade on the 1st May 1861 ; if you were, who commanded the parade?—*A.* I was on the parade on the 1st May 1861. The parade was commanded by Captain Weir.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the monthly muster parade on the 1st May 1861, at any time while the muster was being taken by the acting paymaster?—No.

Were you on the monthly muster parade on the 1st June 1861 ; if you were, who commanded that parade?—I was present ; Captain Weir commanded the parade.

Was

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the monthly muster parade on 1st June, Twenty-second Day, 1861, at any time while the muster was being taken by the paymaster?—I did not see him. 7 May 1862.

Were you on a watering order parade, men to stand to their horses, on the 30th April 1861; if you were, was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade, and in what dress was he?—I was on the watering order parade; I believe it was the 30th April. I saw Colonel Crawley on parade; he had on a scarlet stable-jacket, and a forage-cap without a peak, which latter was the first one I had ever seen in the regiment.

Were you on the monthly muster parade 1st January 1862; if you were, who commanded that parade; and was the prosecutor present on that parade?—I was present on the muster parade 1st January 1862. Major Thesiger commanded the parade; the prosecutor was not present.

Can you swear to any particular monthly muster parade on which you have seen Colonel Crawley while the muster was being taken, between the 1st May 1861, and the 1st January 1862?—I have no recollection of seeing Colonel Crawley on any muster parade, except two, the one taken on the 1st November, and the other on the 1st December 1861.

Do not the adjutant and yourself attend the commanding officer on all monthly muster parades, and should you not therefore know whether Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was on the parade or not?—Yes, I do attend the commanding officer on all monthly muster parades; if Colonel Crawley was present, I should know it.

Did you receive any orders that the troop sergeant majors should attend in the barracks on the morning of the 1st January 1862, to look after the comfort of the troops, instead of their being present at muster?—No.

Did all the troop sergeant-majors attend the monthly muster parade on the 1st January 1862?—Yes; except any one who might have been sick on that morning.

Were the barracks ready for the reception of the troops on the afternoon of the 31st December 1861?—I was not present in the barracks to witness it, but I heard the troop sergeant-major say they were ready. I remember their saying what a job they had to drive the picket-pegs down in the horse-lines.

Were you in the barracks or horse-lines on the 1st January 1862, after the muster parade; if you were, did you see any troops file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, as if in review order, or file past him at all?—I was in the lines on the 1st January 1862. I met Colonel Crawley there; no troops filed past him while I was with him.

Have you ever heard the prosecutor compare the 6th Dragoons to yeomanry, or to a mob, when on parade?—Several times.

Have you ever heard Lieutenant Colonel Crawley speak in disparaging terms of the system of the regiment; if you have, state the remarks, as near as you can recollect?—I have heard him say, "You may do for Colonel Shute, but you won't do for me; your system is rotten, and you can't ride."

Has the prosecutor's language and manner towards you, when on parade or duty, been more harsh and unusual than former commanding officers?—Yes.

Were you ever distressed to tears by the prosecutor's language towards you?—Yes.

Can you state to the Court any instances of this harsh language, by which you were so much distressed?—Yes, I can; the first instance was at Nuggur, in Colonel Crawley's house, where he held his office. I was ordered out of his office, I may say, like a dog, by his saying, "Go away, sir," in a very harsh manner, several times; and when I was leaving the house, even when I had gone several yards, I could hear the same sort of language, I suppose towards me. The adjutant was present at the time. On another occasion, at Nuggur, some orders had been published by Colonel Crawley; his orders were not explicit, the troops did not understand them, and the parade was not according to the Colonel's wishes. I gave out the order; it was for riding-drill. The next morning, after the riding-drill was dismissed, Colonel Crawley called me over to him, in a very harsh manner, "Come here, sir! What is the meaning that my orders are not carried out?" I was about to make a reply, when he spoke in a very harsh manner, "Silence, sir!" I still wished to explain myself, but Colonel Crawley still kept saying, "Silence, sir; hold your noise!" That morning in particular, I felt very much affected at the manner I had been spoken to. There was another instance in Mhow, in the orderly-room, in the presence of the adjutant; I was told by Colonel Crawley that he would have me up night and day, if he thought proper. There are several other instances, but I could not name them all.

When you were ordered, as you say, to leave the prosecutor's house, in a very harsh manner, at Ahmednuggur, did the prosecutor use any oaths towards you, or was his language of a violent or unusual character?—I do not remember any oath being used; but what he said to me was in a very harsh manner. He was sitting in a chair, and he jumped out of the chair, and spoke to me in a very violent manner.

Has the prosecutor's language and manner towards others ever been, in your presence, of a harsh and unusual character?—I heard Colonel Crawley speak to the officers commanding troops on one occasion, at Nuggur, when they were assembled one evening at the head of the lines. Whenever the officers assembled, I used to go at a respectable distance from the officers. On this occasion I was about 40 yards off. Colonel Crawley spoke in a very loud harsh manner to the officers, by saying, "Gentlemen, I would have as little compunction in sending you to morning, midday, and evening stables as have going home to dinner." I never heard a commanding officer speak to officers in so harsh a way before. This instance I remember perfectly well. I do not remember any more.

How long have you served in the 6th Dragoons, and how long have you been regimental sergeant-major?—I have served in the 6th Dragoons 18 years and between four and five

Twenty-second Day,
7 May 1862.

months. I shall have been regimental sergeant-major seven years on the 3d July 1862, to the best of my belief.

Were you recommended by Colonel Shute to Lieutenant Colonel FitzWygram for the adjutantcy of the regiment?—In Kirkee (I do not recollect the date), Colonel Shute told me he had recommended me for the adjutantcy of the regiment. He said, he was very sorry to say he had received an answer, that it could not be given in the regiment at the time, but that I was noted to the Horse Guards when an appointment would offer.

Have you ever been under an arrest before, since you have been regimental sergeant-major?—No.

State to the Court, as near as you can, the last act, harsh and unusual, of the prosecutor towards you?—The last act is at the present time, by a sentry being placed at my bedroom door, where my sick wife is lying. The door is quite open; the sentry is posted about two feet from my bed.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

The prosecutor here hands into Court a paper.

The Court is closed, and, having taken into consideration the paper which the prosecutor has submitted, decides that the question shall be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The prosecutor's remark is read, and recorded on the proceedings. It is as follows:—

“Mr. President and Gentlemen,—With your permission, I wish to put a question to this witness, on a matter which is not immediately before the Court, but which it is absolutely necessary for me to put, with regard to his credibility, as I have reason to believe he has been tampered with. I wish to ask, with reference to the orders of the President of the Court Martial, directing that the proceedings of the Court, or matters connected with them, should not be divulged till the conclusion of the trial”—

Questioned by the Prosecutor.

Have you, at any time, seen and read a copy of the prisoner's defence, either before or after it was delivered by him before the Court, and prior to its publication here, at Mhow, in the Poona or Bombay newspapers. If you have seen or read it, as above described, when and where did you read it?—I have seen a copy of the defence; I read it over in my house. I do not recollect the date exactly, but I believe it was on a Sunday evening, the day before it was read out in Court. No one was with me at the time.

Examined by the Court.

From whom did you receive the copy of the defence?—From Troop Sergeant-major Wakefield.

Do you know why the defence was sent to you, and did you receive any message about it at the time?—I have no idea why it was sent to me, and I did not receive any message. At the time Sergeant-major Wakefield gave me the papers, he told me I could return them to him, or give them to another sergeant-major. I did hand them over to another sergeant-major, but I forget who it was. I never saw them any more after that. I did not know the handwriting of the papers.

Can you swear who sent you the copy of the defence?—I have already stated that I received it from Troop Sergeant-major Wakefield.

Did you, at any time on that day, communicate the contents of the defence to any one else?—Not that I am aware of.

Have you, or not, stated to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley that you received the defence from a native?—I did tell Colonel Crawley that I had received it from a native; but since then I remember that I did not.

Were you not aware that this Court had forbidden the publication, in the lines, of the proceedings, as it tended to bias the evidence, especially when done in such a marked manner through you?—I think I was. I read the remarks of the Court that had been previously made.

[The Witness retires.

The Court adjourns for half-an-hour.

The Court is opened.

The prisoner here hands into Court two protests, which are read, marked V and W, signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

The Court is closed, to consider the protests handed in by the prisoner; and, with regard to Protest No. 1 (marked V), has decided that, owing to the evidence lately taken, the question that was originally denied to the prisoner, which he wanted to put to the adjutant, shall be put by the Court.

As regards Protest No. 2 (marked W), the Court has no objection to the prisoner examining the prosecutor.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Troop-

Twenty-second Day
7 May 1862.

Troop Sergeant-Major *T. J. Wakefield*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly Sworn.

Eighteenth Witness
on the Defence

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WERE you on the muster parade on 1st May 1861?—*A.* I was.

Who commanded the muster parade of the 1st May 1861?—Captain Weir.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on that muster parade, 1st May 1861?—No.

Were you on the muster parade, 1st June 1861; if you were, who commanded that muster parade?—I was on the parade on the 1st June 1861. Captain Weir commanded it.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on that parade, 1st June 1861?—No.

Did anything take place on that parade, 1st June 1861, that brings Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's absence to your recollection?—Yes, I was standing at the left of the troop, down near the stackyard; Captain Swindley, who was then captain of the troop, was standing with me. We were waiting for the muster to go on. After he had paraded his troop, when I saw the adjutant, Mr. FitzSimon, gallop away from the troops, over towards the farrier's forge, in the direction of the colonel's house, Captain Swindley asked me if I knew where the adjutant was going. I said, I thought he was going towards the colonel's house; that he had passed by the forge. In a few minutes he returned, went up and spoke a few words to Captain Weir, and after that the muster commenced.

Were you on the parade on the 30th April 1861, men standing to their horses; if you were, did you see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade, and in what dress was he?—I was on that parade, 30th April. I saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley there, and he was in uniform. I particularly remarked his cap, without a peak, as it was the first I had seen in the regiment, blue overalls, and (I think) a scarlet stable jacket.

Were you at the muster parade on the morning of the 1st January 1862, or were you attending Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, looking after the comfort of the troops?—I was on the parade; not with the colonel.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the muster parade, 1st January 1862?—No.

Do you recollect the muster parade, 1st January 1862, being delayed in any way before the muster commenced?—Yes; we waited about ten minutes or quarter of an hour. It was a very cold morning.

Did you receive orders from any one to attend in the barracks on the morning of the 1st January 1862, instead of being at muster parade?—No; I did not.

Who commanded the muster parade, 1st January 1862?—I believe it was Major Thesiger or Captain Weir; I cannot say which.

Were the barracks ready to receive the troops on the evening of the 31st December 1861?—Yes; perfectly ready.

It is now eleven o'clock, and the Court adjourns until six o'clock A.M. on Friday, the 9th day of May 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

Twenty-third Day,
9 May 1862.

Friday, the 9th day of May 1862.

At an European General Court Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment,

Present: the same Members as on Wednesday, the 7th day of May 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

Troop Sergeant-Major *T. J. Wakefield*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is re-called into Court, and Examined on his former Oath.

Eighteenth Witness
on the Defence
recalled.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WHERE did you first see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the morning of the 1st January 1862?—*A.* I saw him at the head of the B Troop lines.

Was that the first time Lieutenant Colonel Crawley went into the lines, the morning of the 1st January 1862?—I believe it was.

Did Lieutenant Colonel Crawley go into your lines at all that morning?—He did.

Did your troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley in any way on the morning of the 1st January 1862?—No, it did not.

State to the Court, to the very best of your recollection, the first muster parade you could swear to having seen Lieutenant Colonel Crawley attend, after he assumed command of the regiment?—The first I remember was on the 1st November. The troops formed up that morning near the church at Nuggur.

Can you bring to recollection any circumstances that took place at evening stables at Ahmednuggur, when the orderly officer, Lieutenant Stevenson, sent you to seek for the regimental sergeant-majors?—Yes. I was orderly sergeant-major one night when Mr.

Twenty-third Day,
9 May 1862.

Stevenson was orderly officer; it was about the time that we commenced riding drill. Half of each troop were ordered to go. The colonel rode through the lines from H troop up to A. He spoke to the officers as he was going through each troop. When he got up to A troop, he came down there to the head of the lines, by the front. I believe something must have vexed him, for when he came to the head of D troop line, he put his hand up in the air, and swore that he wished to have it in his power to chain the whole of them together, and try them by the same Court-martial to-morrow morning. I think he meant the non-commissioned officers. Mr. Stevenson then came over to me, where I was standing, at the head of the lines. He seemed a little excited, and asked me, for God's sake to go and find the regimental sergeant-major. I went to the sergeant-major's bungalow, and brought him over. The colonel said something to him about the sentry, who was being posted at the time, and I went away to my troop.

Did you ever hear the prosecutor compare the regiment, 6th Dragoons, to yeomanry, or to a mob, when on parade?—I have.

Did you ever hear the prosecutor speak against the system of the regiment; if you have, state his remarks?—I have heard him speak against the system of the regiment, and say it was bad; in fact, that we had no system at all. That happened in the orderly room. He (Colonel Crawley) told some of the sergeant-majors that if they did not pay attention to his orders he would smash every one of them, from right to left.

How long have you served in the Inniskilling Dragoons, and how long have you been a troop sergeant-major?—I have served in the Inniskillings about 14 years. I have been a troop sergeant-major altogether about five years.

State to the Court, are you a prisoner at the present time; how long have you been a prisoner, and what is your crime?

The Court is closed to consider the question, and decides that it and the following one shall not be put.

Have you a sentry over you, or are you under ordinary arrest?

The prosecutor here hands into Court a paper similar to that handed in by him at the commencement of the cross-examination of the last witness.

The Court is closed to consider the paper and question, and decides that the latter shall be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Have you at any time seen and read a copy of the prisoner's defence, either before or after it was delivered by him before the Court, and prior to its publication here at Mhow, in the Poona or Bombay newspapers. If you have seen or read it, as above described, when and where did you see or read it?—I can't swear I have seen a copy of the defence. I have seen some sheets of paper. I did not know at the time exactly what they were. I have seen the whole of the opening statement in the papers since, and what I saw was a portion of what was afterwards in the newspapers.

Have you, or not, stated to me in the presence of three officers of the regiment, that you had the prisoner's written defence in your possession about the beginning of the week ending 26th April?

The Court is closed to consider the question, and decides that it shall not be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

When and where, and from whom, did you receive the papers you described in your last answer?—It was on a Sunday, and more than a fortnight ago. They were brought to my quarters in a large envelope by a native. I was out at the time, but I came in immediately after, and my servant told me there were some papers for me.

Examined by the Court.

Who did you suppose them to have come from, and for what purpose did you consider they were sent to you?—I can't say who they came from, but I thought they came from the paymaster's office, or bungalow. The same man came for them, and I sent them back about two days afterwards. I thought they were sent to me to read.

To whom did you first hand them over?—To the regimental sergeant-major, I think.

What made you hand them over to the regimental sergeant-major, if you thought they were only sent to you that you might read them?—Because they were papers connected with this Court-martial, and I thought everybody would like to see them.

Were you aware of the order of the Court that the proceedings should not be published?—I heard something about it, but I got no order about it. I think I saw it in the papers. I did not know of the Court's order at the time, or I would not have done it.

Did you receive any instructions when you received the papers, to hand them over to anyone else, or was it your own idea to hand them over to the regimental sergeant-major?—It was my own. A native brought them who could not speak English; at least I did not speak to him.

Question

Question by the Prisoner through the Court.

Twenty-third Day,
9 May 1863.

Did I desire you to be careful of all you said, to speak nothing but the actual truth, and what you yourself had seen and heard?—Yes, the prisoner told me that.

Question by the Court.

Was there no written instruction with the papers?—No.

[The Witness retires.

Troop Sergeant-Major *Harry Duval*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly Sworn. Nineteenth Witness on the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WERE you on the monthly muster parade of the 1st May and 1st June 1861, and 1st January 1862; was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present at any of those muster parades?—

A. I was present on the 1st May 1861 and the 1st January 1862. I don't recollect whether I was or not on 1st June. I never saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley at either of those two parades that I have mentioned.

Who commanded the monthly muster parade on the 1st May 1861?—To the best of my recollection, Captain Weir.

Who commanded the monthly muster parade on the 1st January 1862?—Major Thesiger.

Can you swear to any particular monthly muster parade between the 1st May 1861 and 1st January 1862, at which you saw the prosecutor present on the parade?—I can't speak to my particular parade; sometimes I saw Colonel Crawley there, sometimes not.

Were you on a mustering order parade on the 30th April 1861; if you were, was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on that parade, and in what dress was he?—I was present on that date; Colonel Crawley was there in stable dress.

Were you on the monthly muster parade on the 1st January 1862, or were you absent from that parade, in the barracks looking after the comfort of the troops?—I was on the muster parade; I was not in the barracks till after the stable-hour was over.

Did you receive any orders to attend the prosecutor in the barracks on the 1st January 1862, instead of being on the muster parade?—No, I did not.

Were the barracks ready for the reception of the troops on the evening of the 31st December 1861?—Yes; all the barrack furniture was put in that day.

When did you first see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the morning of the muster parade, 1st January 1862?—I don't recollect seeing Lieutenant Colonel Crawley at all, as I remained behind later than the others to give over the tents. I did not come up with the troop.

Did your troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley at any time on the morning of the 1st January 1862?—I can't say, as I remained behind to give over the tents.

Have I not told you that when you gave your evidence before this Court, to be very careful in all you stated; that I neither wished, or expected any one to state anything but the actual truth, and what they themselves had seen?—Yes.

How long have you been in the Inniskilling Dragoons, and how long have you been a troop sergeant-major?—I have been about five years in the Inniskilling Dragoons, and about 15 months a troop sergeant-major.

The prisoner here hands into Court two questions, the same as were not allowed to be put to the last witness, viz.:—

State to the Court, are you a prisoner at the present time; how long have you been a prisoner, and what is your crime?

Have you a sentry over you, or are you under ordinary arrest?

The Court is closed to consider the questions, and decide they shall not be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The prosecutor declines cross-examining.

The Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

The Court adjourns for half-an-hour.

The Court is opened.

Lieutenant and Adjutant *T. J. Fitzsimon* is re-called into Court, and Examined on his former Oath. Eleventh Witness on the Defence recalled.

Questions by the Court.

Q. Did the prosecutor read to you or others any of the day's proceedings of this Court, shortly after it assembled?—*A.* I cannot say whether he read it to others; he did read two or three days' proceedings to me.

Twenty-third Day,
9 May 1862.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Did the prosecutor ever give you to understand that he did not wish you to associate with me while I was under arrest. State particulars?—Never; Colonel Crawley, on the contrary, has told me to go over with some official message to Paymaster Smales, and when I told the commanding officer that I should much rather write to the paymaster on the subject, he told me to go myself, as I might be able to find out something from the paymaster. This was a short time before the paymaster was placed under arrest. I did go to the paymaster, and gave the official message, and requested him, I think on that very occasion, not to speak to me on any of those matters, as I should be obliged to tell the commanding officer of them if he did, and I wished to keep clear of the entire business myself.

The prisoner here hands into Court a series of questions which have been previously rejected, and which he is anxious should be put to the witness, or recorded on the proceedings.

The Court is closed to consider the questions, and decides they shall not be put, they being wholly irrelevant to the matter now before the Court.

The questions, 17 in number, are recorded accordingly.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

QUESTIONS.

When the interview, to which I have referred, took place in the orderly room, was Captain Renshaw in a position to be visible to all parties who were in the orderly room at the time?

When the interview and conversation commenced, were you aware that Captain Renshaw was in the orderly room, or did you discover his presence subsequently?

After I had left the orderly room, did Captain Renshaw present himself publicly to view; and did not the quartermaster remark to you, "I did not know he was here; I did not see him," or words to that effect, expressed with an air of surprise?

Were you called upon, after that interview, to give the prosecutor a written statement of what took place?

Do you know whether any other person did give a written statement?

Have you seen Captain Renshaw's statements regarding this interview?

Have you ever been called upon by the prosecutor to prepare written statements relative to the conduct of any other officer in the regiment besides myself?

Are you prepared to swear that those written statements were wholly and entirely composed and indicted by yourself, or were you assisted in the preparation by the prosecutor?

When you prepared the statement referred to in your evidence, did you receive any assistance in its preparation from any one; if you did, state the nature of such assistance?

State what terms or words were explained to you by the prosecutor?

Supposing this course had been pursued towards yourself, should you approve it?

Were those written statements and explanations the grounds or proofs upon which the charge now before the court was framed?

Did you ever call upon a sergeant to give you a written statement of a conversation that took place between the prosecutor and myself?

Be so good as to peruse that statement in the form of questions to, and answers from, Sergeant Marshall, 6th Dragoons, sworn to before a magistrate; do you think that contains the truth of what took place between yourself and the sergeant?

Did you require this statement for your own individual information or for the prosecutor?

Was this statement taken from the sergeant required for transmission by the prosecutor to higher authority?

Was that statement ever shown by you to the prosecutor, or did the prosecutor know of its existence?

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

State to the Court, to the best of your recollection, on what day I read to you, as you say, portions of the proceedings of the Court-martial?—I cannot recollect what day it was; I think it was the first three days' proceedings that were read to me.

Did I not state to you that my object in reading parts of the proceedings was to acquaint you with the points of evidence which I should require you to speak to before the Court?—I do not recollect Colonel Crawley having said so.

Did I ever read to you any portion of the proceedings after the prohibition of the Court given on or about the 16th April?—Another day; I think it was after the prohibition Colonel Crawley read out to me about half a page of the proceedings, and I told him it was better not to let me see them.

Was not the matter of the proceedings being read to the sergeant-majors reported to you on Saturday, 5th April; and do you know that the prohibition of the Court was not until the 10th April, or there about?—I cannot recollect the dates.

The Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

No. 1317.—Sergeant *John Tucton*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly Sworn. Twenty-first Witness on the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WERE you on the muster parade on the 1st January 1862, and did you march Captain Garnett's troop from the muster parade to the barracks and horse lines?—A. I was on the muster parade on the 1st January 1862, and marched Captain Garnett's troop from the watering trough to the horse lines.

When you left the muster parade, did Captain Garnett accompany the troop to the barracks and lines?—Captain Garnett only accompanied the troop as far as the watering trough.

When did you first see Captain Garnett after the muster parade?—After I had dismounted the troop.

When your troop first went into the lines, did the troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?—They did not.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Where was I standing when the troop to which you belong first filed into the lines, and could you swear that I did not see the the troop filing into the lines?—When first I saw Colonel Crawley he was about 20 or 30 yards from the head of the lines nearest the guard-room. The troop filed into the lines in two ranks. After the troop was in the lines, Colonel Crawley gave me the order to file them abreast, and file them out of the lines again, and then file them in again; Colonel Crawley saw the troop in a body as they filed into the lines; he did not see them file past him.

Where was Captain Garnett when I ordered you to file the troop back out of the lines?—I do not know; I did not see Captain Garnett until after I had dismounted the troop.

Examined by the Court.

While you were filing out and returning again, were the other troops going into their lines?—With the exception of one troop, all of the right wing were in their lines.

[The Witness retires.

Troop Sergeant-Major *R. Cotton*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly Sworn. Twenty-first Witness on the Defence.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. WERE you on the muster parades 1st May 1861, 1st June 1861, and 1st January 1862; if you were, was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on these muster parades?—A. I was present on the parade on the 1st May 1861; I was present on the parade of 1st January 1862. On the parade of 1st June 1861, I believe I was on duty. I have not the least recollection of it. During the time I was on the parade of the 1st May 1861, Colonel Crawley was not there. On the parade of the 1st January 1862, I did not see Colonel Crawley on parade.

Who commanded the muster parade 1st May 1861?—Captain Weir.

Who commanded the muster parade 1st January 1862?—Major Thesiger.

Did you receive any orders to attend, or did you attend, the prosecutor in the barracks on the morning of the 1st January 1862, to look after the comfort of the troops instead of attending the muster parade?—I did not.

Were the barracks ready for the reception of the troops on the afternoon of the 31st December 1861?—The barrack furniture was drawn and placed in the bungalows for the reception of the men, and the head-pegs were put down in readiness for the horses.

Cross-examined by the Prosecutor.

Are you prepared to swear that I was not on, or at, or near, the muster parade of the 1st May 1861, or merely that you did not see me there?—During the time I was on parade Colonel Crawley was not there; being the second troop from the head of the column, I could not swear that Colonel Crawley was not present when the muster for the rear troops was taken.

The Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.

Twenty-third Day,
9 May 1862.

Twenty-second
Witness on the
Defence.

No. 1170.—Sergeant *John Elmes*, F. Troop of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly Sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WHAT troop do you belong to, and did you march it from the muster parade to water on the 1st January 1862, and after watering, to the lines?—A. I belong to the F. Troop, then Captain Gordon's: I marched the troop from the parade to the horse lines.

Did you, when you marched into the line, file your troop, or did it file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?—No.

Where did you first see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the morning of the 1st January 1862, when you marched into your lines?—After the troop was dismounted, I went to look after the rations, and then saw Colonel Crawley inspecting the rations.

Had Lieutenant Colonel Crawley been near your lines when you marched in, should you have seen him?—Yes.

The prosecutor declines cross-examining, and the Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.]

It is now eleven o'clock, A. M., and the Court adjourns until six o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 10th day of May 1862.

Twenty-fourth Day,
10 May 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, the 10th day of May 1862.

At an European General Court-Martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to Adjournment,

Present:—The same Members as on Friday the 9th day of May 1862.

Continuation of the Defence.

Twenty-third
Witness on the
Defence.

Troop Sergeant-Major *William McCall*, of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, is called into Court, and duly Sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. WERE you on the monthly muster parade of the 1st May 1861, and was not your troop the last troop that was mustered on that morning?—A. I was on the muster parade. The troop, of which I am troop sergeant-major, was the last on the parade.

Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the muster parade during the time the muster was being taken?—I did not see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the muster parade.

Did you receive any orders to attend the prosecutor in the barracks, or did you attend him to look after the comfort of the troops on the morning of the 1st January 1862, instead of attending the muster parade?—No; I received no order to that effect. I attended the muster parade on the 1st January 1862.

Were the barracks ready for the reception of the troops on the afternoon of the 31st December 1861?—Yes; they were as far as possible.

The prosecutor declines cross-examining.

The Court has no question to put.

[The Witness retires.]

Twenty-fourth
Witness on the
Defence.

Lieutenant Colonel *Crawley*, Commanding Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, being in Court as Prosecutor, is examined on his former Oath.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Has the manner in which I have conducted my official duties as paymaster of the 6th Dragoons, since I have been under your command, met with your approval, or has it been such as to cause you to make any complaint of such official conduct to higher authority?—In his official capacity as paymaster of the 6th Dragoons, Paymaster Smales has conducted the routine duties of his office, as far as they concern myself personally, without giving me offence or annoyance. I cannot say the same as regards other officers, for I have had complaints from more than one of the manner in which they have been treated by Paymaster Smales when they have had occasion to go to his office to draw pay. Complaints

plaints have been made to me by certain officers of having to suffer the indignity of waiting with the clerks in the office, until it suited the prisoner's convenience to send out pay to them. These complaints were not brought before me in an official form, and therefore I did not consider it was necessary to send them on to higher authority.

Be so good as state to the Court from whom you have had complaints?—I have had complaints from an officer who has now left the regiment (Captain Gordon), and from one who is now in it (Captain Renshaw).

Do you recollect having testified before a Court of Inquiry, held in November last at Ahmednuggur, that you were in every way satisfied with the manner in which I had performed my public duties; have the complaints you now refer to, been made to you prior or subsequent to the sitting of this Court of Inquiry?—I do remember giving evidence before a Court of Inquiry in November last, in which, as well as I now recollect, I stated that the prisoner had given me satisfaction in the discharge of his official duties as paymaster; that Court of Inquiry took place with reference to my having placed the prisoner in arrest, for disobedience of my orders, as his commanding officer. I wished to show by my reply on that occasion to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, before whom I knew the proceedings would be laid, that I had no personal feeling in the step I took in having placed the prisoner under arrest. The complaints I have before alluded to, were made to me before that Court of Inquiry took place; but as I said before, having no official existence, I did not think it necessary to notice them.

Was not the social and moral question, already referred to in evidence before this Court, the very first source of misunderstanding that ever took place between you and myself?—I believe it was; I have no recollection of any previously. So far from having misunderstandings with Paymaster Smales, I had on every occasion previous to that question being raised, given to the paymaster every support in my power in the discharge of his duties as paymaster. So far as I am aware, I have done so since, in the discharge of his official duties.

Is it customary, when placing an officer under an arrest, or do you think it requisite as a commanding officer, to explain to higher authority that you are not actuated by personal motives in thus acting?—It is neither customary nor requisite, as far as I am aware; but circumstances may render it desirable or advisable. Certain circumstances which had arisen between the paymaster and myself, I consider rendered it advisable on that occasion.

As you find no fault with my official conduct, for what reason did you place me in your confidential report which you submitted in your last inspection by General Hale, at Ahmednuggur; was it upon the social question?—

The Court is closed to consider the question, and decides that it shall not be put.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

Do you recollect that at the Court of Inquiry, held at Ahmeednuggur, to which a reference has been made, that every individual officer of the 6th Dragoons who was examined, with the one exception, Captain Renshaw, testified to my readiness, at all times, to meet their wishes on all public and private matters connected with my duty as the paymaster?—I have no exact recollection of that subject having been introduced at the Court of Inquiry, but I know that the officers, generally speaking, do testify to Paymaster Smales' readiness to meet their wishes on all public and private matters.

On the 22d days' proceedings of this Court, you recorded, by permission of the Court, a protest, to the effect, that "you had reason to believe" that certain defence witnesses "had been tampered with." Be so good as to state to the Court, the party by whom you have reason to believe the witnesses had been tampered with?—From the statements of those witnesses, taken down by myself in the presence of three officers of the regiment, I have reason to believe that they were tampered with by the prisoner or his agents. Those statements were signed by the witnesses themselves, in the presence of myself and those three officers, and are now in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief.

Who were the officers present when the statement referred to was obtained?—Captain Curtis; the captain of Sergeant-Major Wakefield's troop, who was one of the witnesses, Captain Renshaw; the captain of Sergeant-Major Morton's troop, who was another witness, and, I think, Lieutenant Davis, who happened to be at my orderly room on some business.

Was not the regimental adjutant in the verandah of your house when your conference, with Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield and others took place, or was he present when these statements were obtained?—I do not know whether he was in the verandah of my house or not, but I should say that he was not there at the time those statements were taken, because I recollect having to send Mr. Davis to call one of the witnesses, which would have been the duty of the adjutant, had he been present. I also recollect having to send for the adjutant himself, after the statements were received, in order to place three of the witnesses in arrest.

You have spoken, in your evidence, of myself or my agent tampering with witnesses; have you any reason for believing I was employing, or did employ, any agent to tamper with witnesses?—

Did you place any of the witnesses for the prosecution in arrest, in order to avoid collision in evidence?—

The Court is closed to consider the two foregoing questions, and decides they shall not be put, the former having been already answered, and the latter being considered objectionable.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision read.

Twenty-fourth Day,
10 May 1862.

Did you mean tampering or intimidating?—The statement of the evidence made to me on that occasion went to the fact of certain documents having been sent to them, which I considered was tampering with them.

Were the statements you procured from the Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield, and others, voluntary statements, or were any threatened to be placed in irons if they did not state all they knew on the subject then alluded to? —

The Court is closed to consider the question, and decides that it shall not be put; and the Court declines to enter any further into the matter of these statements, they being considered foreign to the charge.

The Court is opened and the foregoing decision is read.

Has it been reported to you in any way that your soldier servant, Private Walsh, 6th Dragoons, has been endeavouring to tamper with, or intimidate, certain witnesses for the defence, or persons likely to become witnesses? —

The Court is closed to consider the question, and object to it, on the plea that it can only elicit what would be hearsay evidence, but the prisoner is at liberty to bring forward any witness who can depose to having been tampered with or intimidated.

The Court is opened and the foregoing decision is read.

You stated, on the 2d day of the sitting of this Court, in your opening remarks, as follows: "Certain quarrels, which were the reverse of creditable to the parties concerned, &c." Be so good as state to what particular quarrels you referred, and whether I, the prisoner, was inculpated in any of them?—The quarrels to which I referred on that occasion have already been spoken of in evidence before the Court. The prisoner, as far as I am aware, was in no wise implicated in any of them.

Referring to your statistics on regimental quarrels, was not the quarrel that took place about three years ago, and two years before you assumed command of the regiment, and to which you have referred in evidence, settled and remarked upon finally; first, locally, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief of Bombay; second, by his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief; and have not the three officers concerned been all promoted since, and were not two of them absent from the regiment, and the other exchanged, when you made the reference you did to evidences on examinations before this Court, and have not the officers alluded to been on friendly terms ever since?—I did not refer to an individual quarrel on that occasion; there were two, three, or four quarrels which took place, I think, about the beginning of the year 1860, not a year and a half before I joined the regiment. Those quarrels, I think, were settled in all cases, and remarked upon stringently, I think, in every case, by the local authorities; and in one, if not more instances, by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief. I presume that Colonel Shute, having left the record of one of them to me, among other papers in his confidential box, they were meant for reference by me in case of necessity. I think that three officers who were engaged in one of the quarrels have been promoted since. I believe that two of those three were absent when the reference was made in examination before the Court; the third was present with the regiment, and gave evidence the other day before the Court; the third was present with the regiment, and gave evidence the other day before this Court. I know very little of the terms on which those officers have been with one another.

When the quarrel was referred to you by Riding-master Malone, did the offending officer apologise, and was it not settled through the medium of your good offices?—I am not quite sure about any specific apology being given by the other officer, but I presume he must have made some atonement for his offence, otherwise I should not have settled it, as I consider I did.

The Court is closed for half-an-hour.

The Court is opened.

Lieutenant Colonel *Crawley*, Commanding 6th Dragoons, being in Court as Prosecutor, is Examined on his former Oath.

Continuation of the Defence.

Examined by the Prisoner.

Q. In your examination in chief, and cross-examination of witnesses, you have several times referred to a quarrel between two officers, where you state one officer was accused of what was tantamount to swindling the other out of a sum of money; when that quarrel was settled by your own good offices, were you impressed with the idea that the officer had been guilty of swindling his brother officer out of a sum of money?—A. Certainly not; I considered it a false and malicious answer on the part of the junior officer towards the senior, to the accusation he had brought against him about not paying the bet which he had lost; I think I told the junior officer at the time that he ought to have been brought to a court-martial for making such a charge. I marked my displeasure at his conduct, by not returning his visit.

Was the term "swindling" made use of at the time the quarrel was disposed of?—I am not sure whether it was not, but I think not; certainly not by one officer towards the other; I have merely stated in my evidence that the charge was what was tantamount to the charge of swindling.

Do you bring to mind his Excellency the Commander in Chief's remarks read by you to the officers of the regiment, and having a reference to a dispute between two officers on the line

Twenty-fourth Day,
10 May 1862.

line of march, and to which you have referred in examination, in connexion with a leather bucket; his Excellency's remarks, among others, being the following, or words to that effect, "this wretched cause of dispute"?—I recollect his Excellency's remarks perfectly; the cause of dispute having been an old leathern watering bucket, might very well justify his Excellency in saying that it was a wretched cause of dispute.

Referring to the dispute just alluded to, the water bucket, did not the officer presumed to be the offender, offer to, or did apologise, and affirmed his perfect readiness to accept, unreservedly, your arbitrament, as his commanding officer, prior to your ordering a court of inquiry on the subject?—I have no recollection of any such thing, and I do not think it could have taken place; I think that two or three days (to the best of my recollection) elapsed after the offence was committed before I ordered a court of inquiry. I should have endeavoured to settle it myself, as I had done so many previous quarrels, but for a report which was made to the Commander in Chief against me, a short time previous to this quarrel having taken place, accusing me of partiality and favour in settling those quarrels, or something equivalent to that; and I therefore determined to hand up to his Excellency the very first quarrel that took place between the officers. That accusation of partiality was brought against me by the prisoner. I may add, that since I took that course with regard to that particular quarrel, I do not recollect to have had any more references to me with regard to quarrels between the officers.

Was not the quarrel, as you term it, to which you referred in your cross-examination of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon, and which you state took place in the parade-ground at Ahmednuggur, settled through your good offices, by an apology dictated by yourself?—If it was the quarrel which took place between two officers in the presence of Major-General Hale, at his inspection of the regiment, it was settled by being referred to me, when I dictated an apology to the offending party, which was very reluctantly and sulkily given; I doubt whether it would have been given at all if I had not threatened to report the matter to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Can you state any misunderstanding, excepting the moral and social question, that had been settled by you as commanding officer, where any demur had been made to your decision?—Yes, I think I can. In the case between Surgeon Turnbull and the mess president, Captain Thesiger, in which the surgeon claimed to be senior officer to Captain Thesiger, in the mess-house, Surgeon Turnbull demurred to my decision, that the senior combatant officer at the mess took rank of him on any question of discipline; I do not recollect any other.

Was the inquiry you made upon your examination in chief and cross-examination of defence witnesses, regarding a speech stated to have been made by one officer to another, namely, "You are a liar, sir, and if you speak to me again I will cut you across the face with my whip," one of the quarrels settled through the medium of your good offices?—No, it was not; that quarrel was, as I understood, settled by Captain Weir, during the short time that he held command of the regiment, between the time of Colonel Shute's leaving and my taking command.

Was this quarrel officially reported to you, or have you any official record of it?—It was not officially reported to me, but I consider it should have been; I think it was told to me by Lieutenant Fitzsimon, a few days after I first joined, as showing the disagreeable feeling which existed in the regiment, and the arrogant bearing of that officer in particular, to which I have already alluded in my evidence and cross-examination.

You have stated, in evidence, that I have complained to the Commander in Chief of your partiality and favour in settling quarrels, or something equivalent; state the occasion?—I think it was the occasion of some correspondence which took place on the line of march, somewhere between the 30th November and the 7th or 8th of December 1861, which, I think, I forwarded to his Excellency, on my arrival at Mhow.

Had it reference, in any way, to the social question referred to in evidence?—I think it had reference to the court of inquiry, on the arrest of the paymaster, and not to the social question; but upon that I cannot be quite certain.

Was the complaint which you state, by your question to Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon on the 19th day's proceedings, in reference to non-payment of house-rent, one of the quarrels, as you term it, settled through your good offices?—Lieutenant Fitzsimon made the complaint to me on the conduct of this officer, but did not bring him personally before me; I conceive he referred it to my judgment, as I think I told him the course he ought to pursue under the circumstances.

Had not the complaint to which you refer, as my having made, through you, a general bearing upon your proceedings towards me, and as my commanding officer, and not complaining of your partiality in settling disputes?—No, I should say not; as well as I recollect the subject of that letter now, I should not have referred a quarrel between two officers to the Commander in Chief, if I considered the prisoner's remarks in his letter were personal to himself, or referred solely to his own grievances against me; as I have said before, I considered it was a charge brought by him of partiality on my part in settling disputes between officers other than the prisoner.

Taking all these little contretemps, termed quarrels by you, we find they number seven or eight, and this extending over the entire time the regiment has been in India, nearly four years; during this time the regiment has been very strong in officers, very many very young men, with several attached cornets, some of these misunderstandings arising out of points of duty. Is it your opinion that, under these circumstances, two quarrels, as you may term them, is a very extraordinary amount of disagreement for each year?—I do not

Twenty-fourth Day
10 May 1862.

know how many quarrels or contretemps, as the prisoner calls them, have been enumerated in the course of this evidence; but I hold in my hand a memorandum, made from recollection of occurrences that have taken place, from which I reckon up no less than 13 of these contretemps, to say nothing of minor squabbles which I have heard of; these have occurred since I have been with the regiment, with the exception of one, and are irrespective of those that took place before I joined. I do certainly think that number, within the short space of little more than six months since between the time I joined in April and the 6th of December last, which I think was the last quarrel that took place which was referred to me, is an inordinate and excessive number of misunderstandings, to use the mild phrase of the prisoner. I do not think I have seen so many quarrels between officers of the same regiment during the whole of my service before. In saying this, I do not mean to include the whole body of the officers, for there are some bright and honourable exceptions.

Be so good as to state what object you had in referring to these long-passed quarrels that your good offices had secured a settlement of, as such reference does not go to support the charge against me?—I have been accused of harsh and unusual language, by the prisoner, and he has brought several officers to state that I have made use of such language towards them; he has also accused me of having given a countenance to duelling, from some remarks I was compelled, as I consider, to make with reference to certain quarrels which had taken place. Deeply as I regret a reference to such disputes or quarrels between officers serving under my command, I think it will be visible to the Court that I used every effort in my power to avoid giving publicity to those proceedings; when quarrels arose, I settled them to the best of my ability, and I never referred one to higher authority until I was driven to do so by the prisoner's own act. In remarking upon those quarrels, I was led to explain to young officers who were ignorant of the ways of the world, what would have befallen them had they lived at the time when I first entered the Army; my object in referring to those quarrels was to prove the amount of provocation I had for any remarks I may have made, or any harsh language I may have used. I was also anxious to defend my character from any imputations such as have been cast upon it, and in doing so, I deeply regret if I have injured anybody else; but my own character was the paramount consideration with myself.

Have you not, on more than one occasion, testified to others as to the ability with which I performed my duty as a paymaster?—I do not recollect ever having given my opinion on that subject to any one, with the exception of the occasion before the Court of Inquiry at Nuggur.

Examined by the Court.

In respect to the orderly officer's report, received by you from Lieutenant Stevenson, on an occasion mentioned in the evidence, did you consider that there was any wilful untruthfulness in it, that you characterised his conduct in forwarding it as unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman?—I deny that I ever characterised Mr. Stevenson's conduct as unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; I deny that emphatically, either with regard to his orderly officer's report or to any other part of his conduct. In remarking upon the general slovenliness of the way in which he did his duty, his being continually late for parade, and in some instances, as I was told, absent from drills which he ought to have been at, I did say to him that he was receiving good pay from the State or Government, and that he was not doing the duty which he had engaged to do as an officer. I asked him if he considered that he was acting the part of a gentleman, in taking the pay and not doing the duty; that was, to the best of my recollection, the substance of the remarks I made to him on that occasion. Major Thesiger, who was present on the occasion, told me the next day that Mr. Stevenson had appealed to him as to what I had said, and whether I had not said that he (Mr. Stevenson) was no gentleman. Major Thesiger told me that he had recommended him to drop the subject, as he had only got what he deserved, or words to that effect.

The witness resumes his seat in Court.

There being no more witnesses for the defence, the prisoner requests permission of the Court to be allowed seven days to prepare his written defence.

The Court is closed to consider the prisoner's request, and decides that he be allowed until Saturday, the 17th day of May 1862, to prepare his written defence.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is communicated to the prisoner.

It is now half-past 11 o'clock, and the Court adjourns until 6 o'clock A.M., on Saturday, the 17th day of May 1862.

The Court is adjourned until Monday, the 19th day of May 1862, on account of the indisposition of the prisoner.

The Court is again adjourned until Saturday, the 24th day of May 1862, on account of the prosecutor's inability to attend.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, the 24th day of May 1862.

Twenty-fifth Day,
24 May 1862.

At a European General Court-martial then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: the same members as on Saturday, the 10th day of May 1862.

THE prosecutor requests permission to make an addition to one of the answers, given by him to a question put to him by the prisoner on the last day of the Court's sitting.

The Court is closed, and having taken into consideration the prosecutor's request, is of opinion that it is unadvisable that he should now make any addition to his evidence; but that he can mention what he wishes to add in his reply.

The Court is opened, and the foregoing decision is read.

The prisoner here reads his written defence, which is marked X, signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

The defence being ended, the Prosecutor intimates his wish to reply.

It is now one o'clock, p.m., and the Court adjourns until eleven A.M. on Monday, the 2d day of June 1862, to enable the prosecutor to prepare his reply.

The Court is again adjourned by order of the President, at the request of the prosecutor, until Saturday, the 7th day of June 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Saturday, the 7th day of June 1862.

Twenty-sixth Day,
7 June 1862.

At a European General Court-martial, then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: the same members as on Saturday, the 24th day of May 1862.

THE Deputy Judge Advocate here requests permission of the Court to be allowed to read and place on record a few remarks, with reference to certain statements made by the prisoner in his written defence on the last day of the Court's sitting; statements reflecting on the manner in which he (the Deputy-Judge Advocate) has conducted the Proceedings, and which he (the Deputy-Judge Advocate) is anxious to refute.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Before the prosecutor enters on his reply, I should wish, with the Court's permission, to remark on one or two statements made by the prisoner in his written defence, on the last day of the Court's sitting; statements which have reference to myself personally as Deputy-Judge Advocate, and statements which, if permitted to go forth to the world uncontradicted, might by some be considered conclusive and valid; hence I conceive, that although no vindication of my conduct is in any way necessary, yet, owing to the positive assertions made by the prisoner, some little explanation is called for. First, then: at page 59 in his defence, the prisoner says, "The prosecutor and Deputy Judge Advocate may be of opinion, I believe they are, that if the Court acquits me of the three counts of the charge, they might convict me of insubordination." This is an assertion on the part of the prisoner which it is difficult, I may say impossible, to comprehend. What may be the prosecutor's opinion as to the prisoner's acquittal, or otherwise, of the three counts of the charge I know not; whether such a finding would be legal or otherwise I am not going to say; but as far as I am myself individually concerned, I can and do positively state, that I have never expressed such an opinion as the prisoner gives me credit for, to anyone. Such being the case, I cannot but feel that the prisoner has, to use the mildest term, committed an error in making this assertion. I deny the imputation most emphatically; it is wholly without foundation. Again, at page 72, the prisoner states, "If we read the Judge Advocate's remarks, tenth day's proceedings, what were they intended for? merely to give an unfavourable impression towards me, as the prisoner. It was sufficient under the circumstances, if I attempted to produce the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, that he then gave his legal opinion and experience." The Court is aware that the remarks made by me on the occasion alluded to by the prisoner, had reference to his (the prisoner's) application for the copy of the proceedings of a court of inquiry, which had been already denied him by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, the Commander in Chief. The Court will recollect that on the closing of the prosecution, the prisoner requested ten days to prepare his opening address, giving as one of his reasons for so doing, "that he had felt compelled to prepare a memorial on the subject of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, to his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, Commander in Chief in India." It was on this account, therefore, thinking it more than probable that the prisoner would (if he did not in the meantime receive the expected reply from his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose) ask for more time, that I deemed it my duty to point out to the Court, that even supposing the prisoner had a copy of the Proceedings in his possession, they would not be admissible as evidence before this Court, for certain reasons which I then mentioned. What, then, were my remarks intended for? Merely (as the prisoner asserts) to give an unfavourable impression towards the prisoner? most assuredly not; they were intended to show the utter folly of waiting for an unlimited period for the copy of a document which had been already refused by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, and which, as I have before stated, if produced in Court would have been inadmissible as evidence. Again, the prisoner states, "I believe the course pursued towards me by the Deputy-Judge Advocate in aiding, as he has done, the prosecutor in his prosecution, to be without precedent." Again: "If we read page 57, Guidance for Courts-martial, we find nothing indicative for a judge advocate to aid in the prosecution,

Twenty-sixth Day,
7 June 1862.

&c. Had I attempted lengthened visits to the Judge Advocate, or asked for such from him, what reply should I have justly received?" With reference to the above, I would merely remark, that I considered it incumbent on me, as Deputy Judge Advocate, to afford the prosecutor any assistance in my power, to prevent a failure in the due substantiation of the charge, by pointing out to him (if necessary) the evidence required for that purpose; had I refused to do so, I should, I conceive, have failed in my duty. The long interviews the prisoner speaks of, what were they? In most instances, the prosecutor reading over and correcting his copy of the proceedings by mine. I may here add, that on two or three occasions, when I was spoken to by the prisoner for holding conversation with the prosecutor out of Court, I told him (the prisoner) that I considered it incumbent on me to do so; but that I was also ready and willing to render him any assistance I could, and to answer any questions he wished to put to me, to the best of my ability. I think it but fair, in justice to myself, to place this on record, as the prisoner has (I cannot but think disingenuously) omitted to do so for me. I have trespassed thus far on the Court's time, not with the view of relating matters with which I am fully aware the Court is already perfectly conversant, but that it may be placed on record for the information of higher authority, and those who may peruse the Proceedings of the Court, that I have not expressed any such opinion as that which the prisoner says he believes I have; that I have not made any "remarks" merely to give an unfavourable impression towards the prisoner; that the course pursued by me towards the prisoner, in assisting the prosecutor in his prosecution, has not been such as is without precedent; and that I have not throughout this lengthened trial shown such partiality towards the prosecutor, and been so biassed against the prisoner, as he would feign have this Court and the authorities to imagine.

(signed) *C. O. Maude*, Captain,
Deputy Judge Advocate.

The prosecutor here reads his reply, which is marked Y, signed by the President, and attached to the Proceedings.

The trial is finished, and the parties and witnesses are discharged from further attendance.

It being now half-past two P.M., the Court adjourns until six o'clock A.M., on Monday, the 9th day of June 1862.

Twenty seventh
Day, 9 June 1862.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Monday, the 9th day of June 1862.

At a European General Court-martial, then assembled at Mhow, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: the same members as on Saturday, the 7th day of June 1862.

THE Court is closed, and proceeds to deliberate on its finding.

Finding.

The Court, from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Paymaster Thomas Smales, of Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, "guilty" of the charge in the first instance, "guilty" of the charge in the second instance, "guilty" of the charge in the third instance.

The Court being closed, proceeds to deliberate on its sentence.

Sentence.

The Court having found the prisoner "guilty," as above specified, sentence him, Paymaster Thomas Smales, of Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, to be cashiered.

W. Payn, Lieut.-Colonel, C.B.,
President of the Court-Martial.

C. O. Maude, Capt., Officiating Judge Advocate,
Camp, Mhow, 9th June 1862.

The Court considers it would fail in its duty did it not remark on the strong animus displayed in giving their testimony on this trial by Major Swindley and Captain Weir; on the evasive character of the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon; and, more particularly, on the reprehensible conduct of Captain Weir, in not having made his subaltern, Lieutenant Bennitt, aware that he had been on a committee at the time he supposed himself to have been on the muster parade, on the 1st May 1861, of which fact he (Captain Weir) was fully cognizant previous to Lieutenant Bennitt's appearance in Court.

W. Payn, Lieut.-Colonel, C.B.,
Camp, Mhow, 9th June 1862. President of the Court-martial.

Approved and confirmed,

Simla, 11th July 1862.

Hugh Rose,
General Commanding in Chief in India.

(True Copy.)

I have examined, and certify to its being correct,

Jon. Scollick, Chief Clerk.

Judge Advocate General's Office,
London, 3d July 1863.

REMARKS by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

THE Commander in Chief in India has read with much regret the proceedings of this court martial, embracing a period of two months, and extending over 600 pages.

He entirely concurs in the remarks made on the proceedings by the court.

The proceedings show the difficulties with which Lieutenant Colonel Crawley had to contend from the day he assumed command of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons in April 1861; the most prominent of them was the conduct of Paymaster Smales. He has paid its penalty, and his Excellency will therefore not increase it by animadversion.

The proceedings furnish proof that before and after Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's arrival there was discord between the officers of the regiment, neglect on the part of many of them, the two seniors included, of the simplest and yet most essential cavalry duties, impatience of reproof, however merited, unaccompanied by amendment; insubordination which, under the influence of a baneful example, extended even to some of the non-commissioned officers; and caballing of the one and the other against the head of the regiment.

Only 15 days before the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, Brigadier Hobson expressed to Captain Weir, then in temporary command, and one of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's principal opponents, his disapprobation of the state of the regiment when he inspected it, for causes which indicated how much the officers had neglected supervision of their men.

Captain Weir, instead of receiving, in a proper spirit, the mild reproof of Brigadier Hobson, presumed in consultation with the officers under his command to question its justice, and wrote to the brigadier a letter which Major General Hale, commanding the division, pronounced to be "the most insubordinate that he had ever read in the whole course of his service," and which his Excellency Sir William Mansfield justly characterised as conduct cutting at the root of discipline, and rendering officers guilty of it liable to a court martial.

That Captain Weir should have associated with himself the officers of his regiment, for the purpose of opposing the decision of the brigadier commanding, and passing strictures on his official censure, is a painful proof of his entire misprision of the first principles of discipline, and of the Queen's regulations, which strictly forbid anything like collective approval or disapproval by officers of the conduct of their superiors.

In his evidence before the court, Captain Weir evinced insubordinate feeling towards his commanding officer, which elicited their just disapprobation.

A week after Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's arrival, he had reason to find fault with a special inspection of the regiment, with the same omissions which had been commented on by Brigadier Hobson.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley found other evidences of neglect of essential duties on the part of the commanding and other officers of the regiment.

The 6th Dragoons were in open horse lines on the eve of the annual rains.

The state of the lines was such as to cause serious apprehensions that the health and efficiency of both men and horses would suffer from the inclemency of the coming monsoon.

Speaking of the lines, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, says "Anything so bad as the state in which I found the horse lines of the regiment when I joined, I never witnessed in all my service."

Care of their horses is the first duty of cavalry.

How little the horses of the 6th Dragoons were cared for is shown by the foregoing, and by two regimental orders dated the 21st of May and 13th of June 1861, one of which Lieutenant Colonel Crawley had been compelled to issue, because the officers had not carried out his orders for the construction of the lines, and the other because the essential requisites, line and stable gear, had been allowed to fall into a state as inefficient and discreditable as the lines; and the officers, with one exception, having failed to purchase the necessary articles of stable gear for their troops, as they ought to have done out of their contract allowances, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley in the same order was compelled to direct the Quartermaster of the regiment to purchase these articles and supply them to the troops, an unusual proceeding, but justified by the exigencies of the case.

The order of the 13th June concludes as follows:

"Lieutenant Colonel Crawley regrets to be compelled to remark thus stringently upon the want of care displayed, and the little trouble bestowed in so many instances on their horses by the officers of troops who seem to lose sight of their own credit and discredit in the appearance and efficiency of their troops." That the comments of the commanding officer on the neglect of his officers were merited, as proved by the fact that none of them, prone as they unfortunately were to question the decisions of authority, attempted to prove that they had not merited the reproof expressed in these orders.

Thanks to the energy and intelligence of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, funds were made available; and the horse lines and stable gear of the regiment, were placed in a completely efficient state before the rains.

Major Swindley was fully as insubordinate as Captain Weir, and the unworthy manner in which, as president of the mess committee, he received his commanding officer on his arrival to assume command of the regiment, has not, the Commander in Chief hopes, a parallel.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley had travelled through the night, and arrived an utter stranger at Ahmednuggur, the head quarters of his regiment; but so far from Major Swindley offering to him the hospitality which one officer never neglects to give to another on such occasions, he literally refused his commanding officer, as president of the mess, and through the mess serjeant, on the plea of rule, the use of the few articles of mess plate which were necessary for him to eat his breakfast.

In the same ungenerous feeling, Major Swindley, on a strained and erroneous interpretation of a mess rule, charged Lieutenant Colonel Crawley with the extra wines drunk by the officers of the regiment at an inspection dinner given to Brigadier Hobson.

The premature and irregular destruction by this officer of the wine books, which showed this charge cannot but tend to produce the impression that he was anxious to efface all record of this transaction.

Major Swindley convicts himself in his evidence of having used towards his commanding officer in the orderly room, insubordinate, disrespectful, and defiant language.

It is not surprising that the example of insubordination given by the senior officers of the regiment, Major Swindley and Captain Weir, and of their feelings towards their commanding officer, should have had its effects on the junior officers of the regiment.

One captain presumed to comment in Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's presence, on his having assembled the officers of the regiment at the grain house, although the forage of horses is one of the most important elements of cavalry duties.

Another captain declared, in the presence of Captain Weir's troop on parade, with an oath, that it was a shame for Lieutenant Colonel Crawley to keep them waiting so long in the cold; the cold being very much that of an Italian autumn.

Another, a subaltern, after a day's reflection, deemed it right to go to the orderly room to ask redress of his commanding officer, because he had properly commented on the unserviceable state of the eye-blinds of the horses of his troop.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's comments on the riding of the regiment excited displeasure amongst the officers, although two years before, when Sir Hugh Rose had the honour to command the Poona Division, he had found fault with the equitation of the regiment, an opinion confirmed, two years afterwards, by a distinguished cavalry, now a general, officer when he inspected the regiment.

In this, as in other cases, officers commented on their commanding officer's orders, orders which would have been unnecessary if improvement had followed on former strictures.

In the case of Surgeon Turnbull, it is shown that he was actually employed in collecting evidence in support of the charges which the prisoner brought against his commanding officer, even before those charges were preferred.

The death of Serjeant Major Lilley is extremely to be regretted. But his Excellency cannot understand how Surgeon Turnbull is staring, with so much detail, its causes, of which he considered "the painful and peculiar nature of his position, and bilious and nervous derangement, caused by a sedentary life attendant on close arrest" to be part, all of which details tended to inculpate Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, should have been ignorant of the fact that the Serjeant Major, although in a state which required medical attendance, had purchased for his use, within the short period elapsing between his arrest and his death, that is, from the 26th of April to the 25th of May, the extraordinary quantity of 23 bottles of brandy, 12 pints of ale, two bottles of port wine, and a bottle of gin; quite enough, in combination with Indian summer heat, to compromise the life of a man in exercise and rude health.

The evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon before the Court was most evasive and unsatisfactory, and showed his entire unfitness for the adjutancy.

To his carelessness and neglect of his duty as adjutant, must be attributed the annoyance caused by the posting of the sentry on the quarters of Serjeant Major Lilley, when that non-commissioned officer was directed by Major General Farrell to be put in close arrest.

The prisoner and other officers, endeavoured to prove that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley had caused want of unanimity amongst the officers.

This was most unfair, and another proof of the spirit of cabal against Lieutenant Colonel Crawley. For these officers knew perfectly well that since 1859, there had not only been great want of unanimity, but that very serious differences had from time to time occurred amongst the officers of the 6th Dragoons, so much so, that the late Commander in Chief in Bombay, Sir Henry Somerset, and His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, had been obliged to pass severe animadversions on the want of harmony, and on the continued dissensions amongst the officers.

The proceedings, and a letter from the Commander in Chief in Bombay to the Adjutant General, Her Majesty's forces in India, bring to light the misconduct of several of the non-commissioned officers of superior grade of the 6th Dragoons.

These non-commissioned officers mixed themselves up in a most unsoldierlike and improper manner, in the proceedings of the court martial on Paymaster Smales, displaying undue bias and interest in favour of the prisoner, and against their commanding officer.

His Excellency, Sir William Mansfield, states, that the opening address in defence of the prisoner, which was inflammatory and most hostile to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, and other officers of the regiment, was communicated to the serjeant major and other non-commissioned officers before it was delivered in court, and by them read and disseminated secretly.

These non-commissioned officers also obtained and read clandestinely the proceedings of the court martial, until so improper a proceeding was forbidden by the Court.

The

The regimental orders which Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has issued since he assumed command of the 6th Dragoons; his successful exertions in the face of difficulties of various sorts to render the regiment completely efficient in every respect; and the most favourable report of him and the regiment under his command, addressed to his Excellency the Commander in Chief in Bombay, by Major General Farrell, commanding the Mhow division, at the last half-yearly inspection on the 18th of June 1862, show that he is an officer of much intelligence, energetic zeal, and fully qualified for the command of a cavalry regiment.

As regards Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's relations with his officers, it appears that on his assuming command of the 6th Dragoons he made a declaration to them, from which he did not depart, that he was very strict in all matters of duty, but that on all other occasions, he wished to be on the best and most friendly terms with them.

So far from having acted with undue severity, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley appears to have treated his officers with great, indeed, too much forbearance on the many occasions when his authority was either questioned or resisted.

The Commander in Chief in India cannot approve the language which Lieutenant Colonel Crawley addressed to some of the officers of the regiment on one or two occasions.

Making every allowance for the trial to which his feelings were subjected, as a commanding officer and a gentleman, his Excellency must think that it would have been better in the interests of discipline, and of his personal influence, if, instead of making use of objectionable expressions with regard to certain officers, which produce irritation, but not conviction, he had, at once, on the first declaration of opposition to his authority, vindicated it by the adoption of decided measures.

Whilst his Excellency has found so much cause to express blame, it is a source of sincere satisfaction to him on the other hand to know that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley received cordial support from several of the officers, and that the men of the 6th Enniskilling Dragoons maintained their discipline as good soldiers.

In conclusion, the Commander in Chief in India views with serious displeasure, the conduct of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, animadverted on in these remarks; and he more especially disapproves that of the three senior, and therefore more responsible officers, Major Swindley, Captain Weir, and Surgeon Turnbull, which he will not fail to bring to the special notice of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief.

(signed) *Hugh Rose*, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

(A.)

Mr. President, and Gentlemen,

I APPEAR before you to-day by orders from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in the capacity of prosecutor, against an officer of the regiment under my command, Paymaster Thomas Smales, a duty imposed upon me by superior authority, and one of the most disagreeable and unenviable that can fall to the lot of any officer during the term of his service; I have however the satisfaction to think, that the occasion which has given rise to this prosecution, has been none of my seeking, and that to the prisoner alone attaches the responsibility of the proceedings which have led to his being placed in his present unpleasant position.

He has written a letter to me, embodying the statements which are made the subject of charge against him, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and which statements, if true, or if proved against me, would infallibly lead to my ruin professionally, and to my degradation, socially and morally.

In dealing with the instances of charge against the prisoner, I propose, with the permission of the Court, to prove the utter falsehood of the allegations brought against me by Paymaster Smales in the two first instances, to the effect that I have been systematically absent from the muster parades of the regiment since I first took command of it; and secondly, that notwithstanding my absence as thus alleged, I have not scrupled to commit an act of the grossest dishonesty, of the most deliberate falsehood, by signing the declarations attached to the adjutant's roll, stating that I was actually present on those occasions, when he (the prisoner) asserts that I was absent.

[I think I shall be enabled to prove to the satisfaction of this Court, that not only have I not thus acted, but that he (Paymaster Smales) has actually done the very thing himself which he charges against me]. I shall prove that not only have I not been absent from muster parades, whenever I signed the declaration in the adjutant's roll that I was present, but that whenever I was absent, I did not sign the roll at all. It was signed by the officer who commanded the parade on those occasions, and not by me. [I will go further, and prove that Paymaster Smales has, on one occasion, signed the certificate of a muster, at which he was not present, and that on nearly every other muster he has officially declared that he saw me at the time of taking the muster, and on one, if not two occasions, he has signed the declaration that he saw me, at the time of taking the muster, when I was positively not on the parade at all. I shall leave the Court then to judge, which of us two, the Paymaster or myself, has committed the offence with which he has charged me].

I shall then proceed to prove the falsehood and malice, as alleged in the preamble to the third instance of the charge, in his attributing to me the use of language which would

encourage the officers under my command to commit a flagrant breach of the laws of the land, of Her Majesty's orders, and of the Articles of War. I think that I can establish, by the concurrent testimony of all, or almost all the officers of the regiment, that every effort of my life, since I have taken up the command of the "Inniskilling Dragoons," has been to inculcate, both by precept and example, that "concord and forbearance" which has been so strongly insisted on by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, long before his Excellency had occasion to recommend it.

Paymaster Smales accuses me of a tone and style of address harsh and unusual. If the paymaster means to assert that I have used harsh and unusual language towards himself, I can safely assert that, to no person whom I have ever met, not to my most intimate friend, have I ever conducted myself with more courtesy and consideration, than I have shown to him under circumstances of peculiar provocation and aggravation on his part towards me. If he means that I have used a tone and style of address harsh and unusual towards the officers or men under my command, I have only to reply that, no doubt I have spoken sharply and in a tone of authority to many of the officers and soldiers under me, but that I have ever forgotten myself so far as to use ungentlemanly, coarse or violent language towards any one, be he officer or soldier, I emphatically deny, and I think I can also prove this, by the testimony of all with whom I have had occasion to find fault. The tone of command is not usually a very honied or silvery one, and perhaps may sound in the ears of those who are unaccustomed to control, to be harsh and unusual; but I think I can refer to all the officers of the regiment, to bear their testimony, that I have never carried away from parade, or from the duty on which I have had occasion to reprimand or reprove any of them, any feelings of resentment, of malice, or of lasting enmity towards them. The very person to whom I have had the misfortune to be compelled to speak my mind, in plain and unmistakeable terms, has probably been the very first to whom I have extended those "small sweet courtesies of life," which ought to be the basis of a good understanding between gentlemen in private life; and of that concord and harmony which Paymaster Smales accuses me of destroying in the regiment which I have the honour to command. Had I used language towards my officers, harsh, insulting, or unusual, between gentlemen, doubtless they would one and all, with that spirit of candour and freedom which is the characteristic of British officers, have called me to account for it, and no man would be more ready than myself to make every amends for any hasty or ill-considered speech or language I might have been betrayed into using, but such has never been the case, and I am therefore at liberty to assume that no officer under my command has had occasion to consider himself insulted or aggrieved by any remarks I may have made to him in the execution of my duty as his commanding officer. But even if the contrary were the case, and that I had grievously insulted any or all of them, I have got to learn by what authority Paymaster Smales constitutes himself their champion, or why he should call me to account for a matter which in no wise concerns him.

I have no desire to occupy the time of the Court by any further remarks; I deeply deplore the necessity which has arisen for this appeal to so high a tribunal, but, as I have before said, I am in no wise responsible for it. It will be for the Court to determine how far the allegations in the preamble of the charge are borne out by the evidence I shall adduce, and I leave the matter in your hands, satisfied that full justice will be accorded.

T. R. Crawley, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

Mhow, 1 April 1862.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, c. b., President.

(B.)

Received 28th February, 2.30 P.M.

Sir,

Mhow, 26 February 1862.

Your very recent proceedings towards me will, I trust, be considered a sufficient justification for my venturing to trouble you with a respectful remonstrance, while I at the same time submit to you with respect that my position has now become one of such a painful character, owing to the line of conduct you pursue towards me, that I feel bound respectfully to seek the protection of higher authority. The proceedings I shall refer to, with respect I venture to think justify me in the belief of your determination to keep up a feeling of hostility towards me, leaving little hope that the sentiments expressed in his Excellency's, Sir William Mansfield's minute, under date the 25th November last, read to me in your presence by Colonel Payn, c. b., being carried out.

His Excellency, when conveying his decision on certain matters, remarks that "concord and forbearance in the discharge of duty are as necessary for the good of the service as any other principle of military discipline."

To his Excellency's decision and sentiments I have bowed with respectful submission, and although I may have felt there might be matters for further reference, I have abstained, in deference to his Excellency's judgment, from again opening the painful subject. From the day that minute was read, I have endeavoured most implicitly to carry into effect his Excellency's views and wishes; I have at all times, since you commanded the 6th Dragoons,

Dragoons, acted towards you with respectful deference, my communications to you have been couched in terms of gentlemanly courtesy, and I have up to the most recent date stepped out of my way in my business transactions specially to oblige you personally, and within the last few days I have assured you, in presence of the adjutant and quartermaster, that I had no sort of unfriendly feeling towards you, and that I could not therefore understand your animosity towards me. I now with respect submit for consideration how far my respectful conduct towards you has been reciprocated by your proceedings towards me.

1st. I have within the last few days been suddenly called upon by you in the most peremptory manner, under the most trivial circumstances, and without one word of inquiry of me, for "my reasons in writing for a contravention of the Articles of War;" this, for an act where it was self evident, no "contravention" could either have been intended or committed by me, an act on my part of gentlemanly and obliging attention to the wants of others, yourself among the number, an act, if not strictly in accordance with the actual reading of the Articles of War, could only bear the construction of an error in judgment; an act that, had the very slightest personal inquiry been made of me, I should have readily and openly explained to you in the most satisfactory manner. I was then immediately reported to the Major General, and an attempt made to fix the stigma of an untruth upon me, where no deviation from the most perfect uprightness of act or intention could have possibly been intended, for there was no sort of reason for any such deviation; all I wrote, I wrote principally from memory, and had you not been desirous of again bringing me into a difficulty, so trivial a matter never could have been brought forward in the serious manner this has been. I had done nothing to conceal; I had no desire to conceal anything; I had done nothing I was or am ashamed of, hence misrepresentation was out of the question. Upon your report and, I presume, verbal explanations, I have been reprimanded by the Major General, arising out of, as I have already stated, an act I respectfully submit of the most trivial character. I have bowed with respect to the Major General's decision, nor should I now refer to it had the matter not been so immediately followed by acts on your part towards me of what I respectfully conceive are of an unusual character.

2d. This has been immediately followed within a day or two by yourself preparing a written statement of a conversation that took place in the orderly room when I waited on you with official documents for your signature, and you have called upon officers casually present for their written statements on the same subject, as "they might be required." I may I hope venture, without disrespect, to think that if my conduct on the occasion was such as to require written statements to be prepared for reference hereafter, the time it occurred was the time for investigation. Nothing, I submit, can be more unfair towards me, distressing to contemplate, or tending to keep alive a feeling of irritation, than the knowledge that these written statements, the contents of which I am kept in perfect ignorance of, are in existence, harboured up to be brought forward at some future time to, and if possible, in my condemnation. With what confidence can I visit you as my commanding officer, in my official capacity, in the orderly room, with the knowledge that I am liable the moment I have retired to have the conversations that may take place embodied in written statements for future reference. Besides being degrading to my regimental position, it keeps me living as it were on the brink of a mine, ready at any time to explode, from which I can never consider myself safe.

3d. Simultaneous with the foregoing, you have so construed, I cannot but presume, accompanied by verbal representation, an official communication addressed to you from the Audit Department, that the application I made for the indulgence of a month's leave under pressing circumstances has been met with what is tantamount to a direct refusal; and this after I had been called upon to name an officer to do my duty, for certificates, "in accordance with the Queen's Regulations," and an assurance from yourself, verbally, that my application should be forwarded in the usual manner.

A communication was addressed to you in the most ordinary and usual manner; a very similar communication having been addressed to myself, directing me to "prefer a Bill" for certain unadjusted advances issued to the deceased quartermaster, Mountain. That Bill I prepared; it received your approving signature, and was in due course forwarded. I assured you it was a correct adjustment; you have no grounds whatever for discrediting this assurance, nor did you express any such, when I submitted it for your approval, and yet my leave was granted contingent upon that which rendered it an impossibility I could avail myself of it.

Knowing as I do the readiness of the Major General at all times to grant any reasonable indulgence, I am naturally led to believe some representation from yourself has led to the conditions upon which my leave was granted. My leave was available only so soon as I had "preferred," the Bill, and it was accepted by Government. "Accepted means passed." I submit to you with respect, no one knows better than yourself the extraordinary delays that arise in "passing" the most ordinary Bill through the Audit Department; months pass in references. What then might naturally be expected in the present case? The quartermaster, whose duty it was to adjust with me all these accounts, being deceased, I offered in the most open and straightforward manner to furnish you with copy of the account, to show you the receipts for the issues with approved requisitions for the money by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Shute; what more could reasonably be expected or required? Upon these assurances oft repeated, you informed me you would forward my application for leave "in the usual manner;" had it been so forwarded, unaccompanied by any remarks damaging to my character, I feel every confidence the Major General would not have granted my leave accompanied by a proviso that rendered the acceptance of it

Vide Enclosures
herewith, Nos. 1
and 2.

an impossibility. Looking at the ordinary course of business with the Audit Department not unknown to yourself, the probability is, that had my leave been granted unconditionally when I had complied, which I had done, with every sort of order from the Audit Department, my leave would have expired, and I should have resumed my duty before the first reference on the subject of the "preferred Bill" would reach my office; and even had such not been the case, the officer who had consented to undertake my duties during my absence, Major, then Captain Swindley, was equally competent from his official experience to have dealt with such references as I am myself; he would act moreover on my responsibility, and therefore my actual presence was in no way required. I have been again punished, I consider, most undeservingly.

If proceedings such as you have brought to bear upon me were carried out towards paymasters in general, no leave would or could be granted to them in this country, and the power they possess, and which they are required to carry out, of nominating an officer to act for them upon their responsibility would become a nullity.

I now remark with deference and respect, that if my conduct, after the high testimony you have on a very recent occasion borne of the manner in which I perform my duty is to be subjected to such severe scrutiny, your own proceedings, as my Commanding Officer, might be supposed by example to maintain the principle. I submit to you with respect, it does not do so. I am therefore with pain compelled to remark, with every respect to you, that I cannot conceive the justice of your visiting upon me under the most trivial circumstances, your displeasure, accompanied by accusations of infringing the Articles of War, with other inferences damaging to my character, for the very slightest appearance, however unintentional on my part, of error, while you yourself do not bring to bear upon your own conduct the very rules and Articles of War you seek to condemn me on.

1st. It is clearly laid down by Regulation and the Articles of War that, at the monthly muster of the regiment, it is your paramount duty to be present at the muster. Since you have commanded the — Regiment, you have been almost systematically absent from the muster; the exception has been your presence; the last instance of your absence was the first muster after the arrival of the regiment at Mhow; the first instance was the first muster after you assumed command of the regiment; your absence on other occasions is as readily proved. On the occasions in question you neither attended the muster, recorded your absence, or any explanation of it in the adjutant's roll, nor gave any reason for your absence to the mustering officer, nor have you done so on the other occasions to which I refer, when you were absent.

2d. Notwithstanding your absence on the foregoing and other occasions (to which I refer) from the muster, you have signed in the "Adjutant's Roll" the "declaration" that you were present at the muster on these occasions. I would with great respect ask, looking at the very recent and continued proceedings towards me, had I acted in such contravention of the Articles of War, what would now my position be?

Again, it is with respectful regret I remark that your sentiments expressed on more than one occasion to officers under your command have been anything but of a conciliatory tendency. You have expressed your regret that the days of duelling were not in existence; such sentiments, I respectfully think, are not such as either to establish "concord or forbearance," have a most unfortunate tendency when in addition to a tone and style of address harsh and unusual, and leaving little hope that where offence has been committed apology or explanation would prove acceptable.

Much as I regret, and I do most sincerely regret the necessity for these references, as during a very long period of public service I have never on any previous occasion had a shadow of misunderstanding with a commanding officer, I nevertheless feel that, as you continue to act towards me for no possible reason that I can define, with such an evident hostility of purpose, I have now no other alternative left me for my own protection than respectfully to request that this communication may be forwarded for consideration of higher authority.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Smales,*
Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

To Lieutenant Colonel Crawley,
Commanding 6th Dragoons,
&c. &c. &c.

W. Payn, Lieut. Colonel, c.B.
President.

(C.)—No. 1.

6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

MUSTER ROLL of Staff Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the above Corps, for the period from 1st April 1861 to 30th April 1861, as per Muster taken at *Ahmednugger* on 1st May 1861.

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
	Lieutenant Colonels:			
	T. R. Crawley - - - -	5	30	Joined from England 5th.
	E. D. A. Hunt - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Majors:			
	J. D. Cowell - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	W. S. Rawlinson - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Paymaster:			
	Thomas Smales - - - -	1	30	On leave in India.
	Adjutant:			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	30	
	Quartermaster:			
	Charles Wouden - - - -	1	30	
	Riding Master:			
	Joseph Malone - - - -	1	30	
	Surgeon:			
	G. A. Turnbull - - - -	1	30	
	Assistant Surgeons:			
	O. Barnett - - - -	1	30	On leave in India.
	V. M. M'Master - - - -	1	30	Doing duty at Solabut Khan's tomb.
	Veterinary Surgeons:			
	James Collins - - - -	1	23	On leave to England.
	Augustus Poett - - - -	25	30	
	Instructor of Musketry:			
	D. M. Juge, Lieutenant - - -	1	30	
	Interpreter:			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant -	1	30	
	Serjeant Major:			
846	John Lillie - - - -	1	30	
	Quartermaster Serjeant:			
1120	William Dibble - - - -	1	30	
	Paymaster Serjeant:			
265	George W. Bennett - - - -	1	30	
	Orderly Room Clerk:			
193	John Roberts - - - -	1	30	Attending hospital.
	Schoolmasters:			
	John Frith - - - -	1	30	
	H. Robinscn - - - -	1	30	
	Trumpet Major:			
453	Andrew M'Ewen - - - -	1	30	
	Saddler Serjeant:			
653	Thomas Frederick - - - -	1	30	
	Farrier Serjeant:			
1155	Arthur Johnstone - - - -	1	30	

MUSTER ROLL—continued.

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
953	Hospital Serjeant : James Thompson - - - -	1	30	
628	Provost Serjeant : John Gibson - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in G Troop.
1381	Armourer : Alfred Frost - - - -	1	30	
1590	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry : George Bernard - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in C Troop.
905	Drill Serjeant : Henry Pavey - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in A Troop.
1598	Drill Corporal : Lewis Foulde - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as corporal in E Troop.
300	Assistant Schoolmasters : Clement Stateman - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in C Troop.
457	William Leslie - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in B Troop.
272	Librarian : Frederick Morton - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in A Troop.
	Schoolmistress : Mrs. Margaret Jennings - - - -	1	30	
	Assistant Schoolmistress : Anne Hester Ferris - - - -	1	30	



ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLL.

DISTRIBUTION.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Major.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Riding-master.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Instructor of Musketry.	Interpreter.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Paymaster Serjeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.	Schoolmasters.	Saddler Serjeant.	Farrier Serjeant.	Hospital Serjeant.	Provost Serjeant.	Armourer Serjeant.	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry.	Drill Serjeant.	Drill Corporal.	Librarian.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Schoolmistress.	Assistant Schoolmasters.
Present] - - - -	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
On leave (England) - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On leave (India) - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At Solabut Khan's tomb -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
, Attending hospital - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

We certify that the staff commissioned, and non-commissioned officers are effective, for the whole or intermediate time during the muster, as set down against their respective names in the roll.

T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant.
Adjutant 6th Dragoons.

T. R. Crawley, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

I do declare that I saw, at the time of taking the within muster-roll, the staff commissioned, and non-commissioned officers borne upon this roll, excepting such as are absent, or otherwise accounted for.

J. E. Swindley, Acting Paymaster,
Mustering Officer, 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, c.b.,
President.

(D.)—No. 2.

6th (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

MUSTER ROLL of Staff Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the above Corps, for the period from 1st May 1861 to 31st May 1861, as per Muster taken at *Ahmednugger*, 1st June 1861.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
	Lieutenant Colonels :			
	T. R. Crawley - - - -	1	31	
	E. D. A. Hunt - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Majors :			
	J. D. Cowell - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	W. S. Rawlinson - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Paymaster :			
	T. Smales - - - -	1	31	
	Adjutant :			
	J. F. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	31	
	Quartermaster :			
	C. Wooden - - - -	1	31	
	Ridingmaster :			
	J. Malone - - - -	1	31	
	Surgeon :			
	G. A. Turnbull - - - -	1	31	On leave in India.
	Assistant Surgeons :			
	O. Barnett - - - -	1	31	
	V. M. M'Master - - - -	1	31	Doing duty at Solabut Khan's tomb.
	Veterinary Surgeons :			
	J. Collins - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	A. Poett - - - -	1	31	Staff Veterinary Surgeon, attached.
	Instructor of Musketry :			
	D. M. Juge, Lieutenant - - -	-	-	
	W. W. Bennitt, Cornet - - -	1	31	At Solabut Khan's tomb.
	Interpreter :			
	J. T. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	31	
846	Serjeant Major :			
	John Lilley - - - -	1	31	
1120	Quartermaster Serjeant :			
	William Dibble - - - -	1	31	
265	Paymaster Serjeant :			
	Geo. W. Bennett - - - -	1	31	
193	Orderly Room Clerk :			
	John Roberts - - - -	1	31	
	Schoolmaster, 3d Class :			
	H. Robinson - - - -	1	31	
453	Trumpet Major :			
	Andrew M'Ewen - - - -	1	31	
653	Saddler Serjeant :			
	Thomas Frederick - - - -	1	31	
1155	Farrier Serjeant :			
	Arthur Johnstone - - - -	1	31	
953	Hospital Serjeant :			
	James Thomson - - - -	1	31	

MUSTER ROLL—continued.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
628	Provost Serjeant : John Gibson - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in G troop.
1381	Armourer : Alfred Frost - - - - -	1	31	
1590	Serjeant and Assistant Instructor of Musketry : George Bernard - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in C troop.
905	Drill Serjeant : Henry Pavay - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in A troop.
1598	Drill Corporal : Lewis Foulds - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as corporal in E troop.
300	Assistant Schoolmaster : Clement Stateman - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in C troop.
457	William Leslie - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in B troop.
272	Librarian : Frederick Moreton - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in A troop.
	Schoolmistress : Mrs. Margaret Jennings - - - - -	1	31	
	Assistant Schoolmistress : Ann Hester Ferris - - - - -	1	31	

ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLL.

DISTRIBUTION.				Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Riding Master.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Instructor of Musketry.	Interpreter.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Paymaster Serjeant.	Orderly-room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.	Schoolmaster.	Saddle Serjeant.	Farrier Serjeant.	Hospital Serjeant.	Provost Serjeant.	Armourer Serjeant.	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry.	Drill Serjeant.	Drill Corporal.	Librarian.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Schoolmaster.	Assistant Schoolmistress.
Present	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
On leave (England)	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On leave (India)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At Solabut Khan's Tomb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

We certify that the staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers are effective, for the whole or intermediate time during the muster, as set down against their respective names in the roll.

T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 6th Dragoons.

T. R. Crawley, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

I do declare that I saw, at the time of taking the within muster-roll, the staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers borne upon this roll, excepting such as are absent, or otherwise accounted for.

Thos. Smales, Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.
Mustering Officer.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, C.B.,
President.

(E.)—No. 3.

6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

MUSTER ROLL of Staff Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the above Corps, for the period from 1st June to 30 June 1861, as per Muster taken at *Ahmednugger*, 1st July 1861.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
	Lieutenant Colonels:			
	T. R. Crawley - - - - -	1	30	On leave in England.
	E. D. A. Hunt - - - - -	-	-	
	Majors:			
	J. D. Cowell - - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	W. S. Rawlinson - - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Paymaster:			
	T. Smales - - - - -	1	30	
	Adjutant:			
	T. J. Fitzsimon (Lieutenant) - - -	1	30	
	Quartermaster:			
	C. Wooden - - - - -	1	30	
	Riding Master:			
	J. Malone - - - - -	1	30	
	Surgeon:			
	G. A. Turnbull - - - - -	1	30	
	Assistant Surgeons:			
	O. Barnett - - - - -	1	30	
	V. M. M'Muster - - - - -	1	30	
	Veterinary Surgeons:			
	J. Collins - - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	A. Poett - - - - -	1	30	Staff veterinary surgeon attached.
	Instructor of Musketry:			
	W. W. Bennett (Cornet) - - -	1	30	
	Interpreter:			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - - -	1	30	
	Serjeant Major:			
846	John Lilley - - - - -	1	30	
	Quartermaster Serjeant:			
1120	William Dibble - - - - -	1	30	
	Paymaster Serjeant:			
265	George W. Bennett - - - - -	1	30	
	Orderly-room Clerk:			
193	John Roberts - - - - -	1	7	Tried by regimental court-martial, 8th June 1861; sentenced to be reduced.
114	James Reynolds - - - - -	8	30	
	Schoolmaster, 3d Class:			
	H. Robinson - - - - -	1	30	
	Trumpet Major:			
453	Andrew M'Ewen - - - - -	1	30	
	Saddler Serjeant:			
653	Thomas Frederick - - - - -	1	30	
	Farrier Serjeant:			
1155	Arthur Johnstone - - - - -	1	30	

MUSTER ROLL—continued.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
953	Hospital Serjeant : James Thompson - - - -	1	30	
628	Provost Serjeant : John Gibson - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in G troop.
1381	Armourer : Alfred Frost - - - -	1	30	
1590	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry : George Bernard - - - -	1	30	School of Musketry, Poona.
1317	John Turton, Assistant - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in B troop.
905	Drill Serjeant : Henry Pavey - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in A troop.
1598	Drill Corporal : Lewis Foulds - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as corporal in E troop.
300	Assistant Schoolmasters : Clement Stateman - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in C troop.
457	William Leslie - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in B troop.
272	Librarian : Frederick Moreton - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in A troop.
	Schoolmistress : Mrs. Margaret Jennings - - - -	1	30	
	Assistant Schoolmistress : Ann Hester Ferris - - - -	1	30	

ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLL.

DISTRIBUTION.				Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Riding Master.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Instructor of Musketry.	Interpreter.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Paymaster Serjeant.	Orderly-room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.	Schoolmaster.	Sadd Serjeant.	Farrier Serjeant.	Hospital Serjeant.	Provost Serjeant.	Armourer Serjeant.	Serjeant and Assistant Serjeant Instructor of Musketry.	Drill Serjeant.	Drill Corporal.	Librarian.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Schoolmasters.	Assistant Schoolmistress.	
Present	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
On leave	{	England	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School of Musketry, Poona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1

We certify that the staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers are effective, for the whole or intermediate time during the muster, as set down against their respective names in the roll.

T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant
Adjutant 6th Dragoons.

T. R. Crawley, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

I do declare that I saw, at the time of taking the within muster-roll, the staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers borne upon this roll, excepting such as are absent, or otherwise accounted for.

Thomas Smales, Paymaster,
Mustering Officer 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, c. b.,
President.

(F).—No. 4.

6th (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

MUSTER ROLL of Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of the above Corps, for the period from 1st July to 31st July 1861, as per Muster taken at *Ahmednuggur*, 1st August 1861.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
	Lieutenant Colonels :			
	T. R. Crawley - - - -	1	31	
	E. D. A. Hunt - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Majors :			
	J. D. Cowell - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	W. J. Rawlinson - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Paymaster :			
	T. Smales - - - -	1	31	
	- Adjutant :			
	T. J. Fitzsimon (Lieutenant) - -	1	31	
	Quartermaster :			
	C. Wooden - - - -	1	31	
	Riding Master :			
	J. Malone - - - -	1	31	
	Surgeon :			
	G. A. Turnbull - - - -	1	31	
	Assistant Surgeons :			
	O'Barnett - - - -	1	31	
	V. M. McMaster (M.D.) - - - -	1	31	
	Veterinary Surgeon :			
	J. Collins - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	A. Poett - - - -	1	31	Staff Veterinary Surgeon (attached).
	Instructor of Musketry :			
	W. W. Bennitt (Cornet) - - - -	1	31	
	Interpreter :			
	T. J. Fitzsimon (Lieutenant) - -	1	31	
	Serjeant Major :			
846	John Lilley - - - -	1	31	
	Quartermaster Serjeant :			
1120	William Dibble - - - -	1	31	
	Paymaster Serjeant :			
265	Geo. W. Bennett - - - -	1	31	
	Orderly Room Clerk :			
114	James Reynolds - - - -	1	31	
	Schoolmaster (3d Class) :			
	H. Robinson - - - -	1	31	Sick.
	Trumpet Major :			
453	Andrew McEwen - - - -	1	31	
	Saddler Serjeant :			
653	Thomas Frederick - - - -	1	31	
	Farrier Serjeant :			
1,155	Arthur Johnstone - - - -	1	31	

MUSTER ROLL—continued.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
953	Hospital Serjeant : James Thompson - - - -	1	31	
628	Provost Serjeant : John Gibson - - - -	1	31	
1381	Armourer : Alfred Frost - - - -	1	31	
1590	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry : George Bernard - - - -	1	31	School of Musketry, Poona.
1317	John Turton (Assistant) - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as Serjeant in B. Troop.
905	Drill Serjeant : Henry Pavey - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as Serjeant in A. Troop.
1598	Drill Corporal : Lewis Foulds - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as Corporal in E. Troop.
300	Assistant Schoolmaster : Clement Stateman - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as Private in C. Troop.
457	William Leslie - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as Private in B. Troop.
272	Librarian : Frederick Moreton - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as Private in A. Troop.
	Schoolmistress : Mrs. Margaret Jennings - - - -	1	31	
	Assistant Schoolmistress : Anne Hester Ferris - - - -	1	31	

ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLL.

DISTRIBUTION.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Riding Master.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Instructor of Musketry.	Interpreter.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Paymaster Serjeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.	Schoolmaster.	Saddler Serjeant.	Farrier Serjeant.	Hospital Serjeant.	Provost Serjeant.	Armourer Serjeant.	Serjeant and Assistant Serjeant Instructor of Musketry.	Drill Serjeant.	Drill Corporal.	Librarian.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Schoolmaster.	Assistant Schoolmistress.	
Present	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
On leave in England	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On leave in India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School of Musketry, Poona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	

We certify that the Staff-Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers are effective, for the whole or intermediate time during the Muster, as set down against their respective Names in the Roll.

T. J. Fitzimon, Lieutenant,
Adjutant, 6th Dragoons.

T. R. Crawley, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

I do declare that I saw, at the time of taking the within Muster Roll, the Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers borne up in this Roll, excepting such as are absent, or otherwise accounted for.

Thos. Smales, Paymaster.
Mustering Officer, 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, c. b.,
President.

(G.)—No. 5.

6th (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

MUSTER ROLL of Staff Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the above Corps, for the period from 1st August to 31st August 1861, as per Muster taken at *Ahmednuggur* on the 2d September 1861.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
	Lieutenant Colonels:			
	J. R. Crawley - - - -	1	31	
	E. D. A. Hunt - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Majors:			
	J. D. Cowell - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	W. S. Rawlinson - - - -	-	-	Absent without leave since the 1st.
	Paymaster:			
	T. Smales - - - -	1	31	
	Adjutant:			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	31	
	Quartermaster:			
	C. Wooden - - - -	1	31	
	Ridingmaster:			
	J. Malone - - - -	1	31	
	Surgeon:			
	G. A. Turnbull - - - -	1	31	
	Assistant Surgeons:			
	O. Barnett - - - -	1	31	
	V. M. McMaster, M. D. - - -	1	31	
	Veterinary Surgeon:			
	J. Collins - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	A. Poett - - - -	1	31	In veterinary charge.
	Instructor of Musketry:			
	W. W. Bennitt, Cornet - - -	1	31	
	Interpreter:			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	31	
846	Serjeant Major:			
	John Lilley - - - -	1	31	
1120	Quartermaster Serjeant:			
	William Dibble - - - -	1	31	
265	Paymaster Serjeant:			
	George W. Bennett - - - -	1	31	
114	Orderly Room Clerk:			
	James Reynolds - - - -	1	31	
	Schoolmaster (Third Class):			
	H. Robinson - - - -	1	31	
453	Trumpet Major:			
	Andrew McEwen - - - -	1	31	
653	Saddler Serjeant:			
	Thomas Frederick - - - -	1	31	
1155	Farrier Serjeant:			
	Arthur Johnstone - - - -	1	31	
953	Hospital Serjeant:			
	James Thompson - - - -	1	31	

MUSTER ROLL—continued.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period		REMARKS.
		From	To	
628	Provost Serjeant : John Gibson - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in G. troop.
1,381	Armourer : Alfred Frost - - - - -	1	31	
1,590	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry : George Bernard - - - - -	1	31	School of Musketry, Poona.
1,317	John Turton, Assistant - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in B. troop.
905	Drill Serjeant : Henry Pavey - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in A. troop.
1,598	Drill Corporal : Lewis Foulds - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as corporal in E. troop.
300	Assistant Schoolmaster : Clement Stateman - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in C. troop.
457	William Leslie - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in B. troop.
272	Librarian : Frederick Moreton - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in A. troop.
	Schoolmistress : Mrs. Margaret Jennings - - - - -	1	31	
	Assistant Schoolmistress : Miss Ann Hester Ferris - - - - -	1	31	

ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLL.

DISTRIBUTION.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Riding-master.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Instructor of Musketry.	Interpreter.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Paymaster Serjeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.	Schoolmaster.	Saddler Serjeant.	Farrier Serjeant.	Hospital Serjeant.	Provost Serjeant.	Armourer Serjeant.	Serjeant and Assistant-Serjeant Instructor of Musketry.	Drill Serjeant.	Drill Corporal.	Librarian.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Schoolmaster.	Assistant Schoolmistress.
Present - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Sick - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absent without leave - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On leave { England - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ India - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School of Musketry, Poona - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
On duty - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1

We certify that the Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers are effective, for the whole or intermediate time during the Muster, as set down against their respective names in the Roll.

T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant,
Adjutant, 6th Dragoons.

T. R. Crawley, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

I do declare that I saw, at the time of taking the within Muster Roll, the Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers borne upon this Roll, excepting such as are absent, or otherwise accounted for.

Thos. Smales, Paymaster,
Mustering Officer, 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, C. B.,
President.

(H.)—No. 6.

6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

MUSTER ROLL of Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of the above Corps, for the period from 1st September to 30th September 1861, as per Muster taken at *Ahmednuggur*, 1st October 1861.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
	Lieutenant Colonels:			
	T. R. Crawley - - - -	1	30	On leave in India from 27th.
	E. D. A. Hunt - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Majors:			
	J. D. Cowell - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	J. de M. M. Prior - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Paymaster:			
	T. Smales - - - -	1	30	
	Adjutant:			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	30	
	Quartermaster:			
	C. Wooden - - - -	1	30	
	Ridingmaster:			
	J. Malone - - - -	1	30	
	Surgeon:			
	G. A. Turnbull - - - -	1	30	
	Assistant Surgeons:			
	O'Barnett - - - -	1	30	
	V. M. McMaster, M.D. - - - -	1	30	
	Veterinary Surgeons:			
	J. Collins - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	A. Poett - - - -	1	30	
	Instructor of Musketry:			
	W. W. Bennett, Cornet - - -	1	30	
	Interpreter:			
	J. T. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	30	
846	Serjeant Major:			
	John Lilley - - - -	1	30	
1120	Quartermaster Serjeant:			
	William Dibble - - - -	1	30	
265	Paymaster Serjeant:			
	George W. Bennett - - - -	1	30	
114	Orderly Room Clerk:			
	James Reynolds - - - -	1	30	
	Schoolmaster, 3d Class:			
	H. Robinson - - - -	1	30	
453	Trumpet Major:			
	Andrew McEwen - - - -	1	30	
653	Saddler Serjeant:			
	Thomas Frederick - - - -	1	30	
1115	Farrier Serjeant:			
	Arthur Johnston - - - -	1	30	
953	Hospital Serjeant:			
	James Thompson - - - -	1	30	
628	Provost Serjeant:			
	John Gibson - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in G Troop.
1381	Armourer:			
	Alfred Frost - - - -	1	30	

MUSTER ROLL—continued.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry :			
1,590	George Bernard - - - -	1	30	School of Musketry, Poona.
1,317	John Turton, Assistant - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in B Troop.
	Drill Serjeant :			
905	Henry Pavey - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in A Troop.
	Drill Corporal :			
1,598	Lewis Fould - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as corporal in E Troop.
	Assistant Schoolmaster :			
300	Clement Stateman - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in C Troop.
457	William Leslie - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in B Troop.
	Librarian :			
272	Frederick Moreton - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in A Troop.
	Schoolmistress :			
	Mrs. Margaret Jennings - - -	1	30	
	Assistant Schoolmistress :			
	Miss Ann Hester Ferris - - -	1	30	

ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLL.

DISTRIBUTION.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Riding Master.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Instructor of Musketry.	Interpreter.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Paymaster Serjeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.	Schoolmaster.	Saddler Serjeant.	Farrier Serjeant.	Hospital Serjeant.	Provost Serjeant.	Armourer Serjeant.	Serjeant, Assist.-Serjeant, Instructor of Musketry.	Drill Serjeant.	Drill Corporal.	Librarian.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Schoolmaster.	Assistant Schoolmistress.
Present - - - -	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Sick - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absent without leave - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On leave in England - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On leave in India - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School of Musketry, Poona - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
On duty - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1

We certify that the Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers are effective, for the whole or intermediate time during the Muster, as set down against their respective names in the Roll.

T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant,
Adjutant, 6th Dragoons.

A. Weir, Captain,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

I do declare that I saw, at the time of taking the within Muster Roll, the Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers borne upon this Roll, excepting such as are absent, or otherwise accounted for.

Thos. Smales,
Mustering Officer.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, c. b.,
President.

(I.)—No. 7.

6th (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

MUSTER ROLL of Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of the above Corps, for the period from 1st October to 31st October 1861, as per Muster taken at *Ahmednuggur* on 1st November 1861.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
	Lieutenant Colonels:			
	T. R. Crawley - - - -	1	31	On leave in England.
	E. D. A. Hunt - - - -	-	-	
	Majors:			
	J. D. Cowell - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	J. de M. M. Prior - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Paymaster:			
	T. Smales - - - -	1	31	
	Adjutant:			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant	1	31	
	Quartermaster:			
	C. Wooden - - - -	1	31	
	Riding-master:			
	J. Malone - - - -	1	31	
	Surgeon:			
	G. A. Turnbull - - - -	1	31	
	Assistant Surgeons:			
	O'Barnett - - - -	1	31	
	V. M. McMaster, M. D. - - - -	1	31	
	Veterinary Surgeons:			
	J. Collins - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	A. Poett - - - -	1	31	Attached.
	Instructor of Musketry:			
	W. W. Bennitt, Cornet - - - -	1	31	
	Interpreter:			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant	1	31	
	Serjeant Major:			
846	John Lilley - - - -	1	31	
	Quartermaster Serjeant:			
1120	William Dibble - - - -	1	31	
	Paymaster Serjeant:			
265	George W. Bennett - - - -	1	31	
	Orderly Room Clerk:			
114	James Reynolds - - - -	1	31	Savings' Bank Clerk.
	Schoolmaster, 3d Class:			
	H. Robinson - - - -	1	31	
	Trumpet Major:			
453	Andrew M'Ewen - - - -	1	31	
	Saddler Serjeant:			
653	Thomas Frederick - - - -	1	31	
	Farrier Major:			
1115	Arthur Johnstone - - - -	1	31	
	Hospital Serjeant:			
953	James Thompson - - - -	1	31	
	Provost Serjeant:			
628	John Gibson - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as Serjeant in G Troop.
	Armourer:			
1381	Alfred Frost - - - -	1	31	

MUSTER ROLL—continued.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
1590	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry : George Bernard - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in C Troop, joined from School of Musketry, Poona, on the 15th October.
905	Drill Serjeant : Henry Pavey - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in A Troop.
1598	Drill Corporal : Lewis Foulds - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as corporal in E Troop.
300	Assistant Schoolmaster : Clement Stateman - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in C Troop.
457	William Leslie - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in B Troop.
272	Librarian : Frederick Moreton - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in A Troop.
	Schoolmistress : Mrs. Margaret Jennings - - - -	1	31	
	Assistant Schoolmistress : Miss Ann Hester Ferris - - - -	1	31	

ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLL.

DISTRIBUTION.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Riding Master.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Instructor of Musketry.	Interpreter.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Paymaster Serjeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.	Schoolmaster.	Saddler Serjeant.	Farrier Serjeant.	Hospital Serjeant.	Provost Serjeant.	Armourer Serjeant.	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry.	Drill Serjeant.	Drill Corporal.	Librarian.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Schoolmaster.	Assistant Schoolmistress.
Present - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Sick - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On leave in England - -	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On duty - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

We certify that the Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers are effective, for the whole or intermediate time during the Muster, as set down against their respective Names in the Roll.

T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant,
Adjutant, 6th Dragoons.

T. R. Crawley, Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

I do declare that I saw, at the time of taking the within Muster Roll, the Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers borne upon this Roll, excepting such as are absent, or otherwise accounted for.

Thos. Smales, Paymaster,
Mustering Officer, 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, c. b.,
President.

(I.)—No. 8.

6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

MUSTER ROLL of Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of the above Corps, for the period from 1 November to 30 November 1861, as per Muster taken at Camp Bodur, 2 December 1861.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
	Lieutenant Colonels :			
	T. R. Crawley - - - -	1	30	
	E. D. A. Hunt - - - -	-	-	Absent without leave.
	Majors :			
	J. D. Cowell - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	J. De M. M. Prior - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Paymaster :			
	T. Smales - - - -	1	30	
	Adjutant :			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	30	
	Quartermaster :			
	C. Wooden - - - -	1	30	
	Riding Master :			
	J. Malone - - - -	1	30	
	Surgeon :			
	G. A. Turnbull - - - -	1	30	
	Assistant Surgeons :			
	O. Barnett - - - -	1	30	
	V. M. M'Master, M.D. - - - -	1	30	On command at Asseerghur
	Veterinary Surgeons :			
	J. Collins - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	A. Powet - - - -	1	30	Attached.
	Instructor of Musketry :			
	W. W. Bennitt, Lieutenant - -	1	30	
	Interpreter :			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	30	
846	Serjeant Major :			
	John Lilley - - - -	1	30	
1120	Quartermaster Serjeant :			
	William Dibble - - - -	1	30	
265	Paymaster Serjeant :			
	George W. Bennett - - - -	1	30	
114	Orderly Room Clerk :			
	James Reynolds - - - -	1	30	Savings' bank clerk.
	Schoolmaster (3d Class) :			
	H. Robinson - - - -	1	30	
	Trumpet Major :			
453	Andrew M'Ewen - - - -	1	30	
653	Saddler Serjeant :			
	Thomas Frederick - - - -	1	30	At general depôt.
1115	Farrier Major :			
	Arthur Johnston - - - -	1	30	
953	Hospital Serjeant :			
	James Thompson - - - -	1	30	
628	Provost Serjeant :			
	John Gibson - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in G Troop.
1381	Armourer :			
	Alfred Frost - - - -	1	30	

MUSTER ROLL—continued.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
1590	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry : George Bernard - - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in E Troop.
905	Drill Serjeant : Henry Pavey - - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as serjeant in A Troop.
1598	Drill Corporal : Lewis Foulds - - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as corporal in E Troop.
300	Assistant Schoolmasters : Clement Stateman - - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in C Troop.
457	William Leslie - - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in B Troop.
272	Librarian : Frederick Moreton - - - - -	1	30	Mustered also as private in A Troop.
	Schoolmistress : Mrs. Margaret Jennings - - - - -	1	30	
	Assistant Schoolmistress : Miss Ann Hester Ferris - - - - -	1	30	

ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLL.

DISTRIBUTION.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Major.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Riding Master.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Instructor of Musketry.	Interpreter.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Paymaster Serjeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.	Schoolmaster.	Saddler Serjeant.	Farrier Serjeant.	Hospital Serjeant.	Provost Serjeant.	Armourer Serjeant.	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry.	Drill Serjeant.	Drill Corporal.	Librarian.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Schoolmaster.
Present - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Sick - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On duty - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On leave in England - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absent without leave - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On command at Asseerghur - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At general Depôt - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

We certify that the staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers are effective, for the whole or intermediate time during the muster, as set down against their respective names in the roll.

J. F. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant,
Adjutant, 6th Dragoons.

T. R. Crawley, Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

I do declare that I saw, at the time of taking the within muster-roll, the staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers borne upon this roll, excepting such as are absent, or otherwise accounted for.

Thos. Smales,
Mustering Officer.

W. Payn, Lieut. Colonel, c.b.
(President).

(K.)—No. 9.

6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

MUSTER ROLL of Staff Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of the above Corps, for the period from 1 December to 31 December 1861, as per Muster taken at Camp Mhow, 1 January 1862.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
	Lieutenant Colonels :			
	T. R. Crawley - - - -	1	31	
	E. D. A. Hunt - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	Majors :			
	J. D. Cowell - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	J. De M. M. Prior - - - -	-	-	<i>En route</i> to join from Bombay.
	Paymaster :			
	T. Smales - - - -	1	31	
	Adjutant :			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	31	Sick.
	Quartermaster :			
	C. Wooden - - - -	1	31	
	Riding Master :			
	J. Malone - - - -	1	31	
	Surgeon :			
	G. A. Turnbull - - - -	1	31	
	Assistant Surgeons :			
	O. Barnett - - - -	1	31	
	V. M. M'Master, M.D. - - - -	1	31	
	Veterinary Surgeons :			
	J. Collins - - - -	-	-	On leave in England.
	A. Poett - - - -	1	31	
	Instructor of Musketry :			
	W. W. Bennett, Lieutenant - -	1	31	Sick.
	Interpreter :			
	T. J. Fitzsimon, Lieutenant - -	1	31	Sick.
	Serjeant Major :			
846	John Lilley - - - -	1	31	
	Quartermaster Serjeant :			
1120	William Dibble - - - -	1	31	
	Paymaster Serjeant :			
265	George W. Bennett - - - -	1	31	
	Orderly Room Clerk :			
114	James Reynolds - - - -	1	31	Savings' bank clerk.
	Schoolmaster, 3d Class :			
	H. Robinson - - - -	1	31	
	Trumpet Major :			
433	Andrew M'Ewen - - - -	1	31	
	Saddler Serjeant :			
663	Thomas Frederick - - - -	1	31	At general Depôt.
	Farrier Major :			
1115	Arthur Johnston - - - -	1	31	
	Hospital Serjeant :			
963	James Thompson - - - -	1	31	
	Provost Serjeant :			
628	John Gibson - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in G Troop.
	Armourer :			
1381	Alfred Frost - - - -	1	31	

MUSTER ROLL—continued.

No.	RANK AND NAMES.	Period.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
1590	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry: George Bernard - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in C Troop.
905	Drill Serjeant: Henry Parry - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as serjeant in A Troop.
1598	Drill Corporal: Lewis Foulds - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as corporal in E Troop.
300	Assistant Schoolmasters: Clement Stateman - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in C Troop.
457	William Leslie - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in B Troop.
272	Librarian: Frederick Morton - - - - -	1	31	Mustered also as private in A Troop.
	Schoolmistress: Mrs. Margaret Jennings - - - - -	1	31	
	Assistant Schoolmistress: Miss Ann Hester Ferris - - - - -	1	31	

ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLL.

DISTRIBUTION.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Riding Master.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Instructor of Musketry.	Interpreter.	Serjeant Major.	Quartermaster Serjeant.	Paymaster Serjeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Trumpet Major.	Schoolmaster.	Saddler Serjeant.	Farrier Major.	Hospital Serjeant.	Provost Serjeant.	Armourer Serjeant.	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry.	Drill Serjeant.	Drill Corporal.	Librarian.	Schoolmistress.	Assistant Schoolmaster.
Present - - - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Sick - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On leave { England - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ India - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On duty - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At general Depôt - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
En route to join from Bombay - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

We certify that the staff commissioned and non-commissioned officers are effective, for the whole or intermediate time during the muster, as set down against their respective names in the roll.

A. F. Stewart, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant, 6th Dragoons.

T. R. Crawley, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

I do declare that I saw, at the time of taking the within muster-roll, the staff, commissioned and non-commissioned officers borne upon this roll, excepting such as are absent, or otherwise accounted for.

Mustering Officer.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, C.B.
(President).

(L.)

P R O T E S T.

I DESIRE with respect solemnly to record my protest against the legality of the present proceedings in bringing me to trial of a charge framed upon my letter to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, and bearing date the 26th day of February 1862, upon the following grounds:—

1st. By Her Majesty's Regulations, it is very clearly laid down that "all charges preferred against an officer are to be previously examined by superior authority, in order to ascertain whether there is sufficient evidence to substantiate them." I submit that this regulation has been clearly violated in the present instance, for in the charge preferred against me, I am accused of falsehood and malice, the only evidence in support of which has been adduced by Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, without any sort of reference being made to me, as to the evidence I proposed to adduce in support of the statements I made, which statements are, *ex parte*, pronounced as false. An examination into a statement cannot be straightforward, legal, or honest, unless the party accusing is allowed to bring forward his proof in support equally with the accused, when bringing his evidence of disproof.

2d. In my letter of the 26th February I made statements I ought by law to have been afforded an opportunity of proving, before I was arraigned upon a counter-charge of having made false and malicious statements, most disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, based alone upon *ex parte* statements and denial of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley.

It is contrary to law that one man preferring a charge against another is to have the original charge quashed by a counter-charge being preferred against himself, based upon the accusation of falsehood and malice, before an opportunity has been afforded him of proving his statement. In the present instance I have never been even heard nor asked what evidence I was prepared with to substantiate my statement against Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, neither has any investigation taken place beyond a closet inquiry, conducted contrary to law and equity, and *ex parte* evidence alone taken.

The present proceeding, doubtless, may be convenient to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, but it is, I think, too arbitrary to admit of its being based upon either law, equity, or morality. I submit it would be a novel process of reasoning, that because I take upon myself the responsibility of charging Lieutenant Colonel Crawley with a grave neglect of duty on his own part, with displaying needless animosity to me, which I pledged myself to prove, that, in explanation and vindication of that charge, he endeavours to smother an investigation into his own conduct by first seeking a court-martial upon me. Before I can legally be brought to trial upon the charge now before this Court, based upon my letter to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley of the 26th February, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley must disprove the statements contained in my communication of the 26th February, which he cannot disprove without my evidence in support being first heard, that evidence cannot be heard while he appears as the prosecutor, I as the prisoner.

I do not think I can illustrate the illegality and injustice of the present proceeding towards me better than thus: A prosecutor's evidence is valid and legal, a prisoner's is not; the latter cannot be received, the former can. When I made the statements I did in my letter of the 26th February, I relied of course on my own evidence for one, as the paymaster of the regiment, whose duty it is to conduct the monthly muster of the regiment, and who must know better than any other man who is and who is not present at the muster, being brought to bear in support of the statements I made. By this proceeding against me, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley parries an attack he felt himself unable to defend, and I am deprived of my own legal testimony to support my charge, which, had a court of inquiry been held, and the accepted usages of the service complied with, must have been heard in support, before I was denounced in about as harsh language as our vocabulary can furnish, and as one unworthy the character or position of an officer or a gentleman.

Again, if one man prefers a charge against another, relying it may be upon his own and another's evidence to support that charge, if you convert the accused summarily into a prisoner, without first examining his proof, you drag from him half his power to support his charge, giving the vantage ground to his opponent, and thus placing illegal support in the hands of the accused, with a weapon to use against the accuser, whose whole statement may be based on truth; but, by illegal proceedings towards him, he may thus have a difficulty in proving.

I beg it may be understood that I am arguing my protest on its technical bearing, justice, and the law of the land; and I could hardly adduce better proof of my strength in evidence than Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's extreme anxiety thus illegally to throw me personally out of court, by converting me into the defendant, himself the prosecutor. It was a master stroke of policy had it been legal. It may be a temporary availment; one of a permanent or useful character, no forethought could permit me to believe.

Again, would any general officer at an inspection, or commanding officer of a regiment, should a private soldier make a complaint or charge against the captain of his troop, summarily try the complainant by a court-martial, without calling upon him in the first instance in some manner to support his allegation?

If proceedings such as I have now indicated are lawful and right, how do we dispose of

Article 12, page 7 of the Articles of War, "Redress of Wrongs?" I think I am justified in asking, for what have I been placed under an arrest? Charges preferred against me, denounced in the most unusual and unnecessary manner, and now brought to trial for having written a letter containing statements and complaints against Lieutenant Colonel Crawley as my commanding officer, which I have never been asked to prove, nor any question put to me, directly or indirectly, by any superior authority.

If an attempt were made to argue the question of insubordination, as stated in the charge, being a crime of so serious a character as to require summary example and punishment, without the usual course of preliminary inquiry, I find nothing in the Articles of War, page 21, or any other Article, that would justify legally the course now pursued towards me; and the proceeding now under review is in absolute and direct violation of his Excellency's own orders (copy herewith marked 1, Art. 8).

I respectfully deny the legality of the Major General Commanding the Division to frame charges against me, upon my letter to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, without simultaneously, when receiving evidence from Lieutenant Colonel Crawley (which he has done) to rebut, I have an equal opportunity granted me to support, my statements. If a representation has been made, when the charge was preferred against me, to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the effect that an investigation has taken place, I have now no other alternative than to deny emphatically that any investigation ever has taken place, for no investigation of a dispute or misunderstanding between two persons can be complete or legal unless both sides are heard. I therefore humbly think that I am at the present time under an illegal arrest.

The present proceedings towards me involve a most important principle of law and justice, a principle not to be avoided or evaded. For instance, upon any charge from one man against another, the burden of proof lies on the party who substantially asserts the affirmative of the issue. If then, as in the present case, I charge Lieutenant Colonel Crawley with continued acts of oppression towards me, and claiming from me a compliance with regulations made for our mutual observance, which he openly violates, the burden of proof necessarily by law, and I think common sense, rests with me; and he can hardly legally shift from me this responsibility, for the purpose of an endeavour, as it were, to turn the tables and screen himself, by converting himself into the prosecutor, me the prisoner.

I submit, with respect to this Court, that other than socially it is a matter to me of little importance whether the Court try me upon the charge preferred, or whether they do not. I will disprove the charge, and prove Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's malice, oppression, and continued acts of oppression towards me; but it is a matter of grave moment whether I am legally or illegally tried, and whether I am forcibly and illegally, without previous inquiry, converted from what I ought to be, a prosecutor into a prisoner. It is simply this: can an officer, holding subordinate rank, make a complaint involving charges against his superior officer? I say he can. If I am right in so assuming, I am at this moment under an illegal arrest, and this Court has no power to try me. Abundant cases are on record, where subordinate officers do complain of malice and injustice against their superiors; one is recorded of a very recent date, "*Bonsted v. Hopkinson*."

The commanding officer in this case desired to clear himself, and did clear himself honourably, by legitimate means, and Bonsted stands cashiered. Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, in making an attempt to uphold his persecution towards me, has taken an illegal mode of doing so, by summarily accusing me of falsehood and slander, for seeking and asking for protection from higher authority, *vide* my letter of the 26th February, without inquiry, and putting me on my trial. Were such proceedings legal there would be but little personal liberty to an officer holding Her Majesty's commission, more particularly to those holding subordinate rank, but whose commissions are as valuable to them and ought to be protected equally with those in higher positions.

This is the second time within the last few months that I have been placed under arrest upon *ex parte* evidence, and without any inquiry; in both instances I can prove, and will prove hereafter, arising out of a social question, under no circumstances a question of discipline or duty. This is a second time within the last few months that I have been, at a moment's notice, and in absence of inquiry, removed from my official duties, and my office left vacant, and my position unrepresented for days, upon the same grounds; all this because I, as a British officer, sought for and asked only what is accorded to a private soldier, protection against the persecution of my commanding officer. For, if we read my letter of the 26th February last, I merely state facts that, if proved, annihilate at once the charge of malice, falsehood, and insubordination; for I am as free to charge Lieutenant Colonel Crawley with a violation of the "Articles of War," and Her Majesty's Regulations (if, as I believe them to be, they are framed for our mutual protection and guidance), as he is to charge me as the Paymaster of the 6th Dragoons. And it is equally incumbent upon Lieutenant Colonel Crawley to clear himself of a complaint against himself of malice and persecution, before he prefers countercharges against me.

It cannot be argued that this charge has been preferred against me by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. No Commander in Chief, I think, would be found unjust enough to prefer a charge upon an *ex parte* statement (more particularly in the face of his own order before referred to), prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, with the sanction of the divisional authorities.

The charge now before this Court has been prepared by, and went from Lieutenant Colonel Crawley and his advisers, as it now stands, but without the requisite accompaniment, the proceedings of a court of inquiry. Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, since the 26th February, the date of my letter, has somewhat rationally displayed much anxiety as to the mode

Enclosure No. 2.

Enclosure No. 1.

mode of disposing of a complaint I made against him, accompanied as that complaint was by a respectful appeal for protection. His first step was granting Lieutenant Colonel Prior, the next senior officer to himself in the regiment, to seek from me the withdrawal of my letter now said to contain "falsehood," "malice," and "insubordination," and in breach of the Articles of War.

I venture to think, with respect, that the offer to condone with me such offences, would hardly be consistent with usages of law, the service, or the Articles of War. Failing to bring about this arrangement, he makes no attempt through the authorities by inquiry to clear himself, but seeks the readiest mode of shaking from his own shoulders to mine the rebutting of a serious charge, which he and his advisers, at present, have most illegally though temporarily done.

I trust I shall not be considered as needlessly or improperly intruding my opinion on the notice of the Court. My present position has naturally led me to look seriously into that position as connected with a question of law and equity. It is clearly recorded that courts-martial are, to all intents and purposes, courts of law, and it is therefore most important for such court to see that the usual and legal preliminaries in connexion with charges, &c., against the prisoner, have been legally carried out. No reasonable man will be found to argue against the power and constitution of the grand juries of our civil law courts. Military courts of inquiry are analogous to, and constituted with the same view and duties as, a grand jury.

All rule, all law, I might almost say, all common sense, has been violated in order to try and drag me, *noletis volens*, before a court-martial. I stand before this court ignorant of the very name of a single evidence who is to be brought to prove my guilt; I submit to this court that I should indeed have spent nearly 32 years of my life, as an officer in Her Majesty's service, had I thought it legal or possible, or in accordance with usage, that an officer could be so dealt with.

If it is an offence (for which I can legally be summarily dragged before a general court-martial without proof being first sought from me) that I, as the paymaster of the 6th Dragoons, by virtue of the duties imposed upon me by my commission, complained that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley openly violates the standing orders of the Army, and absents himself from the monthly muster of the regiment under his command, the correct carrying out of which it is my paramount duty to see properly conducted.

If it is an offence that I, as the paymaster of the 6th Dragoons, respectfully bring under the notice of high authority that the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley towards the officers placed under his command, is harsh and unusual, and not such as to promote harmony and concord; that his language has been such as to give a bias to duelling; then, and not until then, can I admit my error.

No man could be forced into a civil court to be tried for a serious offence, without having first appeared before a grand jury; the indictment would be thrown out of Court at the outset, were any other step attempted.

No officer can legally be brought to trial, with the existence of the rules and regulations which exist staring us in the face, if those rules mean what they say, without his conduct having, in the first instance, been investigated by a court of inquiry; and it was no more competent to Major General Farrell and Lieutenant Colonel Crawley to prefer charges against me, without first giving me a hearing, more particularly when these charges are framed and based upon a complaint sent forward by me in the usual and legitimate manner, than I could summarily drag one of the members of this court before a civil tribunal, and put him on his trial for felony, without first lodging my charge, and its being investigated before a grand jury.

Having placed me in the position of a prisoner without first having an inquiry, is by law an improper rejection of evidence, inasmuch as I preferred a complaint against Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, in support of which I can legally and equitably claim my own personal evidence at a preliminary inquiry, but which from having been made a prisoner before inquiry, my evidence is rejected. Absence of any probable cause for my accusation against Lieutenant Colonel Crawley is the only ground upon which I could be tried, but before pronouncing that absence of probable cause, it is compulsory by Article 12, page 7, of the Articles of War, that I should be afforded an opportunity of showing whether there existed probable cause for the complaints I made in my letter of the 26th February; and an obedience to that Article of War, "Redress of Wrongs," is not an optional but a compulsory duty with those in authority.

Again, some months since, when I respectfully complained of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley having illegally, and in the most summary manner, placed me in arrest, I asked, in terms most respectful, for an inquiry. I then preferred complaints embodying charges of the gravest character against Lieutenant Colonel Crawley. I complained of his conduct being oppressive and unusual, and inquiry was refused. Had that inquiry been granted, the present proceedings never could have taken place; truth would have prevailed; truth ever does prevail; and it is the very fact of the acts I now complain of, namely, arresting and trying me, that will bring the advantage; truth and fair honest dealing, open to the world; for I shall be able to show that some of the very evidence, I have reason to believe, though I have nothing before me positively to prove who are evidence against me, from the fact of no notice having been given me of the evidence for the present prosecution, are by their own untruthfulness, when evidences in a court of inquiry on my conduct on a previous accusation, shut out by law from appearing before this Court. This is the second time I asked inquiry, when I am branded (I hope for pardon for this harsh expression) as a liar and a slanderer, unfit for any social or professional position. Can these illegalities prevail? I say they cannot. Can Lieutenant Colonel Crawley be shielded from inquiry? I say he cannot; and

and it will be readily shown that any man, whatever be his position in life, who sets himself up in opposition to the law, or thinks himself above the law, will in the end find himself mistaken. These remarks apply to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's conduct towards me. This protest, which I place with respectful deference before this Court, is a protest that goes forth to the world, argued on the pure basis of law, equity, and truth; and it will, I know, meet with an unbiassed consideration from each individual member of this Court, for it will not be considered that because I hold the subordinate position of Paymaster of the 6th Dragoons, that all rule, all usage, is to be violated, in order to hush me into silence and contempt, because I venture to complain that my commanding officer does not rule his own conduct by the same rules he lays down for mine.

I think I may with propriety and most legitimately ask, if my letter to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, of the 26th February, contains statements so false, so malicious, and so degrading to my position as an officer and a gentleman, a sentence arrived at without inquiry, how did it happen that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took so long a time to frame an indictment against me? for nearly three weeks elapsed between the date of my letter and his forwarding his charge.

I venture to think that crimes, such as I am now charged with, if capable of legitimate proof, or statements such as I made in that letter, capable of legitimate disproof, a more rapid movement in the way of inquiry would have been beneficial for all parties concerned.

I now refer as a further support of this protest, and in confirmation of the statement I make of the illegality of my now being arraigned contrary to usage and known law, to page 38, Article 369 of the Rules laid down for the guidance of courts martial in this Presidency. What says this rule? "To prevent the inconvenience arising from unnecessary assembling of general courts martial, it is directed that all general and other officers commanding divisions and districts, previously to transmitting charges to head quarters, shall carefully investigate the circumstances on which they are founded, and forward along with them a statement of the case." Again, his Excellency the Commander in Chief issues an order on a date, 1st April 1861. What says this order, paras. 8 and 9? "It is therefore henceforth to be considered the rule that a charge against an officer is to be accompanied by the proceedings of a court of inquiry which shall have been assembled for the previous investigation of the offence alleged against him. Where it may be impossible to assemble such courts of inquiry, an explanation of the circumstance must be forwarded with the charge. And page 7, Article 12, of the Articles of War states, "If an officer shall think himself wronged by his commanding officer, and shall, on due application made to him, not receive redress to which he may consider himself entitled, he may complain to the General Commanding in Chief of Our Forces, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into such complaint, &c." And lastly, Her Majesty's Regulations state, "All charges preferred against an officer or soldier, and the circumstances on which they are founded, are to be previously examined by superior authority, in order to ascertain that they are such as should be submitted to the cognisance of a court martial, and that there is sufficient evidence to substantiate them. Have these orders been complied with in the present as regards myself? I say they have not. Has the Major General commanding this division of the Army, or my commanding officer, acted towards me with justice, or in accordance with usage and orders? I say they have not. Is there any reason why the foregoing orders have been openly violated, specially in reference to me? I say there can be no reason. and that I am illegally arraigned.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley testifies that I perform my duties, and I know that I do so honestly and with benefit to the public service. That his Excellency the Commander in Chief is the last man in the British Army to sanction an injustice; this I am confident. I am equally confident, and this protest confirms the fact, that my case has not been fairly represented. Inquiry there has been none.

No reasonable man will, I think, be found to deny that the orders I have just read are not intended as a protection to the weak against the strong, and as a wholesome and just protection against acts of malice and injustice. No reasonable man will, I think, be found to deny that I had a right to complain of the conduct of my commanding officer towards me, and that with the existence of the standing orders just read, a court of inquiry was the only legitimate and just course of proceeding; and that had Lieutenant Colonel Crawley thought he was in the right, he would have been the first to seek, and he ought to have sought it before I was arraigned.

I trust to the Court's consideration for these lengthy remarks. I felt it was due to the Court, when making a protest, clearly to lay before them the grounds upon which it is based. I now place myself, with the greatest possible confidence, in their hands. If they are of opinion they can legally proceed with my trial, under solemn protest against the legality of my arrest and trial, I readily accept Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's challenge to refute the charge he brings against me, and when desired so to do shall be ready to enter upon the proceedings.

In conclusion, I merely add that I now stand as a prisoner, arraigned before this Court without one shadow of inquiry, as far as my knowledge goes, having taken place into my conduct, and without having been furnished with the name of one single evidence who is to be brought to prove the charge preferred against me.

Thos. Smales,

Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.
W. Payn, Lieut. Col., C.B.,
President.

Mhow, 1st April 1862.

Enclosure No. 1.

Extract from General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, 1 April 1861.

1. It appears to the Commander in Chief that the power of placing officers in arrest has, in some cases, been injudiciously exercised during the last 12 months in this Army.

2. According to the rules of Her Majesty's Service, an officer shall not be placed hastily in and out of arrest.

3. The arrest of an officer is held to be the preliminary of his being reported to superior authority, with a view to his trial or otherwise; but it is irregular to look on it as a punishment, or as the direct means of enforcing discipline.

4. His Excellency desires that in future, whenever an officer is placed in arrest, whether by order of his commanding officer or of those in authority over the latter, a full report is to be made of all the circumstances, for the information of the Commander in Chief, through the division.

5. If it shall have been deemed advisable to release the arrested officer before the report has been forwarded, it is to be sent nevertheless, containing the fullest explanation of the circumstances which had led to the release.

6. It is most desirable, whenever the convenience of the service will admit of it, that courts of inquiry should assemble to investigate the circumstances connected with the arrest of officers. The proceedings of such courts are of great use to the Commander in Chief in guiding his judgment as to the necessity of a court-martial; while the result of such investigation may often be the release of an officer from arrest, instead of his subjection to long confinement, on a charge which cannot be substantiated.

7. It is therefore henceforth to be considered the rule, that a charge against an officer is to be accompanied by the Proceedings of a court of inquiry, which shall have been assembled for the previous investigation of the offence alleged against him.

8. When it may be impossible to assemble such courts of inquiry, an explanation of the circumstances must be forwarded with the charge.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

(signed) *Thomas Stock*, Major.

W. Payn, Lieut. Colonel, c. b.,
President.

Acting Adjutant General of the Army.

From Paymaster *Smales*, 6th Dragoons, to Lieutenant Colonel *Crawley*, 6th Dragoons.

Sir,

Mhow, 26 February 1862.

Your very recent proceedings towards me will, I trust, be considered a sufficient justification for my troubling you with a respectful remonstrance; while I at the same time submit to you, with respect, that my position has now become one of such a painful character, owing to the line of conduct you pursue towards me, that I feel bound respectfully to seek the protection of higher authority.

The proceedings I shall refer to, with respect I venture to think, justify me in the belief of your determination to keep up a feeling of hostility towards me, leaving little hope that the sentiments expressed in his Excellency Sir William Mansfield's minute, under date the 25th November last, read to me in your presence by Colonel Payn, c. b., being carried out. His Excellency, when conveying his decision on certain matters, remarks that "Concord and forbearance in the discharge of duty are as necessary for the good of the service as any other principle of military discipline."

To his Excellency's decision and sentiments I have bowed with respectful submission; and although I may have felt there might be matters for further reference, I have abstained, in deference to his Excellency's judgment, from again opening the painful subject. From the day that minute was read, I have endeavoured most implicitly to carry into effect his Excellency's views and wishes; I have at all times, since you commanded the 6th Dragoons, acted towards you with respectful deference; my communications to you have been couched in terms of gentlemanly courtesy, and I have up to the most recent date stepped out of my way in my business transactions specially to oblige you personally; and within the last few days I have assured you, in the presence of the adjutant and quartermaster, that I had no sort of unfriendly feeling towards you, and that I could not therefore understand your animosity towards me. I now, with respect, submit for consideration how far my respectful conduct towards you has been reciprocated by your proceedings towards me.

1st. I have within the last few days been suddenly called upon by you, in the most peremptory manner, under the most trivial circumstances, and without one word of inquiry

of me, for my reasons in writing for a contravention of the "Articles of War:" this for an act where, it was self-evident, no contravention could possibly have either been intended or committed by me—an act, on my part, of gentlemanly and obliging attention to the wants of others, yourself among the number—an act, if not strictly in accordance with the actual reading of the "Articles of War," could only bear the construction of an error of judgment—an act that, had the very slightest personal inquiry been made of me, I should have readily and openly explained to you in the most satisfactory manner. I was then immediately reported to the Major General, and an attempt made to fix the stigma of an untruth upon me where no deviation from the most perfect uprightness of act or intention could have possibly been intended; for there was no sort of reason for any such deviation. All I wrote I wrote principally from memory; and had you not been desirous of again bringing me into difficulty, so trivial a matter never could have been brought forward in the serious manner this has been. I had done nothing to conceal, I had no desire to conceal anything. I had done nothing I was or am ashamed of—hence misrepresentation was out of the question. Upon your report and, I presume, verbal explanations, I have been reprimanded by the Major General, arising out of, as I have already stated, an act, I respectfully submit, of the most trivial character. I have bowed with respect to the Major General's decision, nor should I now refer to it had the matter not been so immediately followed by acts on your part towards me of what I respectfully conceive are of an unusual character.

2d. This has been immediately followed, within a day or two, by yourself preparing a written statement of a conversation that took place in the Orderly Room, when I waited on you with official documents for your signature; and you have called upon officers casually present for their written statements on the same subject, as they might be required. I may I hope venture, without disrespect, to think that if my conduct on the occasion was such as to require written statements to be prepared for reference "hereafter," the time it occurred was the time for investigation. Nothing, I submit, can be more unfair towards me, distressing to contemplate, or tending to keep alive a spirit of irritation, than the knowledge that these written statements, the contents of which I am kept in perfect ignorance of, are in existence, harboured up to be brought forward at some future time, to aid, if possible, in my condemnation. With what confidence can I visit you, as my commanding officer, in my official capacity in the Orderly Room, with the knowledge that I am liable, the moment I have retired, to have the conversation that may take place embodied in written statements for future reference, besides being degrading to my regimental position? It keeps me living, as it were, on the brink of a mine, ready at any time to explode, from which I can never consider myself safe.

3d. Simultaneous with the foregoing, you have so construed (accompanied, I cannot but presume, by verbal representations) an official communication addressed to you from the Audit Department, that the application I made for the indulgence of a month's leave, under pressing circumstances, has been met with what is tantamount to a direct refusal, and this after I had been called upon to name an officer to do my duty, for "certificates" in accordance with the "Queen's Regulations," and an assurance, verbally from yourself, that my application should be forwarded in the usual manner.

A communication was addressed to you in the most ordinary and usual manner, a similar communication having been addressed to myself, directing me to "prefer a bill" for certain unadjusted advances issued to the deceased Quartermaster Mountain. That bill I preferred; it received your approving signature, and was in due course forwarded. I assured you it was a correct adjustment. You have no grounds whatever for discrediting this assurance, nor did you express any such when I submitted it for your approval; and yet my leave was granted contingent upon that which rendered it an impossibility; I could not avail myself of it. Knowing as I do the readiness of the Major General to grant at all times any reasonable indulgence, I am naturally led to believe some representation from yourself has led to the conditions upon which my leave was granted. My leave was available only so soon as I had "preferred the bill," and it was accepted by Government. "Accepted" means "Passed." I submit to you, with respect, no one knows better than myself the extraordinary delays that arise in "passing" the most ordinary bill through the Audit Department; months pass in references. What, then, might naturally be expected in the present case? The Quartermaster whose duty it was to adjust with me all these accounts being deceased, I offered, in the most straightforward manner, to furnish you with copy of the account, to show you the receipts for the issues, with the approved requisitions for the money by the commanding officer, Colonel Shute. What more could reasonably be required or expected? Upon these assurances, oft-repeated, you informed me "you would forward my application for leave in the usual manner." Had it been so forwarded, unaccompanied by a proviso that rendered the acceptance of it an impossibility, looking at the ordinary course of business with the Audit Department, not unknown to yourself, the probability is that had my leave been granted unconditionally, when I had complied, which I had done, with every sort of order from the Audit Office, my leave would have expired, and I should have resumed my duty before the first reference on the subject of the "Preferred Bill" would reach my office: and had even such not been the case, the officer who had consented to undertake the duties during my absence, Major (then Captain) Swindley, was equally competent, from his official experience, to have dealt with such reference as I am myself; he would act, moreover, on my responsibility, and therefore my actual presence was in no way required.

required. I have been again punished, I consider, most undeservingly. If proceedings such as you have brought to bear upon me were carried out towards paymasters in general, no leave could or ever would be granted to them in this country ; and the power they possess, and which they are required to carry out, of nominating an officer to act for them upon their responsibility, would become a nullity.

I now remark, with deference and respect, that if my conduct, after the high testimony you have on a very recent occasion borne of the manner in which I perform my duty, is to be subjected to such severe scrutiny, your own proceedings as my commanding officer might be supposed by example to maintain the principle. I submit, with respect, it does not do so. I am therefore with pain compelled respectfully to remark, that I cannot conceive the justice of your visiting upon me, under the most trivial circumstances, your displeasure, accompanied by accusations of infringing the Articles of War, with other inferences damaging to my character, for the very slightest appearance, however unintentional on my part, of error, while you yourself do not bring to bear upon your own conduct the very Rules and Articles of War you seek to condemn me on.

1st. It is clearly laid down by Regulations and the Articles of War, that at the monthly muster of the regiment it is your paramount duty to be present at the muster: since you have commanded the regiment you have been almost systematically absent from the muster—the exception has been your presence. The last instance of your absence was the first muster after the arrival of the regiment at Mhow; the first instance was the first muster after you assumed command of the regiment. Your absence on other occasions is as readily proved. On the occasions in question you neither attended the muster, recorded your absence, or any explanation of it, in the Adjutant's Roll, nor gave any reason for your absence to the mustering officer; nor have you done so on other occasions to which I refer, when you were absent.

2d. Notwithstanding your absence, on the foregoing and other occasions to which I refer, from the muster, you have signed in the Adjutant's Roll the "declaration" that you were present on these occasions at the muster. I would with great respect ask, looking at your very recent and continued proceedings towards me, had I acted in such contravention of the Articles of War, what would now my position be?

Again, it is with respectful regret I remark that your sentiments, expressed on more than one occasion to officers under your command, have been anything but of a conciliatory tendency. At a period when misunderstanding was in existence, you have expressed your regret that the days of duelling were not in existence; such sentiments, I respectfully think, are not such as either to establish concord or forbearance, have a most unfortunate tendency when in addition to a tone and style of address harsh and unusual, leaving little hope that where offence has been committed apology or explanation would prove acceptable.

Much as I regret, and I do most sincerely regret, the necessity for these references (as, during a very long period of public service, I have never on any previous occasion had a shadow of misunderstanding with a commanding officer), I nevertheless feel that as you continue to act towards me, for no possible reason that I can define, with such an evident hostility of purpose, I have now no other alternative left me for my own protection than respectfully to request that this communication may be forwarded for consideration of higher authority.

(signed) *Thomas Smales,*
Paymaster 6th Dragoons.

(A True Copy.)

Thomas Smales,
Paymaster 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, C.B.,
President.

(M.)

COPY of CERTIFICATES and DECLARATIONS attached to the Adjutant's Roll, from the 1st April to the 30th June 1861.

FIRST MUSTER.

The muster of the month ended on the 30th April 1861 was taken at Ahmednuggur on the 1st May 1861.

(signed) *Thos. Smales*, Paymaster.

We declare that we were present at the muster for the month ended on the 30th April 1861, and do hereby certify that the foregoing muster roll is correct.

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Officer.
T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

SECOND MUSTER.

The muster for the month ended on the 31st May 1861 was taken at Ahmednuggur on the 1st June 1861.

(signed) *Thos. Smales*, Paymaster.

We declare that we were present at the muster for the month ended on the 31st of May 1861, and do hereby certify that the foregoing muster roll is correct.

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Officer.
T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

THIRD MUSTER.

The muster for the month ended on the 30th June 1861 was taken at Ahmednuggur on the 1st July 1861.

(signed) *Thos. Smales*, Paymaster.

We declare that we were present at the muster for the month ended on the 30th of June 1861, and do hereby certify that the foregoing muster roll is correct.

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Officer.
T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

(True copy.)

T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant, Adjutant 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieut.-Colonel, C.B.,
President.

(N.)

COPY of CERTIFICATES and DECLARATIONS attached to the Adjutant's Roll, from the 1st July to 30th September 1861.

FIRST MUSTER.

The muster for the month ended on the 31st July 1861 was taken at Ahmednuggur on the 1st August 1861.

(signed) *Thos. Smales*, Paymaster.

We declare that we were present at the muster for the month ended on the 31st July 1861, and do hereby certify that the foregoing muster roll is correct.

(signed) *A. Weir*, Captain, Commanding Officer.
T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant Adjutant.

SECOND MUSTER.

The muster for the month ended on the 31st of August 1861 was taken at Ahmednuggur on the 2d of September 1861.

(signed) *Thos. Smales*, Paymaster.

We declare that we were present at the muster for the month ended on the 31st of August 1861, and do hereby certify that the foregoing muster roll is correct.

(signed) *A. Weir*, Captain, Commanding Officer.
T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant, Adjutant.

THIRD MUSTER.

The muster for the month ended on the 30th of September 1861 was taken at Ahmednuggur on the 1st of October 1861.

(signed) *Thos. Smales*, Paymaster.

We declare that we were present at the muster for the month ended on the 30th of September 1861, and do hereby certify that the foregoing muster roll is correct.

(signed) *A. Weir*, Captain, Commanding Officer.
T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant, Adjutant.

(True copy.)

T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant, Adjutant 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieut.-Colonel, c. B.,
President.

(O.)

COPY of CERTIFICATES and DECLARATIONS attached to the Adjutant's Roll, from the 1st October to 31st December 1861.

FIRST MUSTER.

The muster for the month ended the 31st of October 1861 was taken at Ahmednuggur on the 1st of November 1861.

(signed) *Thos. Smales*, Paymaster.

We declare that we were present at the muster for the month ended on the 31st of October 1861, and do hereby certify that the foregoing muster roll is correct.

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Officer.
T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant, Adjutant.

SECOND MUSTER.

The muster for the month ended on the 30th November 1861 was taken at Camp Bodur on the 2d of December 1861.

(signed) ^{W.S.} *Thos. Smales*, Paymaster.

We declare that we were present at the muster for the month ended on the 30th November 1861, and do hereby certify that the foregoing muster roll is correct.

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Officer.
T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant, Adjutant.

THIRD MUSTER.

The muster for the month ended on the 31st of December 1861 was taken at Mhow on the 1st of January 1862.

(signed) *Thos. Smales*, Paymaster.

We declare that we were present at the muster for the month ended on the 31st December 1861, and do hereby certify that the foregoing muster roll is correct.

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Officer.
T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant, Adjutant.

(True copy.)

T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant, Adjutant 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieut.-Colonel, c. b.,
President.

(P.)

(No. 193 of 1862.)

From the Judge Advocate General of the Army to the Deputy Judge Advocate General, Mhow Division of the Army, Mhow.

Judge Advocate General's Office, Head Quarters,
Mahableshwur, 1 April 1862.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that this morning I duly submitted to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the extract of Captain Smales's letter, No. 63, of the 27th ultimo, in which he requests a copy of the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held at Ahmednuggur in November last, and of his Excellency Sir William Mansfield's remarks respecting them; and am instructed by the Commander in Chief to say, that he had already refused a copy of the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry to Captain Smales, on the ground that several officers were affected by the Court of Inquiry, and the same ground still exists with others, having reference to the pending trial, which renders it necessary that his Excellency should again deny Captain Smales a copy of the Proceedings: for, according to one of the rules relating to evidence before a court-martial, the Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry are inadmissible, except where a statement made or evidence given before such a tribunal is the subject of a judicial investigation before a court-martial.

2. The reason for this rule is obvious, namely, that the evidence given before a Court of Inquiry is not on oath, and therefore, with the exception above adverted to, absolutely worthless as evidence before a court-martial, and consequently to be strictly excluded from its Proceedings. In the present instance, the Court of Inquiry in question has nothing whatever to do with the charge against Captain Smales, which rests entirely upon statements made by that officer in certain paragraphs of a letter very recently addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, and which are assumed to be a libel against that officer.

3. Captain Smales has already been furnished with a copy of the Commander in Chief's remarks on the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, in so far as they apply to the difference between him and his commanding officer on the occasions therein referred to; the only paragraphs with which he was not furnished are those applying to other officers whose conduct was reflected on by the Commander in Chief. His Excellency, therefore, is at a loss to comprehend this application.

4. You will be so good as to explain fully to Captain Smales the grounds on which his present application cannot possibly be complied with.

I have, &c.

P. R. M. Skinner, Colonel,
Judge Advocate General.

W. Payn, Lieut.-Colonel, c. b.,
President.

(Q.)

In entering upon my defence of the charge now under consideration of this Court, I shall, with great respect, trespass as briefly as possible upon the time of the Court; but a few preliminary remarks, in reference to the evidence brought forward by the prosecutor, may, I think, be the means of saving time, by drawing attention to the discrepancies in his evidences. I shall then reserve for my summing-up, on the general evidence, such observations

as,

as, I respectfully think, will abundantly prove that this court-martial on me ought never to have taken place.

The credible evidences brought forward by the prosecutor I can rely on, with safety, as direct evidence for my defence. The prosecutor has lost sight of the truth of there being matters of fact and matters of opinion; he has built up his prosecution upon the theory of opinion, not on the firm foundation of fact, and it would have been well had that theory of opinion been based upon truth. I shall now proceed to prove, by evidence—first, that, as the commanding officer of the 6th Dragoons, it was and is the paramount duty of the prosecutor to be present on the muster parade of the regiment he has the honour to command; that such duty is not an optional, but a compulsory duty. This was my opinion when I wrote my letter of the 26th February. The prosecutor, although he has affirmed in the charge that my having stated so was false and malicious, himself, in his own evidence, has ratified the opinion I gave, for giving which I am now on my trial. I refer to the second day's proceedings, the cross-examination by myself of the prosecutor. I ask the prosecutor, "Is it the paramount duty of a commanding officer to be present on the muster parade while the regiment is being mustered?" The prosecutor replies, "Certainly; it is so laid down." Again I ask, "By the Standing Orders of the Army, is it an optional or a compulsory duty for a commanding officer to be present in the muster parade of his regiment?" The prosecutor replies, "It is certainly not optional if it is an order of the Army." These two questions and answers at once clearly dispose of any charge of falsehood and malice in my having stated that it was the paramount duty of the prosecutor to be present at the muster.

The prosecutor has made some remarks, in his evidence on the third day, regarding the term "parade," a slight attempt at a sort of special pleading; but as every commanding officer, when issuing his orders for muster or other duty, when stating every man and horse to be present, would view with astonishment if he attended his parade at the fixed hour and found no one there, and would be equally astonished at being told, that because the word "parade" was not recorded in the order, that the regiment remained in their barracks and the horses in their lines; and it would be equally inconvenient for the paymaster to carry on the muster in accordance with the orders laid down for his guidance. A regiment, to be mustered, must be on parade. The War Department Regulations say this: "It is the duty of the commanding officer to be present at the monthly muster, and to cause it to be closed immediately after it shall have been taken, &c., &c.;" and the Articles of War state, "No officer or soldier liable to be mustered shall be absent from such muster, without the leave of the proper authorities." Again, in my cross-examination of the prosecutor, on the second day, I ask, "Are you aware that it is the established regulation in this country, that commanding officers should be present at the muster parade?" The prosecutor replies, "I am aware that it is the regulation everywhere." This I followed by, "Are you aware that it is customary, and that it is done in this country, to issue divisional and brigade orders, to the following effect: 'Officers commanding regiments, &c., will muster their regiments on a fixed day?'" Prosecutor replies, "Yes, I am aware of it." Now, as officers commanding regiments cannot muster their regiments unless they themselves see their regiments mustered, and that they cannot see them unless they regularly attend the muster parade, the term parade is therefore disposed of, as being embodied in the term "muster," for you cannot be at one unless you are present at the other; and finally, the prosecutor himself states (*vide* his evidence, second day), that he declined to sign the declaration in the Adjutant's Roll—first, because "he had not been on the muster parade," and secondly, "because he had not been in command of the parade."

These arguments ought not, in truth, to be required, nor would I have entered upon them had not the prosecutor attempted a little fencing with the absence of the term "parade," in his evidence on the third day.

This, I think, clearly proves that the prosecutor, on his prosecution, by his own evidence, acquits me of the first part of the first count of the charge. I shall prove, by calling my witnesses, that the prosecutor's presence at the muster parade has been the exception, upon proving which I prove a system of absence, certainly not a system of presence. I will also prove, by the clearest possible evidence, that the prosecutor's long story about rapid travelling from Bombay, outstripping his baggage, and consequent necessity for his appearing on the muster parade, which he states he did on the 1st May 1861, in plain clothes, because he had "no undress uniform," exists only in his own imagination; for I will prove that he appeared on an undress parade in the presence of the entire regiment, the very day before the muster of the 1st May 1861, "in undress uniform"—a parade well remembered by some who were present, for on that parade he commenced his harsh and unusual language. I will prove by evidence that his now not-to-be-envied witness, Lieutenant Bennitt, by law shut out of Court for his utter untruthfulness, was on that undress parade, and was addressed by the captain of his troop, Captain Weir, relative to remarks made by the prosecutor regarding the troop-horses; and a subsequent conversation on same subject has taken place while this trial was pending, thus making this witness's untruthfulness, if possible, more degrading and disgraceful than it at first might appear. And although the Court, in their consideration, have considered this witness's explanation as perfectly satisfactory, will, I think, not be prepared to ratify their opinion, when they hear Captain Weir's evidence in proof of how Lieutenant Bennitt swore to circumstances and details that never took place, and attempted to hoodwink the Court, to cover his untruthfulness, by describing the muster-parade and dismounted watering parade so much alike that he had taken one for the other. It so happens, however, that there is no sort of similarity between the two, beyond the fact of there being, on both parades, men and horses. Again, read this witness's evidence, sixth day.

He answers, to the first question from the prosecutor, "I was at the muster-parade, and I did see Colonel Crawley there during the time the rolls of the troops were called." Compare this with his reply to the third question, which immediately followed, but there ends, by stating, "The Colonel might have been on parade during the time the roll was being called, but I did not see him." The question will hereafter be asked of Lieutenant Bennitt, What did you see? The answer will be, Nothing. What did you hear? The answer will be, Nothing. Why, then, did you come before this Court, and positively swear to what you know to be false? I will prove, by evidence, that the prosecutor's statement of looking after the comfort of the troops, arranging barrack furniture, &c., assisted by the quartermaster and troop sergeant-majors, and that they were absent from the muster-parade, as they could not, as the prosecutor stated, be at two places at once (*vide* his evidence, first day's proceedings), is another statement utterly at variance with fact; for I will produce the quartermaster himself, and the troop sergeant-majors, before this Court, who will state upon oath that they were, every one of them, present on the muster-parade on the 1st January 1862, and were mustered by me. I will prove, by the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull and the quartermaster, that both these officers waited for half-an-hour in the barracks after the muster, the muster having been ordered for half-past six, and did not commence for a quarter of an hour, owing to waiting for the prosecutor to make his appearance, before they saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley at all, on the 1st January 1862; hence the prosecutor's statement about being in the barracks at an early hour, looking after the comfort of the troops, and making other arrangements, assisted by the quartermaster, is a stretch of imagination difficult, I may say impossible, to account for, as his first appearance in the barracks that morning could not have been much, if at all, before eight o'clock. I will prove, by the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon and Lieutenant Stewart, who was acting for Mr. FitzSimon, the quartermaster, and by the regimental sergeant-major, that no such orders as the prosecutor declares he gave, on the evening of the 31st December 1861, for the troop sergeant-majors to be in the barracks instead of attending the muster, ever were given by the prosecutor. I shall prove, by evidence of almost all, if not all, the troop sergeant-majors and the regimental sergeant-major, with many officers commanding troops, that the prosecutor did not, as he states he did, in the first day's proceedings, "see each troop file into their lines as regularly as if they passed in single files in review order"—1st, by the evidence of Major (then Captain) Swindley; 2d, Captain Weir; 3d, Captain Hardy; 4th, I will contradict, by direct evidence, Captain Garnett's statement, of his seeing the troops file into their lines under the eye of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley: hence his statement (*vide* his evidence on the seventh day's proceedings) is a complete fabrication. By the evidence of Captain Hardy and Lieutenant Malone, riding-master, I will prove that Captain Garnett left the muster parade after the muster, in company with Lieutenant Malone, and proceeded to the tent of Captain Hardy, for refreshment; that he then went up to the barracks, and that, upon their arrival at the barracks, Captain Garnett's troop was actually in their lines, at their pickets, on Captain Garnett's arrival. I will prove, by the evidence of Major Swindley, Surgeon Turnbull, and Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon, and others, if requisite, that Lieutenant Davies' statement of having seen Lieutenant Colonel Crawley coming from his house on the morning of the 1st January 1862, that instead of his coming to the muster parade he went up to the barracks, is an impossibility; for the ground where the muster parade took place is so situated as to make it utterly impossible for a person coming along the road, even the most direct road, from Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's house, to be distinguished from the parade-ground. I will prove, by the evidence of Captain Renshaw's own sergeant, and the regimental sergeant-major, that the officer's troop did not, as he states it did, file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the morning of the 1st January 1862.

All this evidence, by combination, will prove that the prosecutor has permitted his imagination to carry him into a labyrinth of difficulty, that even the testimony of Captain Renshaw, Captain Garnett, Lieutenant Davies, and Lieutenant Bennitt, his only evidences on the subject, have been unable to extricate him; and, therefore, unless the entire evidences for the prosecution are permitted by the Court, as in the case of Lieutenant Bennitt, to amend or withdraw their evidence, their position as witnesses will be one of a most unenviable character.

The prosecutor laboured hard in his opening statement to mislead the Court, and draw them from the true merit and meaning of my letter of the 26th February, and the charge framed against me on that letter, by producing what he called the best of all possible evidence, documentary evidence, to show that he did attend the muster-parades of the regiment, when I had affirmed that he had not done so, simply because he was returned in these rolls as "present and effective." He produced the staff muster-rolls, the very contents of which, if his own subsequent statements were true, could not be the best of all evidence; for if these muster-rolls really did represent what he, in his opening address, first affirmed they did, his own subsequent statements were untrue; for he affirms the muster-rolls proved he was always present on the muster-parade, while he subsequently admits several instances when he was not present. Again, when cross-examined on the subject of these staff muster-rolls by me, as to his reason for having signed all these rolls when he was acting brigadier, although he declined to sign the Adjutant's Roll for the same periods, he at one stroke annihilates his own best of all evidence, the documentary evidence, by admitting that which I state is the correct meaning of these staff-rolls—that they only prove the parties returned in them as effective, and entitled to their pay for the period. Did the paymaster himself prepare these staff muster-rolls, and certify that he saw at the time of taking the muster all the persons without reservation whose names appeared therein, then the

the matter would be different. These rolls are prepared upon the responsibility of the commanding officer, and in his office; and they do represent exactly what the prosecutor in his third day's evidence stated they did, that is, who were effective, not who were on the muster-parade; but the prosecutor has endeavoured to use his documentary evidence for directly opposite purposes, and to support directly opposite arguments, namely, first, that he was on the muster-parade when he knew that he was not so; secondly, that when proved he was absent, to prove that there was no necessity for his being there, in order to support the correctness of his documentary evidence. For, better than all this, according to the prosecutor's own showing, uncertain documentary evidence, is the evidence of the officer who commanded the parade, the officers who mustered the regiment, the adjutant regimental serjeant-major, paymaster-serjeant, and troop serjeant-majors. What say these, the majority of whom the prosecutor has never called, and those who have given their testimony have directly proved the prosecutor's absence? I will now produce the others, namely, the adjutant, whose memory I must endeavour to refresh; the regimental serjeant-major, and the troop serjeant-majors, all of whom will give an overwhelming testimony as to the prosecutor's absence from the muster-parades, and of his presence on the undress parade of the 30th April 1861, where he indignantly denied being present. "Certainly not; I had no undress" (*vide* his second day's evidence upon my cross-examination).

The memory of the prosecutor and his witnesses have been sadly at fault; but when testimony is given upon oath, a correct memory is absolutely essential to the ends of justice, or the most innocent man might be condemned upon the Bennitt system of evidence upon oath—swear one thing to-day, and deny it *in toto* two days after; and it is sad to think that the prosecutor's memory bears a great resemblance to that of his witness.

I trust I may here be permitted, with the greatest possible respect, to remark, that I am advised by high legal authority that no court, let its constitution be what it may, can legally allow a man to alter, annul, or explain away his evidence on oath; his statement is truth or falsehood, and no mid-channel when a man is on his oath.

If an oath means the solemn and deliberate affirmation by which, as I have been taught to consider it, we hope to, and do arrive at a distinct and unbiassed truth; if an oath means what he who takes it says before an assembled court, that the man who swears will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in the sight of God and man, then no court in the world has the power to absolve a man from his oath, or alter the statement he makes on oath; a statement that had a prisoner no power or means at his disposal to prove false would remain recorded as a valid evidence against an innocent man, and might lead to his conviction of a crime of which he was totally innocent. We recently read of a president of a court martial, now sitting in England, declining even to allow a witness to alter two or three words of his evidence; that is the law of evidence upon oath. To amend does not mean to annul; to amend an evidence on oath does not mean to permit a direct contradiction. If an oath means what I think and solemnly believe it does, a solemn and deliberate affirmation made in the sight of God and man, Lieutenant Bennitt now stands before the world as a perjured man—perjured, in the hope of an unjust conviction against me.

I am accused in the second instance of the charge with having falsely stated that the prosecutor signed the declaration in the adjutant's roll that he was present at the muster when he was not so present. If we read the early part of the prosecutor's statement in the second day, he there admits that he signed these declarations: He then goes on to say that he declined to sign the adjutant's roll for July, because he had not been on the muster-parade; and that the adjutant's roll for the muster for August he also declined to sign, because he had not been in command of the parade. From this the prosecutor himself supports me in my opinion, that he has falsely signed the declarations in the adjutant's roll, inasmuch as Captain Weir has testified upon oath, ratified by Major (then Captain) Swindley, the mustering officer, that Captain Weir commanded the muster-parade on the 1st May 1861. Prosecutor signed the adjutant's roll; and I shall now give vast additional evidence to support this statement, and prove the prosecutor's entire absence from this muster-parade at all; Captain Weir will also, in addition to other evidence, now prove that the prosecutor was also absent from the May muster-parade, taken on the 1st June 1861, though he signed the Adjutant's Roll for that muster; and the prosecutor himself affirms he was neither in command of or on the muster-parade of the 1st January 1862 (*vide* the third day's proceedings). I will abundantly prove that he was not only not on the parade, but he was not doing that which he has stated on oath he was doing, namely, looking after the comfort of the troops while the muster was going on; and even had he been, which he was not, engaged on this duty, he was absent from and not on the parade, and consequently by his own argument (second day's proceedings) was not justified in signing the declaration he did. The prosecutor's arguments are so far-fetched, and so utterly contradictory, that, as I have already stated, the very prosecution is my defence.

By the prosecutor's arguments and attempts to prove that he saw the regiment file past him on the morning of the 1st January 1862, that he was on or near the muster parade in plain clothes, and saw the regiment on other occasions of muster, though no one else saw him, goes abundantly to prove that he does not realise, or at least for present purposes in order to condemn me, does not admit his position as commanding officer, and the paymaster's position as the mustering officer on the muster parade. The commanding officer of a regiment may see the regiment he commands a mile off; he may file his regiment before him as often as he thinks proper on the day of muster, but unless such commanding

officer presents himself on the muster-parade, and is there mustered by the mustering officer, he is to all intents and purposes absent from the muster, and acts in so absenting himself in contravention of the standing orders of the army. It is the mustering officer to see him, not him to see at a distance the mustering officer. This argument he admits in his own evidence, and so acquits me of falsehood, in having stated his absence. These views I have some months since submitted to the War Department, and reported the prosecutor's absence from muster-parade, not as a complaint, but seeking for instructions.

I shall now most briefly remark upon the harsh and unusual language. In support of this, I shall produce to the Court Major Swindley, Captain Weir, Surgeon Turnbull, Captain Hardy, Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon, Lieutenant and Riding-master Malone, Lieutenant Stewart, Lieutenant Stevenson, and I could, though I will not do so out of respect to the prosecutor's position, notwithstanding he has himself produced some of the most exceptionable men in the regiment as evidences against me, the regimental sergeant-major, and most of the troop sergeant-majors; by these witnesses, I will prove some of the most astounding speeches made to officers under his command, not honied and silvery tones of command; by these evidences I will prove his small sweet courtesies of life would have been enjoyed and appreciated, had they been unaccompanied by language so harsh and so unusual, as to render social intercourse with the prosecutor an absolute impossibility. I will bring incontestible evidence to prove that so far from my ever having displayed a feeling of malice towards the prosecutor, the prosecutor's proceedings towards me have been most unusual and malicious. He has been harbouring up written statements he has obtained from officers of the regiment, of conversations that have taken place between him and myself, and that he has obtained information from a sergeant in the regiment, in the form of a written statement; he has without the slightest inquiry from me, put my own clerk under examination as to my conduct; he has expressed to, or in the hearing of the adjutant of the regiment and his clerk, his determination to "send me to the right about," or to that effect. What, then, could have been my position, painful in the extreme; for complaining of which, and adding to such complaint other charges, I am now arraigned before this Court. I will prove by some of the evidences already named, that I was one of the last officers, if not the very last in the regiment, who from the prosecutor's harsh and unusual proceedings towards those under his command, withdrew from social intercourse, and was compelled to remain alone upon an official basis with the prosecutor. I will prove by evidence, that I exerted myself shortly after Lieutenant Colonel Crawley took command of the regiment, to establish a good feeling towards the prosecutor, when almost, if not every individual officer present were loud in their complaints about his harsh and unusual language, and when the prosecutor's remarks were not alone insulting to those under his command, but throwing reflections on previous commanding officers of the regiment, when the system of the regiment, a regiment second to no other in the British Army, was condemned in the most open manner on the public parade, and the regiment denounced as little better than yeomanry.

I will prove by the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull and Captain Weir, that the very remarks referred to in the charge, upon which I am arraigned, namely, regret at the days of duelling having passed, or not being in existence, were actually used by the prosecutor; they were also, I affirm, used in my own presence. I will also prove by the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull, that Mr. Poett, the veterinary surgeon, although he has sworn to the contrary, has admitted on more than one occasion, that such a remark was made by the prosecutor, in his, the veterinary surgeon's presence. I further affirm most solemnly, that Mr. Poett admitted it to me. Whether such speeches, in addition to others I shall prove by evidence, made by a commanding officer to officers under his command, are such as to establish concord or forbearance, the Court will decide.

The prosecutor has, I think, attempted a very unsatisfactory explanation on the subject of his remarks about duelling (*vide* the second day's proceedings). The prosecutor attempts to draw the Court from the charge he has preferred against me. He states, "it is one thing to point to what the consequences would have been in former years, and wholly another thing to recommend the adoption of such a course now." The charge for which I am arraigned is, for having falsely and maliciously stated that the prosecutor had expressed his regret that the days of duelling were not in existence. I am not being tried for stating that he recommended duelling. Upon this very charge, before I have brought one single evidence, the prosecutor himself acquits me by his own statement of the charge he has preferred, for he states (second day's proceedings), "I said I was almost tempted to wish those days were still in existence." What days? The prosecutor explains, "when such matters were settled in a very different way than by appealing to a commanding officer;" and he continues, "I have no recollection of ever having made use of the word duelling, though doubtless, my remarks pointed in that direction." "That direction!" What direction, I venture to think, is not a direction at all likely, if followed, to establish concord or forbearance, and would have a most unfortunate tendency, particularly when accompanied by such remarks as the following, which I will prove have been made to "gentlemen" under the prosecutor's command, "If you had lived in my time, you would have been shot through your head, or through your heart." "Some of your captains have put up your backs, but by God I will straighten them," with many other, certainly not honied and silvery words. I will produce to this Court an officer who, on one occasion, stated that he felt almost stunned at the prosecutor's language. I will produce to this Court an officer of mature age, who left the parade on one occasion in tears, at the language that had been made use of by the prosecutor to him. I will produce to this Court an officer who will state that such language was used on the parade in his hearing, by the prosecutor

prosecutor; that his impressions were such as I almost dare not repeat; let the officer speak for himself, I will afford him the opportunity.

I will prove by the evidence of all the senior officers of the regiment, nay, by every officer now present with the regiment who was present when the prosecutor took command, that the inference thrown out in the prosecutor's opening statement, and attempted to be ratified by Veterinary Surgeon Poett, to the effect that gross and ungentlemanly language among the officers of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons was not of unfrequent occurrence, is an unjust and uncalled for libel on the regiment, and upon the officers who had previously commanded the regiment. I will prove by all the senior officers of the regiment that as high a tone of moral, social, and professional discipline was inculcated by precept and practice by Colonel Shute and Lieutenant-colonel FitzWygram, the former commanding officers, and existed in the regiment when prosecutor took command, as anything that can or has emanated from any officer in the British Army. I will prove by the evidence of the senior officers of the regiment, that the regiment, the system, and its previous commander, were, immediately upon the prosecutor taking command, publicly held up to invidious reference. I will prove by evidence that Veterinary Surgeon Poett has himself been most frequently, and I might say almost the only officer, who has caused references to the prosecutor necessary for the settlements of misunderstandings; that the veterinary surgeon was himself the very person whose unseemly conduct was under consideration when the prosecutor made his reference to duelling. With the Court's consent I will call upon Veterinary Surgeon Poett to produce a copy of a letter he addressed to the prosecutor, remonstrating at the harsh language the prosecutor had addressed to him, the veterinary surgeon. I will call as evidences every officer in the regiment to prove that since I, the prisoner, have been in the regiment, I have not had a word of misunderstanding with a single brother officer in it. I will call evidences to testify, and documentary evidence to prove, that the first and only source of misunderstanding I ever had with the prosecutor, arose from an attempt on the part of myself and a brother officer to uphold the moral and social status of the regiment, an attempt made in a spirit of friendship to the prosecutor, but so misconstrued and so misinterpreted by the prosecutor as to have been the cause, by his own inconsiderate and unconciliatory proceedings as to have kept up a constant feeling of irritation throughout the regiment, from that period up to the present time. These are some of the grounds upon which I have ventured respectfully to ask for an inquiry into the prosecutor's proceedings; some of the grounds upon which I have ventured to complain of the prosecutor's harsh and unusual conduct.

The prosecutor in his opening address remarks:—"I have yet to learn by what authority Paymaster Smales constitutes himself the champion, or why he should call me to account for a matter which in nowise concerns him." When the prosecutor made these remarks he lost sight of my letter of the 26th February, from which letter he preferred the charge now under consideration of this Court, a letter, I venture to think, evincing no spirit of championship; a letter evincing no opinion on matters that do not most intimately concern me. When the prosecutor made this speech he lost sight of the fact that, champion as he terms me, I was offered, and somewhat pressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Prior, to withdraw my letter of the 26th February, now pronounced false and malicious; and I shall produce hereafter, for the Court's consideration, the written terms I read to Lieutenant-Colonel Prior, upon which alone I could consent to withdraw my letter, which displays no desire at championship, but merely asks to have my position as a gentleman accepted, my position as an officer upheld by my commanding officer.

In conclusion, I will merely remark, where are all the senior officers of the regiment? where are the officers who have served with the prosecutor from the day he assumed command of the regiment? Can none of these testify to his kind and conciliatory tendency? Who has he brought forward? Captain Renshaw and Lieutenant Davies, two witnesses whom had I been allowed to refer to the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, for which I have twice so unsuccessfully pleaded, I would have proved are well worthy the exception I made to them, above all, of the prosecutor's evidences, by declining to cross-examine them. Then we have Captain Billington, an officer who has known intimately the prosecutor about one month, and been under his command three months; Captain Garnett, whose language in this court ill reconciles with what all his brother officers have heard from his lips out of it: Lieutenant Bennitt it would be undesirable again to refer to; Lieutenant Inge is the officer who left the parade distressed to tears.

The evidences I will produce to the Court are all officers who have served with the prosecutor from the day he assumed command of the regiment, and have witnessed all the vicissitudes in our regimental era.

I now, with great respect, proceed to call my witnesses, and trust that a reference to the prosecutor's opening statement, where he so readily accuses me, before inquiry, of "falsehood and fabrication," and a reference to the charges where I am accused, before inquiry, of conduct most disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, with falsehood and malice, will plead as my excuse for trespassing thus lengthily on the Court's attention, and I humbly thank them for their patience.

(signed) Thos. Smales,
Paymaster 6th Dragoons.
W. Payn, Lieutenant-colonel, C.B.
(President.)

Mhow, 21 April 1862.

(R.)

REGIMENTAL MORNING ORDER.

Ahmednuggur, 21 May 1861.

THE commanding officer has learned with surprise that several of the troop lines are not being proceeded with, in consequence of water not being supplied by the captains and officers commanding those troops.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley requests that those officers who have not already done so, will immediately take steps to provide bheesteis to supply water to mix up and bind the moorum, as without water this cannot be done.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant-Colonel, c.B.,
President of the Court Martial.

(S.)

EXTRACTS FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Lieutenant-Colonel *T. R. Crawley*.

Ahmednuggur, 2 May 1861.

1. BRIGADIER HOBSON, commanding at Ahmednuggur, having signified his intention to commence the inspection of the Inniskilling Dragoons on Monday next, Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley requests captains and officers commanding troops will minutely inspect (and send into the orderly room by Saturday next at orderly hour, a certificate of the state of) the arms, ammunition, cloaks, clothing, accoutrements, and appointments of every description, in possession of their respective troops; also that each man is in possession of a small account book duly kept and signed, and that the monthly settlements of their men's accounts are duly vouched by the signatures of the captains, according to regulation.

2. Each officer present with the regiment will also certify that he has in his possession a copy of the latest edition of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, and of the Rules and Regulations for the formation, field exercise, and movements of the cavalry.

(True copy of extract.)

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*, Lieutenant-Colonel
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant-Colonel, c.B.,
President of the Court Martial.

(T.)

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS by Lieutenant-Colonel *T. R. Crawley*.

Ahmednuggur, 4 May 1861.

2. LIEUTENANT COLONEL CRAWLEY is grieved to be compelled, so shortly after his assuming command of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to call the attention of the officers to a neglect of his Orders, Nos. 1 and 2 of the 2d instant.

Only half the officers commanding troops have sent in the certificate regarding the arms, ammunition, cloaks, clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, called for in No. 1, in the terms specified in the Order, whilst the remaining four certificates on those heads are loosely and vaguely worded.

The Lieutenant-Colonel has, therefore, directed all those four certificates to be returned to the officers by whom they are signed, and request them to forward others, by orderly hour to-morrow, in exact accordance with the terms of the order issued by him.

The officers may rest assured that in issuing this order, Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley had a reason for specifying each article enumerated therein, and he cannot, therefore, accept any certificate which does not recapitulate in precise terms the several articles thus enumerated.

3. The Order, No. 2, has not been complied with by any officer, except by Captain Gordon and Lieutenant Davies.

4. The Lieutenant-Colonel hopes he may not be required at any future time to animadvert upon a repetition of what he can only consider an act of thoughtlessness on the present occasion.

(True copy of Extract.)

(signed) *T. R. Crawley, &c.,* Colonel,
W. Payn, Lieutenant-Colonel, c.B., Commanding 6th Dragoons.
 President of the Court Martial.

(U.)

THE prisoner begs, with great respect, to bring under consideration of the Court the notice conveyed to him on the 19th day of the Court's sitting; namely, that many of his questions to witness were irrelevant, and instructions to him not to enter upon irrelevant matter. The prisoner submits, with respect, that the questions he put to his witness on his defence, he thinks, were not so irrelevant as they might at first appear.

1. On the first day's proceedings the prosecutor was permitted, and did read to the Court, notwithstanding prisoner's protest against such being produced as evidence, prisoner's letter of the 26th February last; this letter is recorded on the proceedings, and thereby taken as evidence. In that letter, prisoner, among other complaints against the prosecutor, affirms that written statements have been taken by the prosecutor, damaging to his, the prisoner's, position. Prisoner's letter having been admitted as evidence for the prosecutor, prisoner respectfully submits his claim to be permitted to refer by evidence to support the allegations against the prosecutor affirmed in that letter, which he cannot do unless he be permitted to examine witnesses in support; unless such permission is granted he is at a disadvantage with the prosecutor.

2. Read Art. 82, page 12.—Guidance for Courts Martial.—A prisoner is at liberty to bring forward and establish by evidence every circumstance which, in his opinion, tends to palliate his conduct, &c., as no justification can be more complete than for a prisoner to prove that he was compelled to commit the alleged offence. The prisoner affirms he was compelled to commit the alleged offence, if offence it is, seeking protection against the prosecutor's oppressive and unusual conduct. How is that to be proved, other than by evidence, regarding the written statements.—Reading Art. 77, page 16, same compendium.—Prisoner submits, that great latitude has been granted to the prosecutor in his cross-examination of prisoner's witnesses. Prosecutor has not sought to prove the charge, but has sought to implicate and impugn the conduct of others, and absent individuals, in order to prove justification for acts alleged by prisoner as committed, for which allegation the prisoner is arraigned for falsehood and malice. Prisoner respectfully submits, for consideration of the Court, his claim for examination in chief for the defence of the prosecutor himself, with which examination he proposes to conclude his defence. What availment will the prosecutor's examination be for prisoner's defence, unless he, the prisoner, be permitted to examine on all matters that the prosecutor has himself been permitted to open? Justification is received only as in mitigation of punishment, it is no denial of an offence; prisoner, therefore, respectfully submits whether he should not be permitted to prove certain unusual proceedings towards him, as justification, in addition to proofs of innocence, while the prosecutor be confined to proving his charge, not proving his justification for acts, the prisoner is arraigned for having falsely stated prosecutor was guilty of; for while the prosecutor is proving justification, he is proving his own guilt and prisoner's consequent innocence.

Prisoner prays to be permitted to examine his witnesses on all matters referred to in his letter to the prosecutor, under date 26th February, as that letter has been read by the prosecutor in Court, and received as evidence against him. Prisoner also respectfully prays that the prosecutor be called upon to prove the charge, not justification for acts, he states in the charge are falsely and maliciously affirmed. A prosecutor is to prove the charge he prefers against the prisoner, not to seek justification for acts he has denied, upon which denial the prisoner is now arraigned for falsehood and malice, for the moment justification is sought as a plea by the prosecutor, the charge he has preferred falls to the ground.

(signed) *Thos. Smales,*
 Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant-Colonel, c.B.,
 President of the Court Martial.

Mhow, 5 May 1862.

(V.)

THE prisoner here begs, with respect, to bring under notice of the Court this, his protest, against the attempt made on the part of the prosecutor to impugn the evidence of Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, as prosecutor states "he has reason to believe this witness has been tampered with." To support this assumption, the Court have permitted the pro-

secutor to put a question to the witness of a directly similar character and tendency the Court refused to allow the prisoner to do to Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon. When Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon was under examination, the prisoner put forward a question as to whether prosecutor had not read some days' proceedings to the witness. The question was rejected by the Court as irrelevant again. The prosecutor himself employed as an amanuensis, for many days after he had been warned to give evidence, one of prisoner's witnesses. Thus the prosecutor himself has given the greatest possible publicity to the proceedings of the Court, and now attempts to impugn one of prisoner's witnesses upon a merely hearsay evidence.

Mhow, 7 May 1862.

(signed) *Thos. Smales,*
Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

PRISONER further, with great respect to the Court, protests against prosecutor's remarks unsupported, namely, "I have reason to believe he," meaning Regimental Serjeant-Major Lilley, "has been tampered with," as throwing an uncalled for slur upon the prisoner's reputation, as no one could, of course, be presumed to have tampered, unless the prisoner himself.

(signed) *T. S.*
W. Payn, Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B.,
President of the Court Martial.

(W.)

THE prisoner begs, with great respect to the Court, to submit for the Court's consideration his claim in examination in chief of the prosecutor, in aid of prisoner's defence. The prisoner humbly submits that the prosecutor has been permitted, by the consideration of the Court, to place himself on the defence, pleading justification, as an end to clear his own character from imputations he, the prosecutor, considers to have been cast upon him; first, by prisoner's letter of the 26th February, referred to; and, secondly, by the statements made by prisoner's evidences on defence. Prisoner does not presume to dictate to the Court, as to whether this latitude granted to the prosecutor is in accordance with usage, but prays to be informed whether, from this latitude having been granted to prosecutor, which has enabled him not only to reflect upon the character of prisoner's witnesses, by bringing under the Court's notice invidious references bearing only on the matter of justification for acts the prisoner is accused of having falsely affirmed, but in no way tending to support the charge. Prisoner respectfully submits that, when a prosecutor prefers his charge, he must be prepared, so soon as the prisoner comes on his defence, to hear evidence adduced in aid of disproof that may reflect on prosecutor; for instance, in the present case prisoner is arraigned for having falsely stated that the prosecutor has used harsh and unusual language. Prisoner produces his evidence in support. Prosecutor proceeds, by cross-examination, not to prove that he did not use the language imputed, but admits the language, pleading justification, by throwing injurious reflections on the conduct of the witnesses.

This, prisoner respectfully submits, is no support of the charge; it absolves the prisoner of falsehood and malice; but, until such absolution is legally granted, prisoner, with respect, submits his claim under Para. 174, page 34, Guidance for Courts Martial, General Usage, &c., to examine the prosecutor in his, prisoner's defence, on all matters he, prosecutor, has brought forward by means of his cross-examination of prisoner's witnesses. If the prosecutor were in the prisoner's position, and, ergo, on his defence, then justification would become a valid plea; but, having asserted an affirmative, he is bound to prove it, not by the justification of an act he denied, but by direct disproof and contradiction of the act itself.

This, failing to do, prisoner humbly submits, prosecutor has gone into irrelevant matter not bearing on the support of the charge. Hence, prisoner now humbly submits his claim to examine the prosecutor on this irrelevant matter. Prisoner submits this statement for the Court's consideration, hoping thereby to save the Court's valuable time; for, when examining the prosecutor, prisoner might submit queries he thinks are just and proper under the circumstances, which might be thrown out by the Court.

(signed) *Thos. Smales,*
Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B.,
President of the Court Martial.

Mhow, 7 May 1862.

(X.)

IN summing up my defence of the charge upon which I have been arraigned, I shall proceed at once without preliminary remarks, to the consideration of the evidence in support and defence of that charge, reserving any remarks I may feel I am justified in making upon the general proceedings until the close of this statement. I shall enter upon the subject by dividing its consideration under three heads. First, the charge itself and its three counts based upon my letter of the 26th February. Second, I will disprove the entire of the prosecutor's opening statements, put forward to support the charge, and readily show by evidence, that the greater part of his statements have existence only in his own imagination. Thirdly and lastly, I will prove by evidence that every statement I put forward in my opening remarks when commencing my defence, have been clearly borne out and supported by evidence.

First, then, we proceed to consider the three counts of the charge.

First count, first paragraph, states that I have falsely and maliciously affirmed, first, that it is clearly laid down by regulations and the Articles of War, that at the monthly muster of the regiment, it is the paramount duty of the prosecutor to be present at the muster. I gave that as a professional and departmental opinion as a paymaster, and I adhere to that opinion. The prosecutor himself ratifies it. (*Vide* his evidence second day.) First question from me to the prosecutor on his cross-examination: "If a commanding officer of a regiment is present and effective with his regiment, and not officially detailed for other duty or on the sick report, do you not think it is his paramount duty to be present on the muster parade while the regiment is being mustered?" Prosecutor replies, "Certainly it is so laid down in the rules for the guidance of paymasters and others." Second question: "Is it an optional or compulsory duty for a commanding officer to be on the muster parade of his regiment?" Answer, "It is certainly not optional if it is an order of the Army." Fifth question. "Are you aware that the established regulation in this country, in regard to muster is, that commanding officers should be present at the muster parade?" Prosecutor replies, "I am aware that it is the regulation everywhere." Thus we see the first paragraph is disposed of. That is therefore neither false or malicious.

Second paragraph states, "Since you have commanded the regiment, you have been almost systematically absent from the muster, the exception has been your presence." "Almost systematically:" a system is a combination of circumstances; "almost," gives it with reservation. Now from the 1st May 1861 inclusive, to 1st January 1862, we have nine monthly musters; out of these nine musters, evidence goes to prove prosecutor's legitimate absence once only, when on leave, namely, 1st October 1861; his actual presence on the monthly muster parade, proved by evidence, is twice, 1st November and 1st December 1861. Captain Weir in evidence swears (*see* fifth day, commencement of prisoner's cross-examination, muster for 1st May 1861), "the whole of the details of the muster parade for 1st May 1861, was conducted under my sole orders. I did not see Colonel Crawley at all on that morning until after the parade was dismissed." Major (then Captain) Swindley, the officer who mustered the regiment 1st May 1861, states (third day's proceedings, cross-examination by prisoner), "Colonel Crawley was not present on the muster parade 1st May 1861; that the details of that parade were carried on under Captain Weir; that he received orders as acting paymaster from Captain Weir, to proceed with that muster, and reported to Captain Weir the muster as completed." Then follows a question by the Court, "Was it possible that Colonel Crawley could be present at the muster parade, &c., without your seeing him?" Answer, "No, quite impossible; I saw him coming to the officers' chargers, which was the first appearance at all on that morning." Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitz-Simon states, fifth day, on examination by prosecutor, "I was at the muster parade 1st May 1861; I remember seeing Colonel Crawley at the place where the officers' chargers were mustered." Prosecutor then asks, "Was it before the regiment was mustered or afterwards that you saw me?" Answer, "To the best of my recollection it was afterwards." This evidence then states, sixth day, cross-examination by prisoner, reply to first question, "I did not see Colonel Crawley carrying out the details of the parade of the muster of the troops on 1st May 1861." We now proceed to the defence witnesses. First witness, Paymaster Sergeant Bennett affirms, tenth day, first, that the muster parade 1st May 1861, was commanded by Captain Weir; second, that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was not present on the muster parade 1st May 1861, at any time while the muster was being taken; third, that it is impossible the commanding officer can be on the monthly muster parade without he, the sergeant, knowing it, as he accompanies the paymaster on to the parade, and hears from whom the order emanates for the muster to be taken, and to whom it is reported when completed. Second witness. Tenth day. Major Swindley. Evidence confirms Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's absence from the monthly muster 1st May 1861, as given in his evidence on the prosecution. Captain Weir, twelfth day, in like manner, swears to the prosecutor's absence from muster 1st May 1861. Then, seventeenth day, Riding-master Malone. The officer whose duty it is to and who does always muster the officers' chargers, and hence takes part as it were in the monthly muster. This witness swears to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's absence from the monthly muster 1st May. This witness saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley coming from the direction of his, the prosecutor's house, in plain clothes, just as the officers' chargers were about to file away, after they had been mustered by the witness. (*Vide* answers to 5th and 7th questions.) Eighteenth day. Quartermaster Wooden, on the muster parade, 1st May 1861, did not see him, the prosecutor, at muster; saw him

that morning, "should say it was after the muster was completed." Nineteenth day. Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon answers to second question, as to who commanded the muster parade 1st May 1861, "Captain Weir I should say." Fourth question and answer. Question, "Had Lieutenant Colonel Crawley been on the muster parade, would you not have seen him?" Answer, "It is possible he might have been on the parade, but not probable, as it is my duty to look out for the Commanding officer, as I report all parades to him." Twentieth day. Lieutenant Stewart, second witness that day, was on the muster parade 1st May 1861, "Did not see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade." Twenty-first day, Lieutenant Stevenson, second evidence, that day, "Was on the muster parade 1st May 1861; did not see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade." Twenty-second day, second witness, Regimental Sergeant Major Lilley. First question and answer, "Muster parade 1st May 1861, commanded by Captain Weir." Answer to second question, "Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was not present on parade at any time during the muster 1st May 1861." Fifteenth witness on the defence, twenty-second day. Troop Sergeant Major Wakefield proves by answer to second and third questions, that Captain Weir commanded the muster parade 1st May 1861, and that the prosecutor was not on that parade. Twenty-third day's proceedings. Troop Sergeant Major Duval answers to first and second questions from prisoner; corroborates prosecutor's absence from muster parade 1st May 1861, Captain Weir commanding parade. Twenty-fourth day. Troop Sergeant Major McCall. This witness's troop was the last troop mustered on the morning of 1st May 1861. The witness was on the muster parade the last. Did not see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the muster parade.

To controvert all this array of evidence regarding the prosecutor's absence from the May monthly muster parade, what have we? 1st, the prosecutor's reply to my question on the second day's proceedings, namely, "Did you command the muster parade on the 1st May 1861?" Reply, "I was present on that parade in plain clothes, &c. I was unprovided with undress uniform to attend the muster parade; that was the reason I appeared on that parade in plain clothes." This statement of the prosecutor, made upon oath, having been proved by overwhelming evidence not to be true, he having appeared on an undress parade, and in undress uniform the day previously, 30th April, a watering order parade; and further, that he never, either directly or indirectly, had any command of the muster parade. I take his evidence, therefore, as null and void, as he has made no sort of attempt to explain away this untrue statement, or any attempt to produce evidence to disprove what I have proved on this subject. This statement having been made by the prosecutor on oath, and disproved by the evidence of 12 witnesses, viz. :—

Major J. E. Swindley,
 Captain A. Weir,
 Lieutenant and Adjutant T. J. FitzSimon,
 Paymaster Sergeant Bennett,
 Riding Master Malone,
 Quartermaster Wooden,
 Lieutenant A. F. Stewart,
 Lieutenant H. Stevenson,
 Regimental Sergeant Major J. Lilley,
 Troop Sergeant Major T. J. Wakefield,
 Troop Sergeant Major William McCall,
 Troop Sergeant Major Robert Cotton,

shuts him, I think, out of Court. I disprove the prosecutor's sworn statement that he appeared on the muster parade on the 1st May 1861 in plain clothes, because he had no undress uniform, by the following witnesses: 1st, Major, then Captain Swindley. Tenth day, evidence on defence, "Were you on the watering-order parade on the 30th April 1861; was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade, and in what costume?" Answer, "Yes, I was on that parade; I saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley in undress uniform, with forage cap without a peak." Second; twelfth day. Captain Weir: "Were you on a watering-order parade, &c., 30th April 1861; did you see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade," &c.? Answer, I was on that parade, &c. I saw Colonel Crawley there in stable dress, forage cap without peak," &c. Third, Seventeenth day. Riding Master Malone. Question, "Were you on the watering-order parade, &c., 30th April 1861; if you were, did you see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade," &c.? Answer, "I was on the watering parade, &c.; I did see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, &c. To the best of my recollection, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was dressed in forage cap without peak, and I believe, stable jacket." Twentieth day. Lieutenant Stewart corroborates the presence of prosecutor on the undress parade, 30th April 1861, in undress uniform. Twenty-second day's proceedings. Regimental Sergeant Major Lilley, answer to fifth question from prisoner, corroborates prosecutor's presence on the undress parade, 30th April, in undress uniform. Twenty-second day's proceedings. Troop Sergeant Major Wakefield, 15th witness. Answer to 7th question: Was on the undress parade, 30th April 1861. Did see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on that parade in undress uniform. Twenty-third day's proceedings. T. S. Major Duval; answer to 5th question from prisoner, "I was present on that date" (30th April 1861) "Colonel Crawley was there in stable dress."

The foregoing proves incontestibly. First. That the prosecutor did not appear on the monthly muster parade, 1st May 1861, in plain clothes, because he had no undress uniform. Second. That he did not command or take any part in that muster parade at all; and,
 Third.

Third, That he was on the undress parade on 30th April 1861, one day anterior to the monthly muster parade, 1st May, and that he appeared on that parade in undress uniform. Startling facts, when placed in juxta-position to the prosecutor's opening statement, and his evidence on oath. There is a peculiar circumstance, though of somewhat minor importance, that appears to have made a considerable impression on the minds of all who were present on the undress parade, 30th April 1861, and brings it, the parade, vividly to memory. It was on this parade the prosecutor first presented himself in a forage cap without a peak; after which parade (*vide* copy of his regimental order herewith, dated 30th April,) he orders the discontinuance of peaks in the regiment. Another fact connected with this parade also presents itself,—a fact of grave importance. In the prosecutor's examination in chief and cross-examination, he has made no sort of attempt to disprove his presence on the undress parade of the 30th April 1861. I now proceed to consider prosecutor's absence, No. 2, from monthly muster parade, 1st June 1861. I support that absence by the identical witnesses, who proved his absence on the 1st May, a reference to which corroborates this assertion. Without troubling the Court by a repetition of questions and answers to and from these witnesses, Captain Weir commanded that parade, I mustered the regiment, Lieutenant Malone mustered the officers' chargers. The paymaster sergeant (Bennett) attended me on that parade. These are all the special references I think it needful to make as regards that muster parade. Before, however, leaving the consideration and proof of prosecutor's absence from these two monthly muster parades, 1st May and 1st June 1861, it will be well to refer to how he has endeavoured to prove he was present. First, His own opening statement and evidence, answer to my examination on the second day's proceedings; the whole and entire of which has been disproved by abundant evidence. The prosecutor has accused me of fabricating a statement of his absence. I leave it for others to decide from the evidence adduced, whether he has fabricated a statement of his presence. Second. His own evidences. Major Swindley, Captain Weir and Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon, prove his absence. Lieutenant Bennett is disposed of. Captain Renshaw saw the prosecutor "on the ground," should say 60 or 70 yards from the left flank of the column when the parade was going on. This evidence does not indicate what the prosecutor was doing 60 or 70 yards distant, while 12 evidences prove that he was not there. On the 1st June 1861, this witness saw the troops filing past the prosecutor, a curious coincidence that himself and Lieutenant Davies are the only two officers who witnessed this proceeding. The prosecutor himself not testifying to such. Eighth day. Lieutenant Davies states, answer to first question, was in command of a troop 1st May; after his troop had been mustered, went towards the troop lines and met Lieutenant Colonel Crawley about 40 or 50 yards from where his troop had been mustered; then "went to my bungalow," a particularly probable proceeding, in the middle of a parade; "returned from my bungalow," when I again saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley. Now, as "my bungalow" was a very considerable distance from the parade ground, to go to and from it would take at least a quarter of an hour; and the prosecutor, had he been on parade, is not at all a likely man to permit anything of the kind. This statement from Lieutenant Davies cannot be taken at any value. Same witness, 1st June, parade. "Lieutenant Crawley was present at muster, to the best of my recollection." Then we have Tenth day. Sergeant Ferris, rather a questionable witness, for it appears that this sergeant at the time he was required as an evidence on the prosecution, was under an arrest for drunkenness, but was desired (*vide* Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon's evidence, Nineteenth day) to go down to the prosecutor as soon as he was released from arrest. Hence we presume he was not tried. This man belonged to the last troop that was mustered on that morning of which troop Sergeant-major McCall did not see the prosecutor the entire time of the muster.

Then we had a private, Seventh day, Private Stewardson, who as far as he can recollect, saw the prosecutor approaching the column at about 20 or 30 yards. This witness bears a most exceptionable character in the regiment.

Then Sergeant Mills, Seventh day. The only evidence this witness can give, is the same as the former one, the May muster; not one word about the June. This witness says, answer to first question, "I saw Colonel Crawley about 50 yards to my left front, when I was taking E. troop to water." This witness was under orders for trial, a few days prior to the sitting of this Court; reprimanded in regimental orders.

Thirteenth witness. Lance Corporal Widdicombe states, "I saw Colonel Crawley coming from the direction of the forge." Now, as the direction of the forge is exactly the direction of the prosecutor's house, as from his house he would come round the corner of, or near to the forge, this witness no doubt saw exactly what Lieutenant and Riding Master Malone saw (*vide* his evidence, fifth and seventh questions and answers, Seventeenth day), the prosecutor coming from the direction of his house, after the muster was over. This concludes the consideration and proof of absence of the prosecutor from the muster parades, 1st May and 1st June 1861. I remarked in my opening statement on defence, upon the prosecutor's evidences that he brought against me, to support his charge of falsehood. The only officers whom the prosecutor has brought forward out of the entire regiment, who have made any sort of defined statement regarding these two musters, are Captain Renshaw and Lieutenant Davies; both these officers were previously used for the same purpose, that is, to testify against me before the Court of Inquiry held at Ahmednugger, to which a reference has been already made, and both these officers were so severely reflected on by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, for their conduct on that occasion, as to make the propriety of again bringing their testimony against me, as savouring of malice and ill-feeling; and their testimony should therefore be taken with much reservation, Adjutant FitzSimon has proved

on the prosecution in favour of the defence. Now, as the prosecutor canvassed almost, if not quite the entire regiment in the barracks, on Sunday the 6th April (*vide* my protest), he has produced a highly questionable style of evidence, two sergeants and two privates.

Fifth day.—I now proceed to consider and prove the absence of the prosecutor from the monthly muster parade, of the 1st January 1862, being one of the musters specially adverted to in my letter of the 26th February. Here little evidence is required in support of my statement, for the prosecutor himself admits unreservedly his absence from this muster (*vide* Third day). Cross-examined by prisoner. First question and answer. I was not on the muster parade, &c.; but this admission is accompanied by statements so astounding, statements proved by evidence so utterly at variance with fact, that nothing short of an entire withdrawal of his whole statement, as in the case of Lieutenant Bennett, would be any sort of explanation. I tremble with amazement when I enter upon a disproof of the prosecutor's statements regarding this muster. He was anxious to convict me of a falsehood; little could I dream of the steps he would take to attempt this my degradation, and I must now leave this Court and high authority to decide as to whose statement, to use the prosecutor's own remarks, "is a false allegation." We read (*vide* First day's proceedings), Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, &c., being duly sworn, states, &c., "I requested the quartermaster to meet me at the barracks early the following morning, and to acquaint the adjutant that I wanted all the troop sergeant majors, instead of attending the muster parade on the following morning, to come to their barrack rooms, &c." This was done, and I have been at an early hour in the morning in the troop rooms and lines with the quartermaster and troop sergeant majors making the necessary distribution. As the troops filed to their lines from the muster parade, I met them near the head of the horse lines, and I saw each troop file into their lines regularly as if they passed me in single file in review order.

Again, Third day. Question from prisoner. When you were looking after the comfort of the troops, &c., 1st January 1862, was the quartermaster, and were the troop sergeant majors also absent from the muster?—Answer. They must have been absent, as they could not have been at two places at the same time. I can't be sure that they were all there; I believe that they were, as I ordered they should be.

Again, Third day. Prosecutor examined by the Court. Question. Did the Court understand you to say that the quartermaster attended you on the morning of the 1st January 1862, during the time you were attending to the comfort of the troops, while the muster was going on?—Answer. Yes.

Now let us see what the quartermaster, adjutant (sick), acting adjutant, and troop sergeant majors, all say, without one single exception.

First, The quartermaster. Seventh day. Question by prisoner. Did you receive orders from Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the evening of the 31st December 1861, to acquaint the adjutant that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley wanted the whole of the troop sergeant majors to attend him in the barracks on the 1st January 1862, instead of their attending the muster parade?—Answer. No, I did not.

Eighteenth day.—Quartermaster Wooden. Fifth question and answer. Were you on the muster parade 1st January 1862, &c.?—I was, &c. Again. Did you receive any orders to be absent from the monthly muster 1st January 1862, &c., to look after the comfort of the troops, &c.?—Answer. I received no order to absent myself from musters. Were not the barracks, &c., ready for the reception of the troops the night before, that is, ready on the 31st December 1861?—Answer. Yes, &c.

Tenth day.—Major Swindley, examined by the prisoner. Question. Was your troop sergeant major engaged at any time looking after the comfort of the troops in barracks while the muster was going on, on the morning of 1st January 1862?—Answer. No, he was not. Did your troop file past Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley at any time on the morning 1st January 1862?—Answer. No; quite impossible.

Twelfth day.—Captain Weir. Question. Was your troop sergeant major engaged in the barracks at any time, looking after the comfort of the troops, while the monthly muster of the 1st January 1862 was going on?—Answer. No, he never left the parade until it was all over. This witness's previous question and answer affirms his troop sergeant major was on the muster parade, and mustered by me.

Fifth day.—This witness examined by the prisoner. Question. Did your troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, &c., on 1st January 1862, or did Lieutenant Colonel Crawley see your troop in a body in anyways, &c., until horses were picketed?—Answer. No.

Thirteenth day.—Captain Hardy. Question. Was your troop sergeant major on the muster parade 1st January 1862?—Answer. I think he was, but I am not quite certain. Question. Did your troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, &c., 1st January 1862?—Answer. I have not the smallest recollection of their doing so.

Twenty-fourth day.—Troop Sergeant Major McCall. Captain Hardy's (last witness) troop sergeant major. Question. Did you receive any orders to attend the prosecutor in the barracks, or did you attend him, &c., on the morning 1st January 1862?—Answer. I received no orders to that effect; I attended the muster parade. Question. Were the barracks ready for the reception of the troops on the afternoon of the 31st December, 1861?—Yes, they were as far as possible.

Twenty-second day. Regimental Sergeant Major Lilley. Question. Did you receive any orders that the troop sergeant majors should attend in the barracks 1st January 1862, &c., instead of being present at muster?—Answer. No. Question. Did all the troop sergeant-majors attend the muster parade 1st January 1862?—Answer. Yes, except any one who might

might have been sick on that morning. Question. Were the barracks ready for the reception of the troops on the afternoon of the 31st December 1861?—Answer. I have heard the troop sergeant majors say they were ready. Question. Were you in the barracks and horse lines 1st January 1862, after muster parade, &c. Did you see any troop file past Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley as if in review order, or file past him at all?—Answer. I was in the lines, &c.; no troop filed past him while I was there.

Twenty-second day.—Troop Sergeant Major Wakefield. Question. Did you receive orders from any one to attend in the barracks on the morning 1st January 1862, instead of being on muster parade?—Answer. No, I did not. Question. Were the barracks ready to receive the troops on the evening of the 31st December 1861?—Answer. Yes, quite ready. Question. Were you on muster parade 1st January 1862, or were you in the barracks attending Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, looking after the comforts of the troops?—Answer. I was on the parade; not with the colonel. Question. Did your troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley in any way on the morning of 1st January 1862?—Answer. No, it did not.

Twenty-third day.—Troop Sergeant Major Duval. Question. Were you on the muster parade 1st January 1862, or were you in the barracks looking after the comfort of the troops?—Answer. I was on the muster parade; I was not in the barracks until after the stable hour was over. Question. Did you receive any orders to attend the prosecutor in the barracks, instead of attending muster parade?—Answer. No, I did not. Question. Were the barracks ready for the reception of the troops on the evening of the 31st December, 1861?—Answer. Yes; all the barrack furniture was put in that day.

Twenty-third day.—Sergeant John Turton. Question. When your troop first went into the lines, did your troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?—Answer. They did not.

Twenty-third day.—Troop Sergeant Major Cotton. Question. Did you receive orders to attend, or did you attend the prosecutor, &c., on the morning of 1st January 1862, to look after the comfort of the troops, instead of attending the muster parade?—Answer. I did not. Question. Were the barracks ready for the reception of the troops on the afternoon of the 31st December 1861?—Answer. The barrack furniture was drawn, &c.,

Twenty-third day.—Sergeant Elmes. Question. Did you, when you marched into the lines, file your troop, or did it file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?—Answer. No.

Twentieth day.—Lieutenant Stewart, acting adjutant, 1st January 1862. Question. Did you receive any orders from the prosecutor, directing the troop sergeant major to be absent from the monthly muster parade 1st January 1862, to attend the prosecutor in the barracks to look after the comfort of the troops?—Answer. I have no recollection whatever of either having received or given any such order. Question. Did you, while in the lines, 1st January 1862, see one single troop file past Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?—Answer. No, I did not.

From the foregoing evidence we disprove *in toto* the prosecutor's statement, made upon oath, first day's proceedings, to the effect that he was in the barracks at an early hour on the 1st January 1862, looking after the comfort of the troops; that he "had been at an early hour in the morning in the troop rooms and lines with the quartermaster and troop sergeant majors, &c. As the troops filed to their lines from the muster parade I met them near the head of the horse lines, and I saw each troop file into their lines as regularly as if they had passed me in single files in review order." All this very elaborate, but quite groundless statement was put forward in the most reckless manner, with a view, first, to prove that I had stated an untruth in affirming that the prosecutor was absent from the monthly muster parade, and second, that looking after the comfort of the troops was of such paramount importance, that it justified the absence from the monthly muster. It so happens, however, that not only have I not stated what was untrue, but that the prosecutor has himself so misrepresented everything connected with the January muster 1862, that it would be difficult to comprehend what he can have been thinking about. He was absent from the muster parade. He was not looking after the comfort of the troops at an early hour, attended by the quartermaster and troop sergeant majors, neither did he give anybody any order that such was his desire or intention; and it is further proved by the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull (*vide* Fifteenth day's proceedings), and corroborated by Quartermaster Wooden (Eighteenth day's proceedings), that the prosecutor's first appearance in the barracks at all on 1st January 1862 was between half-past seven and eight o'clock. I must now leave the most painful exposure of the 1st January 1862. Having finally disproved that part of the count of the charge relating to prosecutor's absence from the monthly musters, namely, the first muster after arrival at Mhow, and the first after assuming command of the regiment, I now proceed to consider and disprove the last paragraph of the first count of the charge, commencing, "Your absence on other occasions is as readily proved. On the occasions in question you neither attended the muster, recorded your absence, or any explanation of it, in the adjutant's roll, nor gave any reason for your absence to the mustering officer, nor have you done so on the other occasion (to which I refer) when you were absent." This part of the charge I disprove. First, by the prosecutor's own statement, second day's proceedings. He states, the muster taken 1st August 1861, "I was absent from that muster as already stated." He then proceeds further on, "From all these three musters, meaning July, August, and September 1861, I was absent as already stated. One only of these muster parades, namely, the 1st October, was he legitimately absent from, namely, when on leave, he absented himself from the muster of the regiment for 1st September 1861 month, because he was acting brigadier, although he was as much the commanding officer of the regiment, and ought, in that capacity, to have been on the monthly muster parade as any muster he has ever attended, and this view

I shall presently prove to be correct by the prosecutor's own statements. I shall, however, first prove, why as acting brigadier, he ought to have been on the muster parade of his regiment. First, he was not borne on the line adjutant's returns, to be mustered and accounted for as part of the station staff. Had he been an acting brigadier, drawing allowances as such, and the next regimental officer in command of the regiment, then he would have been accounted for with the station staff, and recorded as such in his own regimental adjutant's roll, and mustered agreeably to division orders by the line adjutant, (excepting a few days when he was on leave). The two months referred to the prosecutor was to all intents and purposes the commanding officer of the 6th Dragoons; he issued all regimental orders, ordered all parades, transacted all regimental business, received the command allowance, attended and took command of regimental parades, signed all regimental returns, excepting, on those two months, the adjutant's roll; but he was not noted in the adjutant's roll in the column of remarks, as acting brigadier, on the 2d September, the muster for August. The prosecutor states (First day's proceedings): "I was on leave until 31st July, and did not return until late in the evening of 31st July, &c." As his leave expired on the 31st July, and the brigadier's orders order the muster of regiments to be taken agreeably to General Order in Council, which makes the commanding officer's presence at the monthly muster not an optional, but a compulsory duty; and not being the senior officer on the station, he had no power to give himself leave from muster, and was consequently absent without leave from the monthly muster parade. On the first day's proceedings the prosecutor states: "He crossed the parade while the regiment was at muster, although he did not take command of the parade, nor was he officially present at that parade," having an important duty to perform in visiting Mr. Tytler, the collector, to make arrangements for the reception of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and to select the best ground for the disposal of the troops. This statement, I venture to think, is rather an unfortunate admission. As if the acting brigadier and officer in actual and official command of the 6th Dragoons had not such important duties as visiting the collector, and selecting ground for the disposal of the troops, he thinks he ought to have been on the monthly muster parade of his regiment; thus he himself disposes of his being absent from monthly muster because he was acting brigadier. I would observe, that selecting the best ground for the disposal of the troops when his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was to arrive, instead of attending the monthly muster of the regiment, was about as important a duty as he stated he was engaged on on the morning of the 1st January 1862, namely, looking after the comfort of the troops in the barracks. I have fully disproved the latter duty being performed, by abundant evidence; possibly there might be as little difficulty; I know there would be no difficulty in disproving the former, for "the selection" of ground for the troops "could only have been asking the collector the high road along which his Excellency would pass, for it was on the high road, the troops were stationed to form an avenue of entrance for his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Bad arguments these the prosecutor has adduced, for he himself proves his absence from the monthly muster parade of his regiment, by endeavouring to prove he was engaged on duties foreign to his position, either as an acting brigadier or as the commanding officer of the 6th Dragoons. The foregoing proves "your absence on other occasions is as readily proved." The absence is not recorded in the adjutant's roll. Prosecutor's absence from the monthly muster is only once recorded in the adjutant's roll between 1st May 1861 and 1st January 1862 inclusive. No reason was given to the mustering officer. This disposes of the entire of the first count of the charge. I now proceed to the second count, namely: "Notwithstanding your absence on the foregoing and other occasions (to which I refer) from the muster, you have signed the declaration that you were present." Now the 1st May prosecutor's absence is clearly proved. Adjutant's roll is signed by him 1st June; absence clearly proved. Adjutant's roll signed by him 1st July; absence clearly proved, for not one single evidence, beyond Captain Renshaw and Lieutenant Davies, speak to this muster, all other witnesses positively swear the first muster the prosecutor was seen on was the 1st November 1861; so that 1st May, 1st June, 1st July 1861, and 1st January 1862, the declaration was untrue. Hence out of nine musters he was absent improperly six, and signed the declaration improperly for four, 1st May, 1st June, 1st July, 1861, and 1st January 1862.

The only evidence the prosecutor has made any attempt to bring forward in support of his presence, 1st July muster, is Lieutenant Davies (*vide* Eighth day's proceedings). This witness speaks only "to the best of my recollection." Captain Renshaw, his other witness, was absent on brigade duty (*vide* Seventh day's proceedings). The third count of the charge, being couched in terms so respectful, that falsehood and malice it would be difficult to indicate in any such sentiments. The conciliatory tendency, and the remarks about duelling, in addition to a tone and style harsh and unusual, I prove as follows; proved, not by officers who have served two, three, or four months, but by officers and others who have been under the prosecutor's command from the very day he joined the regiment. The remarks about duelling are proved by direct evidence; first, Captain Weir (Twelfth day's proceedings). This witness is asked, Did Lieutenant Colonel Crawley ever make any remarks in your presence regarding duelling?—Answer. Yes, he did, &c. It was, he said, to be regretted that the days of duelling were gone by; that if he (one of the officers) had lived in the service when he (Colonel Crawley) was, &c., he would have been shot through the head or through the heart before this time. On a second occasion he again alluded to the duelling, and said that it was a great pity it was ever done away with (2d Surgeon Turnbull, Fifteenth day's proceedings). Question. Has Lieutenant Colonel Crawley ever made any allusion in your presence to duelling?—Answer. On one occasion, &c., Colonel Crawley stated, "He regretted the days

days of duelling were not in existence." 3d Lieutenant Malone, Riding Master (seventeenth day). Question. Have you ever heard the prosecutor make any remarks, &c., tending towards duelling? Answer. I was present at the orderly-room when Colonel Crawley was settling a misunderstanding, &c.; Colonel Crawley said it was a pity the days of duelling were over; that had he lived in his time, he would have been shot through the head or through the heart. These three evidences, then, clearly prove the statement about duelling; and I would here draw the Court's attention to the exact wording of the charge; it is expressly worded that I have falsely and maliciously stated that the prosecutor had "expressed his regret that the days of duelling were not in existence." I am not arraigned for stating that the prosecutor "recommended duelling." On the second day's proceedings the prosecutor states, in his opening remarks: "I have no recollection of ever having made use of the word 'duelling,' though doubtless my remarks pointed in that direction." Whether these sentiments, openly expressed in the orderly-room, and privately in the prosecutor's own dwelling, tend to establish concord and forbearance, the Court and high authority will decide. I now proceed to consider, by evidence, the prosecutor's tone and style of address, as stated by me (falsely it is affirmed) as harsh and unusual, and proving that where offence had been committed, apology or explanation would not prove acceptable. I am accused of having falsely stated that the tone and style of address of the prosecutor has been harsh and unusual. To prove this, I commence with speeches just referred to on the subject of duelling. A young officer presents himself before his commanding officer, having given offence to his brother officer. He is informed that had he lived in the prosecutor's juvenile days he would have been shot through the head or through the heart. An officer of mature age presents himself before his commanding officer for some trifling misunderstanding, when his commanding officer regrets that the days of duelling are not in existence, as if such had been in existence these officers would have settled their disputes without troubling the prosecutor (*vide* prosecutor's opening statement, second day). Eleventh day's proceedings, Major Swindley's evidence, remark from prosecutor to Captain (now Major) Swindley: "Do you dare, sir, enter my house without passing the usual salute between gentlemen?" Same day's proceedings at the orderly room: "I complained bitterly of Colonel Crawley's language and manner towards me, and said I had been upwards of 15 years in the Army, and had never been so addressed, or ever heard officers so spoken to, as Colonel Crawley addressed us (the officers), that it was beyond all submission, &c. My feelings were wounded at being so spoken to in the presence of my troop, and my position humiliated." Again (tenth day): Question. Do you consider his (the prosecutor's) conduct has been harsh and unusual? Answer. Exceedingly harsh and unusual. The following statements then occur in this witness's evidence: "Colonel Crawley shook his whip at us in a violent way, saying, 'By God, gentlemen, I will have as little compunction in sending you to morning, mid-day, and evening stables as I would have in going home and eating my dinner.'" Again: "Some of you captains have stuck up your backs against me, but by God I'll straighten them." Again, in reply to an explanation from witness to his commanding officer, "Your utmost is d——d little." Again: "I saw one of my brother officers leave the lines crying at the language that had been used to him by Colonel Crawley. Captains Gordon and Bourke complained to me about not being able to submit to such language and manners, &c. I told Captain Gordon that, as we were leaving the regiment, we had better try and go in peace, and leave those who remained to fight it out. Again, on the public parade: "Try if you can do that," before an officer's own troop. "Do you know the meaning of the word 'equalisation'?" This to an officer of 15 years' standing in the service. We turn to Captain Weir's evidence, very similar speeches were made to this officer, speeches equally offensive, though perhaps not quite so numerous by one or two.

Fifteenth Day.—Surgeon Turnbull affirms the prosecutor's manner harsh and unusual. This officer's intimacy, as the surgeon of the regiment, with his commanding officer lasted two months. This witness testifies that his first misunderstanding, like myself, arose upon the moral and social questions referred to, on which occasion the prosecutor's manner and behaviour was harsh and unusual.

Seventeenth Day.—Riding Master Malone. This witness testifies to Captain Weir's having remonstrated with the prosecutor for his language and manner, and speaking to him, Captain Weir, in an unusual manner, in the presence of junior officers. This witness states the prosecutor's language and manner to have been harsh and unusual; that his brother officers, several, have complained of it.

Eighteenth Day.—Quartermaster Wooden testifies: I have heard the prosecutor use harsh and unusual language towards the officers; he specially adverts to the adjutant; the adjutant has frequently complained, on this subject, to this witness. This witness testifies to the prosecutor's remarks to the captains and officers commanding troops at Ahmednuggur, "By God, gentlemen, &c." The colonel's language towards the adjutant, in general, has been harsh.

Nineteenth Day.—Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon. This witness states: His brother officers complained to him of the prosecutor's harsh and unusual language; he has felt his position, as adjutant, humiliated by prosecutor's manner; he has experienced, from the prosecutor, language more harsh and unusual than from any previous commanding officer; frequently felt humiliated by the prosecutor's language and manner, from such taking place in presence of others; others have remarked on it; has seen the regimental serjeant major distressed to tears, his own clerk crying, from prosecutor's conduct towards them; contemplated resigning the adjutancy, owing to prosecutor's manner, &c., towards him; prosecutor's

language,

language, such as cursing, "d—— my heart," &c., in presence of non-commissioned officers and men; language harsh and unusual, which has been made use of to this witness; this evidence has been stunned; and tears have come into his eyes, on more than one occasion, on account of the manner he had been spoken to; has been spoken to before the clerks, in the orderly-room, in a manner such as to humiliate him; this, from the loud tone and gesticulations, striking the table with clenched fists, &c.; oaths such as "d—— me," "d—— my heart;" the term "disgraceful," applied to the witness, referring to the manner he performed his public functions; does not consider the mode of prosecutor's settlement of misunderstandings to be such as to create concord or forbearance.

Twenty-first Day.—Eleventh witness, Lieutenant Stewart. This witness states, he has heard his brother officers complain of the prosecutor's harsh and unusual manner and language towards them. Witness here affirms that he saw a letter, addressed by Veterinary Surgeon Poett to the prosecutor, complaining of harsh and unusual language.

Twenty-first and twenty-second Days.—Assistant Surgeon Barnett: This evidence states, his brother officers have, many of them, complained of the prosecutor's harsh and unusual language towards them. Captain Hardy, 14th day, confirms previous evidence as to harsh and unusual language, jumping up, thumping his fists on the table, &c. Lieutenant Stevenson, 21st day, affirms the prosecutor's language to have been particularly harsh and unusual. On one occasion he cursed and swore in a most extraordinary manner, stating that, had he the power, he would try all the troop sergeant majors by one court-martial, and break them. The evidence is corroborated by that of Troop Sergeant Major Wakefield, who was on the parade, and present at the time it occurred. This evidence further states, that prosecutor's manner on a certain occasion, referred to in evidence, was most extraordinary; he cursed and swore, addressing himself to the entire regiment, interlarding his remarks with oaths. Again, read Dr. Turnbull's evidence, Riding Master Malone's and Cornet Snell's, in reference to one of the prosecutor's own evidence. Veterinary Surgeon Poett, who is brought forward, to testify to the absence of harsh language—what said Mr. Poett about duelling? Why, he has repeated the same statement since he denied it before this Court. I could produce an officer to this Court to whom Mr. Poett has again admitted the remarks about duelling, not many days since, from the prosecutor. What value can such testimony as this Mr. Poett's evidence be? What said he to Riding Master Malone? "Beware of that man; he is a dangerous one." Lieutenant Stewart tells you he saw the letter of remonstrance, that was subsequently, when presented to the prosecutor, thrown at him. What says Cornet Snell; read his evidence.

Then follows the testimony of certain non-commissioned officers, to whose evidence I shall not refer; it tends, however, to support the harsh and unusual language and manner. I desired to avoid a public reference to such testimony as much as possible. The foregoing, I think, is an abundant proof that the language, manner, and bearing of the prosecutor towards the officers under his command has been, from the very first month he arrived and took command of the regiment, harsh and unusual. Harsh and unusual I conceive to be a mild term, as having reference to a body of officers who, of course, from the prosecutor being their commanding officer, dare not respond. In private life, no private gentleman would have ventured such language towards another. Of course, from my own position just now, I am precluded from personally giving any testimony; I could do so were my position different; the prosecutor's conduct has been unusual towards me in every way. Evidence has come before this Court to which I shall hereafter refer.

I now refer to certain statements put forward by me, in my opening statement on defence, as awaiting confirmation. First, I proceed to disprove Captain Garnett's statement, seventh day's proceedings, "I saw the troops file past him" (meaning the prosecutor). The first part of this answer justifies comment, as being so reverse of open and straightforward. "I was on the muster parade 1st January 1862," says Captain Garnett; "Colonel Crawley was not down when the men and horses had been paraded," giving a sort of indirect inference that the prosecutor was on the muster parade some time that morning. This evidence, knew full well, read Captain Weir's evidence on prosecution and defence, that he (Captain Garnett) was the first and only officer who complained of the prosecutor "keeping us in the cold," when he (prosecutor) knew he was not coming to muster. Captain Garnett, in his evidence, seventh day's proceedings, stated, "I saw the troops file past him (meaning the prosecutor). This is disproved by the evidence of Captain Hardy, Riding Master Malone, and Sergeant Turton, twenty-third day's proceedings, who is Captain Garnett's sergeant, and marched his troop from the muster parade to the horse lines. Captain Garnett is proved, by these witnesses, not to have seen the troops file past, not even his own troop, for he was not in the lines to see them until after his own troop were at their pickets, and he was called over by the prosecutor and asked why he was not with his troop.

Then, Lieutenant Davies, Eighth day's proceedings: This witness states, in reference to the January muster: In the first place, I saw Lieutenant Colonel Crawley coming down towards the parade, near the haystacks; he turned round, and went to the horse lines. First, on the 1st January 1862, there were no haystacks on the ground to come towards; the haystacks were not even commenced until weeks subsequently. Second. To any person at all acquainted with the road from the prosecutor's house to the barracks and horse lines, the very locality indicated by Lieutenant Davies shows how unlikely it is that the prosecutor would have even thought of going that road, and even this very evidence of Lieutenant Davies would go to prove the prosecutor's absence from the barracks, looking after the comfort of the troops, at the very time prosecutor stated he was there, in addition to which it has been abundantly proved by evidence, that the muster parade waited for a quarter of an hour,

expecting

expecting the arrival of the prosecutor. Now, had he been seen by Lieutenant Davies, he must have been seen by at least some other person. I conclude, then, that this witness has been as imaginative as he was when he appeared before the Court of Inquiry at Ahmednuggur, and for which he was reprimanded by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. It seems most astonishing how such statements can be put forward, as they are at variance with even probability.

I proceed. In my opening statement on defence, I humbly pleaded, that this Court Martial on me ought not to have taken place, having previously pleaded that had a Court of Inquiry taken place, a court-martial on me would have been needless. I pleaded that I felt convinced that the case had not been fairly represented to his Excellency the Commander in Chief. By some of the prosecutor's questions to the adjutant and quartermaster, relative to their written statements, this opinion on my part is proved, for there have been evidently statements sent on with the charge preferred against me, which have led to an inference of the prosecutor's ability to prove that charge, in doing which he has most signally failed. The whole army under his Excellency's command know by long experience, that rank takes no precedence in the support and protection his Excellency accords; hence the prosecutor would have done well in his opening statement, had he confined himself to the position he holds, namely, the framer of the charge, and prosecutor, without endeavouring to add potency to his charge by putting forward his Excellency as having preferred the charge, and nominated the prosecutor to prosecute. The whole and entire responsibility rests with the prosecutor and with no one else. Knowing, as I full well did, this fact, knowing, as I did, the prosecutor's ungenerous treatment to the almost entire body of officers under his command (now well proved by evidence), from the very first week after his assuming command, can it be surprising if, in my opening address, I spoke warmly of the prosecutor's conduct, when I knew the array of evidence I was in a position to bring, to disprove his accusation of falsehood and malice; when I knew that before the very orderly-room clerks he had expressed his determination "to send me to the right-about;" when I knew that I could produce evidence to prove how he had long been endeavouring to undermine me by procuring his written statements. Little would his Excellency, Sir William Mansfield, dream, if he read a written statement regarding me from Captain Renshaw, how that statement had been obtained, where Captain Renshaw was when he became possessed of the information he conveyed to writing; quietly seated behind a pillar, unseen and unheard. I trust the Court will not lose sight of the prosecutor's opening statement. Nothing I could ever say could exceed the reflections cast upon me by the very preamble of the charge; a charge preferred against me before even a shadow of inquiry had been made, a shadow of explanation had been afforded me. I am, at the very offset, accused of conduct most disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, before any inquiry. I am called in the most unmeasured terms a liar and a slanderer. The prosecutor, in his opening address, talks of his social position, his character, reputation, &c. Have I, because I happen to be a paymaster, nothing of that kind attached to my position? The prosecutor asks, where he would be if I support my statements against him. I reply, where should I be if he supports his charge against me. As prosecutor he comes into Court, openly, and in the most unmeasured terms denounces me; he follows up that denunciation by endeavouring to prove that because he chooses to say I am guilty, I must be so; and hence I am to be driven without the pale of society. He says, my brother officers are not even to associate with me, I am to be pointed at as one unworthy of sympathy or friendship. For what? Not because I wrote my letter of the 26th February, but because I declined to withdraw it. A letter the prosecutor held in his possession for three weeks before I even received an acknowledgment of it; and that acknowledgment was drawn from him by an application from me (*vide* Enclosure No. 4). The prosecutor states, in his opening address, that I have addressed a letter to him containing statements, that if true, would lead to his ruin professionally, and degradation, socially and morally. Serious considerations, after the evidence that has been adduced, equally serious to myself, were the evidence not quite so strong as it is. I shall then proceed, says the prosecutor, to prove the falsehood and malice. Can it therefore, I humbly and respectfully submit to this Court, be surprising—can it be wondered at, that when I knew the prosecutor's inability to convict me of all or any of the accusations he had laid to my charge, my feelings were warmed when I framed my opening statements? Who, I submit, could read the prosecutor's opening statements, accompanied with the knowledge of his conduct towards me, and be surprised at my feelings when I penned my opening statements? The prosecutor may, doubtless will, argue his ignorance of Captain Renshaw's whereabouts when he made himself so useful.

We grant him the exception; that very exception would prove the indelicacy and injustice of accepting, even had it been proffered; a written statement from one who could only be accepted as a listener, is not a statement to send forward to higher authority. I trouble the Court with these remarks, owing to their strictures, regarding my reflections on the prosecutor.

I now proceed to consider a great peculiarity about the proceedings of this Court Martial. The prosecutor enters as the prosecutor, he retires as the defendant. Listen to the prosecutor's opening statement on prosecution, and closing statement, brought in in reply to my last question on my defence. On the former occasion he says, "If he means to say that I have used a tone and style of address, harsh and unusual, towards the officers, &c., I have only to reply, that I have never forgotten myself so far as to use ungentlemanly, coarse, or violent language towards any one, be he officer or soldier. I emphatically deny, and I think I can also prove this, by the testimony of all with whom I have had occasion to find

fault, &c. ; but I think I can refer to all the officers of the regiment to bear their testimony; &c. Had I used language towards my officers, harsh, insulting, or unusual, between gentlemen, doubtless they would, one and all, &c., have called me to account. And I am, therefore, at liberty to assume that no officer under my command has had occasion to consider himself insulted or aggrieved by any remarks I have made to him, &c." His closing remarks, last day's proceedings, are these: "My object in referring to those quarrels was to prove the amount of provocation I had for any remarks I may have made, or any harsh language I may have used. I was also anxious to defend my character from any imputation, such as has been cast upon it, &c., but my own character was the paramount consideration with myself." Here we find two direct and palpable contradictions. The prosecutor enters the Court, denying that he had ever used any harsh or unusual language towards the officers under his command; preferring a charge against me for having stated that he had done so; stating also that quarrels, to which he wishes to make no further allusion, had taken place, and of which his good offices had secured a settlement. He lost sight of the fact, that I had been arraigned before the Court for having falsely and maliciously stated that he had used harsh and unusual language, and that having been so arraigned it remained with him to prove my statement untrue; not to put in his plea of vindication, by raking up by-gone and long-passed quarrels, as he terms them, misunderstandings, that had taken place, even years before he took command of the regiment; quarrels, many of which originated from one individual officer who was attached to, not belonging to, the regiment, and by these references, as his plea of vindication, not proving my guilt of falsehood and malice, but his own guilt, of having used harsh and unusual language, and hence that he had preferred a false charge against me, and that consequently I have, on this count of the charge, been falsely and maliciously arraigned and illegally tried; for in proving, or endeavouring to prove, provocation, he proves a fact, the existence of which he had denied. It matters little to me what amount of provocation the prosecutor may consider he has had for oaths and unseemly language and manner towards the officers under his command; at the best the argument becomes merely a question of opinion; at all events some part of his reasoning is utterly and entirely untenable, for the idea of his using harsh and unusual language, "interlarded with oaths" (*vide* Lieutenant Stevenson's evidence), because quarrels, as he calls them, had taken place before he took command of the regiment. The statistics on which he "raked up, out of Colonel Shute's legacy," as he calls it, is, under any circumstances, not at all likely to promote either concord or forbearance; and as, by evidence, his harsh and unusual language commenced immediately after his arrival, this, his argument, fails. But I deny, in *toto*, even his provocation. I deny the libel he has thus indiscriminately levelled against the entire regiment and its former commanders. As to professional efficiency regarding the regiment, I shall not take the liberty of offering an opinion. The accompanying enclosure to Colonel Shute, relative to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, brought into a state of efficiency after years of untiring labour, proves the libel on the regiment as being like "yeomanry;" "a mob," "may do for Colonel Shute, will not do for me;" "can't ride;" their "system rotten;" "no system;" "I don't think much of you," &c. (*vide* evidence); remarks made to such a regiment on the public parades, some even made before the prosecutor had been in command for one month. Let us read Colonel Shute's parting order to his regiment when leaving it; "his home," as he has termed it for the last 20 years, in which he has spent the happiest years of his life, and with which almost every pleasing recollection is more or less associated. It has been with the greatest gratitude to his comrades, as well as with the greatest pride, that at every inspection and review of the "Inniskillings," Colonel Shute has heard the regiment spoken of with admiration and pride. Again, "At your last inspection at Kirkee (five (5) months before prosecutor took command), "one of our most distinguished generals (Sir William Mansfield) told you that yours was the only regiment that he had seen, which after having been nearly three years in this country, was still, on all points, thoroughly English. May you long continue to deserve these high compliments. Colonel Shute desires to assure his brother soldiers of all ranks, &c., that he may be permitted in a very few years to be the first to welcome his old comrades on their return to their own happy land."

Painful and distressingly humiliating as these references must be, I feel that they are called for. In order to endeavour to support a charge against me, the prosecutor has maligned and libelled an entire regiment; a fatal error for his own reputation, as those whom he succeeded will have little difficulty in rebutting it, barring what the prosecutor terms (*vide* close of 24th day's proceedings) "some bright and honourable exceptions." When we glance down the list of evidences for the defence, and the prosecutor's cross-examination of those evidences, "the bright and honourable exceptions," in his estimation, are unfortunately few, for with the exception of the field officers, who joined about three months since, he has "raked up" what he terms quarrels for both the old field officers; and, I believe, of subordinate rank. I am, really and truly, almost, with one or two exceptions, the only officer who was present when he took command of the regiment, who had not, or has not since, according to the prosecutor's showing, been guilty of some unseemly or ungentelemanly conduct. He has indeed drawn a sad picture of the regiment, to vindicate, as he affirms, his own character; a picture ungenerously depicted; others will decide whether it has been faithfully drawn. What say the witnesses for the defence? Every one, without one single exception, unhesitatingly affirm, 1st. That when the prosecutor took command of the regiment every individual officer displayed a desire to meet his views and wishes in every way; 2d. That no sort of unfriendly feeling or impression existed

existed towards him; 3d. That since he has commanded the regiment, no tendency to quarrelling or misunderstanding among the officers themselves has existed; 4th. That neither before or since prosecutor commanded the regiment has gross or unseemly language been customary; 5th. That the officers, among themselves, have lived together on agreeable and friendly terms until very recently; and 6th. That to almost every officer has the prosecutor, at some time or other, used harsh and unusual language, wounding to their feelings, in some cases, to a distressing degree.

The prosecutor has put forward to the world, by the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, that he received over the regiment from its former commander, as far as the officers were concerned, in a perfectly disorganized state; that it was painful to dine at the regimental mess; that the officers (happily, I am personally an exception) were in the habit of using gross, offensive, and ungentlemanly language towards one another; that instances occurred of acts tantamount to swindling. Happily, the witnesses who were thus examined have borne ample testimony to this libel. I deny the correctness of such inferences. He has certainly laboured hard to humiliate the regiment and its previous commanders, from the high position of days gone by; for what?—to prove his charge against me. Had such a state of things existed, it would be no sort of proof against me; but it is an attempt to prove justification for language and manner towards those under his command, harsh and unusual, and which is proved by the present state of the regiment, as far as the officers are concerned. Evidence proves how unconciliatory have been his manners and conduct towards a body of officers who evinced towards him, when he assumed command, a desire and determination to support and uphold his authority, and to live on terms of friendship with him as their commanding officer, as they had always done with their previous commanders. What was the state of the regiment when the prosecutor took command of it? There might have been, there was doubtless, different degrees of intimacy; the conduct of some might be more highly esteemed than that of others; private and cemented friendships, arising from long service together and a reciprocity of feeling, doubtless existed among some more than with others; but I am safe in affirming, there was not one single officer, when Colonel Shute gave up the command, who was not on visiting terms with their commanding officer, and not one officer who was not on visiting terms with his brother officers. The long list of the prosecutor's quarrels, as he has termed them, existed as things of bygone days; it would be needless to contrast that state of affairs with what existed a month or two prior to this court-martial. The prosecutor's language and manner, of so harsh and unusual a character, had estranged him from almost the entire body of officers. With one single exception, not a married officer who had served any length of time with the prosecutor was on visiting terms with him. Two-thirds of the officers, if not more, while according him their professional support, were living upon an official basis. These references, painful and humiliating as they are to all concerned, have become necessary from the style of the prosecutor's examination of witnesses, and his frequent reference to the disorganized state of the regiment when he took command. I confess they have not the remotest bearing on the charge against me; but such a mass of irrelevant matter has been introduced by him, that explanations have become a duty to those absent from, as well as present with, the regiment: all are alike implicated by those remarks. The honour of the regiment demand it. What has the tardiness with which he affirms the horse-lines at Ahmednuggur were completed (which drew from him the threat of morning, midday, and evening stables, and that "By God! he would straighten the backs of the captains of the regiment") to do with his charge against me? What has malarrangement of line-gear, mess-dinners, wine-bills, quarrels, and suchlike, to do with supporting his allegations? I humbly think, nothing. These things have been put forward by the prosecutor, as he affirms, to vindicate his own character. The prosecutor has, throughout, voluntarily put himself on his trial in endeavouring to prove justification. As the prisoner, I could and, I humbly think, should have been allowed to prove provocation or justification for my offence, if offence it is, in being allowed to refer to the written statements (rather unusual proceedings) as proof of malice. I have not been allowed to do so; it was considered irrelevant to the charge: it may be; I humbly think it is not. A careful and dispassionate perusal of the proceedings will prove how far the prosecutor has been required to prove his charge, and how far I have been permitted to endeavour to disprove it.

A prosecutor is presumed to be the representative of the Crown. Supposing Lieutenant Colonel Crawley had been a witness, and another the prosecutor, according to his own argument, where would have been the power to defend his character? Another prosecutor would have endeavoured to prove the charge against me. I am not arraigned to enable Lieutenant Colonel Crawley to defend his character; I am arraigned to afford myself an opportunity of defending mine. All his line-gear, all his mess-dinners, all his horse-lines, all his quarrels, real or imaginary, do not go to prove one iota of falsehood and malice against me. All these references do not tend to make me unworthy of the commission granted to me by Her Majesty; but it has tended to prove, by the testimony of the entire regiment, that had his manners and language not been harsh and unusual, had it been of a conciliatory character, all desired to act towards him, from the day he assumed command of the regiment, so as to ensure his being received and acted towards with confidence and esteem, received and looked up to, as all the commanders of old have been in the Inniskilling Dragoons, with confidence and respect.

Why, have I so often asked in my own mind, has it fallen to my lot to be dragged forward as what the prosecutor has termed "the champion"? Never did any man serve in a regiment with less ostentation, more desire to be quiet, and do my public duty unoffending,

than myself. The prosecutor himself has affirmed that I have given him, personally, satisfaction, though he says I have not done so to Captain Renshaw and another officer, who, from being in New Zealand, is safe from cross-examination. I opine, however, were he of New Zealand present, he would tell a different tale to the prosecutor's, for he himself complained of the prosecutor having sworn at him on the public parade. Evidence goes to prove my manners towards the prosecutor have at all times been respectful and courteous; with not one single brother officer have I ever had a dispute. Colonel Shute's legacy contains no record of my shortcomings; none of the long list of quarrels, the prosecutor affirms (*vide* his evidence), have I been implicated in in any way. And I evinced a desire to support my commanding officer, from the very day he arrived, and long after his harsh and unusual language had been displayed to the officers generally. In what, then, have I offended? This has been my offence, painful as it is to refer to it, though I feel no shame for having to acknowledge it: I advocated, in conjunction with some of my brother officers, the social and moral status of our regiment. From that day the prosecutor laid himself out for my downfall, and he has stood at nothing to endeavour to accomplish it:—from a statement from a sergeant, hoping, as Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon says (*vide* twenty-third day's proceedings), that he might be able to "find out something," to accepting a statement from Captain Renshaw behind the pillar in the orderly-room, he has harboured up documentary weapons to hurl at me upon any favourable opportunity. I feel it necessary to refer to the prosecutor's opening remarks regarding my conduct towards him as my commanding officer; he states his conduct towards me has been marked by courtesy and consideration, under circumstances of peculiar provocation and aggravation. To support this statement, what has he adduced? Absolutely nothing; not even one single inquiry of any sort or kind from one single witness. What have I proved to contradict this the prosecutor's statement? Read replies to almost all the witnesses on the defence. All testify, without one single exception, to my universally courteous conduct towards the prosecutor—my desire, openly displayed, from the day he took command, to support him, and to be on terms of friendship with him; to conciliate others towards him, whose feelings he had wounded. What does he admit himself (read twenty-fourth day's proceedings)? He there admits, unreservedly, that the social and moral question was the first source of misunderstanding that ever took place between us. He rather reluctantly admits afterwards, what both he and myself know full well, that in November last, before a Court of Inquiry, he gave me, as I then stated, when addressing the Court in the following words: "As high a testimonial as any officer could ever wish or expect from any commanding officer," in reference to my official duties. Of this testimonial I defy a denial, as it drew from his Excellency Sir William Mansfield an expression of surprise and regret, that when so highly testifying of my conduct he (the prosecutor) should have acted towards me in the summary manner he did without an inquiry; sentiments to this effect, if not in exact terms. How, then, have I been worthy of the treatment I have experienced, simply, as has been proved by evidence (*vide* Captain Weir's and Surgeon Turnbull's) for bringing, as an act of friendship, in conjunction with others, and for which he thanked us, this social and moral discussion under his notice, which has ended by the prosecutor's inconsiderate and ill-advised proceeding, in keeping up a feeling of discontent when, in addition to his other harsh and unusual proceedings, throughout the entire body of officers?

In conclusion, I shall merely remark upon the charge the prosecutor has attempted to bring against me, of what he calls "tampering with witnesses," as an explanation for what, on his own part, amounts to no more nor less, in his position in the regiment, to intimidation. The three sergeant-majors have already appeared before this court as prisoners; the paymaster-sergeant soon followed as a prisoner, he, too, having given evidence against the prosecutor. This, a most trustworthy non-commissioned officer had been indirectly threatened by the prosecutor's own servant, threats of a somewhat similar nature having been brought to the notice of the prosecutor by the regimental adjutant, in presence of Lieutenant-colonel Prior and Quartermaster Wooden, as having been held out to others; this servant's remarks were nearly, if not quite, as follows, addressed to a member of the paymaster-sergeant's family: He (meaning the sergeant), if he gives evidence against the Colonel, "you are a ruined family." What followed? Immediately after the evidence had been given by the paymaster-sergeant, he was, without any assigned reason to either the paymaster or his clerk, summarily removed by the prosecutor from his residence in the Pay Office, a residence assigned at all times, since the regiment has been in India, as a security for the paymaster and safe custody of his public books and documents. He was sent to live in a miserable quarter in the barracks, unsuited in any way to his rank or position in the regiment. Within two or three days after his removal, the Pay Office was broken into at night, my letter-books, and many other books and papers connected with my finance arrangements, were stolen. The paymaster-sergeant, without a crime against him, without a shadow of proof of culpability, was instantly placed in arrest, where he remained until the 18th inst. This, then, is the first realisation of the threat from the prosecutor's servant, "You are a ruined family." It is here worthy of remark (making the removal of the clerk from the Pay Office, at this juncture, the more extraordinary), that a short time since, when I was desirous of having the use of the rooms occupied by the paymaster-sergeant for domestic purposes, no quarters in the barracks could be or were found for him; and the prosecutor himself remarked to the quartermaster, when the matter was under discussion, "Why can't he (the paymaster) let his clerk remain where he is?" When the clerk was required to be punished for the evidence he had given, or other reasons with which I am unacquainted, his removal was very soon arranged; strange as these things may read, they are incontrovertible facts. An officer has
been

been accused personally by the prosecutor, after his evidence was given before the Court, with having stated what was not correct. What calls the prosecutor this—tampering or intimidation?

The question of condonation demands, I think, a reference. The proposal on the part of Lieutenant-colonel Prior, directly made by that officer, though indirectly from the prosecutor, having been clearly sustained by the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon, it only remains for me to state that, at Lieutenant-colonel Prior's seeking, not my own, I consented to and had three interviews on the subject with that officer, two at my own house, and, by special request and appointment of Lieutenant-colonel Prior, at his own house. I now read to the Court a copy of a memorandum* I took with me and read to Lieutenant-colonel Prior at the last interview, wherein I indicated the only conditions upon which I could consent to withdraw my letter to the prosecutor of the 26th February, upon which the charge against me has been framed.

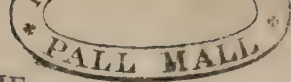
* Enclosure No. 3.

I consider the proposed condonation of the offence, if offence it was, illegalises my arrest and trial. I do not desire to annoy Lieutenant-colonel Prior's feelings by a reference to the long arguments entered into at each very lengthened interview. Lieutenant-colonel Prior was desirous of being a peacemaker; all I sought was protection against the prosecutor's oppressive conduct towards me; this I explained to him. I disclaimed, as I now do, animosity; in fact, my regimental position makes such a feeling an absurdity. I openly affirmed my conviction, that from the prosecutor's unmistakeable feelings of malice towards me, long displayed, what would care the prosecutor for my animosity, if I had any towards him?—his towards me was dangerous. I felt convinced that if he, the prosecutor, thought he was right and I was wrong, he would never have consented to allow Lieutenant-colonel Prior to offer me to withdraw my letter. These sentiments I gave from the knowledge of the existence of written statements regarding my conduct having been obtained. My letter of the 26th February therefore, unless of damage to the prosecutor instead of myself, would be, of course, a desirable adjunct to this accumulation of evidence. And I think the Court will hardly consider it an unreasonable supposition on my part, that when I knew the prosecutor had stated, in the presence of others, his desire "to send me to the right-about," or "to get rid of me," that I did not entertain Lieutenant-colonel Prior's proposals, made with the knowledge of the prosecutor, as intended for my benefit, but for that of himself. If, as I stated in my opening address, my letter of the 26th February was of such a character as to admit of its being withdrawn, falsehood, malice, and insubordination fall at once to the ground. The offer to me to withdraw that letter was a condonation, or pardon, of the offence, if offence it was; and the very fact of the Court declining to permit me to put a question to Major General Farrell indicated the danger of his reply. The Major-general has, however, in his other reply, admitted quite enough to support my argument—"he was not aware of such a proposal having been made."

Let us consider, taken from the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon, what was the real nature of the prosecutor's offer to condone with me my letter of the 26th February, the very fact of which annihilates at once the idea of any breach of discipline, or any act of insubordination on my part, and the perfect illegality, on the part of the prosecutor, subsequently to charge me with any offence of the kind, or of attempting to try me upon any such charge. We read (nineteenth day's proceedings), Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon states: "Lieutenant-colonel Prior was to make certain proposals to the Paymaster relative to the withdrawal of his letter of the 26th February last; but Lieutenant Colonel Crawley made a proviso that no arrangements were to be concluded without his first approving of them." This is followed (twentieth day): "All I know is that Colonel Prior went with Colonel Crawley's concurrence." Then question from prosecutor: "Did you hear me give my concurrence to Colonel Prior that he should go to the prisoner?" Answer: "Yes, under certain restrictions." Question: "What restrictions?" Answer: "That he (the paymaster) should withdraw his letter;" to which Colonel Crawley concurred, but told Colonel Prior nothing was to be determined on until he knew of it, and consented to it. These are the true merits of the case. My first interview with Lieutenant-colonel Prior was on the 1st of March, when he asked me to withdraw my letter of the 26th February, as he considered it was a very serious affair; that he would not hurry me to a decision; that he would call on me the following day. He did call, Sunday the 2d March; he remained with me for at least one hour. At this interview I inquired, "Have you been sent to me by Colonel Crawley?" Colonel Prior replied, "I have not exactly been sent, but Colonel Crawley is fully aware that I am calling on you on the subject of your withdrawing your letter." Nothing came of that interview. On the following morning (Monday, 3d March,) Colonel Prior wrote me a note, asking me to call on him. I did so. At that interview, Colonel Prior began, "Well, I have seen Colonel Crawley this morning about your affair." I interrupted him by again asking, "Am I to understand that you have an authority from Colonel Crawley to make any proposals to me about my letter of the 26th February?" Colonel Prior replied, "Well, Colonel Crawley has left it to me to arrange; if you withdraw your letter, I think I can arrange it all between you." I replied, "How can I withdraw my letter after such complaints as I have made? What guarantee have I that Colonel Crawley will not continue the same conduct I complain of?" Colonel Prior replied, "Oh, if anything of the kind goes on again" (meaning the written statements, &c., of which I had complained), "come to me, and I will see into it." I then read a memorandum which I took from my pocket—copy I now read to the Court. Colonel Prior replied, "Well, I am not authorised to make any definite arrangements; I will see Colonel Crawley again." I had no further direct communication with Colonel Prior on the subject. I met a mutual friend a day or two after, who informed me that Colonel

Prior said, "He should wash his hands of the whole affair, and have nothing further to do with it." After all this, how the prosecutor could attempt to charge me, as he has done, upon my letter of the 26th February, other authority must decide. I believe it to be entirely contrary to law. If I have committed an offence subjecting myself to be tried now, I had done so then; and it was consequently out of the power and jurisdiction of the prosecutor to prefer a charge against me, *de facto*, not for the offence committed, but because I would not consent to allow him to condone it with me unaccompanied by a guarantee from him not to repeat his oppressive conduct towards me. Any person committing an offence subjecting him to trial, and deserving of punishment, cannot have it placed before him as optional whether he shall be tried for such offence or whether he shall not. The offender, if offender he be, cannot expiate his offence by a simple acknowledgment of it. Here we come to the merit, advantage, and justice of a court of inquiry, as adverted to in my opening address. Had a court of inquiry been held, the prosecutor would have testified, and I should have done likewise, as to what had taken place, each producing our individual witnesses. But summarily hurrying me to trial without inquiry, my evidence goes for nothing, and the prosecutor, be he ever so guilty, gains an advantage neither just nor equitable; for his evidence tells against me, giving him an advantage, by one, over any evidence I may bring. The prosecutor and Deputy Judge Advocate may be of opinion, I believe they are, that if the Court acquit me of the three counts of the charge (which, looking at the evidence, I think they cannot fail to do), they might convict me of insubordination for having written my letter of the 26th February. Were such a course pursued, it would be clearly contrary to the law—first, because I am not tried for having written the letter, but for writing certain paragraphs affirmed to be false and malicious, which paragraphs if not false are not malicious, and if neither false nor malicious cannot be insubordinate. I believe the course pursued towards me to have been clearly illegal from beginning to end, arising from the prosecutor's misdirection of those in authority—the course pursued by the Deputy Judge Advocate, in aiding, as he has done, the prosecutor in his prosecution, to be without precedent. The social and moral question, to which a reference has been made during this trial, demands, I think, something more than a cursory remark, inasmuch as it has been proved by evidence to have been the very first source of misunderstanding that took place between the prosecutor and myself. I do not refer to it, as in the case of the prosecutor in his references to line-gear, wine and mess bills, discussions upon sanitary questions with the surveyor, &c., with a view to vindicate "my character." On this subject I vain hope that my character requires no vindication. I had hoped the Court would have permitted me to bring before them some apparent, at first sight, irrelevant matter, to prove the animus and hostility of the prosecutor towards me, or to prove, as it were, that I was compelled, in self-defence and for protection, to commit the offence, if offence it is, of which I am now accused; as no defence, it is said, can be so complete as for a prisoner to prove that he was compelled to commit the act of which he is accused. It would appear, I humbly submit, that the Court permitted these sentiments to guide the style of investigation as to cross-examination of witnesses, &c. by the prosecutor. He was allowed to endeavour to prove provocation as a justification for acts he had accused me of having falsely affirmed, and, as he said, to vindicate his character; but when I made a somewhat similar attempt (*vide* twenty-third day's proceedings), 17 questions from me were at once summarily rejected. On this occasion, provocation, as a means of vindication by me, was pronounced irrelevant. Other numerous instances of a similar kind occurred during the trial. I do not question the Court's judgment—it may be the correct one; but having permitted the latitude of provocation as justification for the prosecutor, who was not on his trial, I have felt that provocation as justification was not without precedent as a plea for the prisoner, who was. Having then been precluded in the ordinary course of the trial from pleading by evidence this justification or provocation, I respectfully hope to be pardoned availing myself of the only opportunity I have had, the one that now presents itself, for doing so. I go, then, to the social and moral question as the mainspring from which arose the prosecutor's harsh and unusual proceedings towards me, which led me to seek an inquiry into his conduct. If we read the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull (sixteenth day), we there find the prosecutor as having "pointed in a very marked manner towards the confidential tin box and said, if he chose to rake up that tin box, there were few officers in the regiment whose antecedents would bear scrutiny." What brought about such an unusual remark from the commanding officer? It was this social and moral question. Certain officers had, out of respect for their commanding officer, myself among the number, felt it to be due to him (the prosecutor), to give certain indications of certain facts, impugning the social and moral position of a certain party. We were thanked (*vide* Surgeon Turnbull's evidence, sixteenth day). What followed was not what, under ordinary circumstances, might have been expected. Feelings of friendship towards the prosecutor, which had been received with thanks, were suddenly converted into grounds for the most harsh and unusual proceedings. We were called up, and informed that the antecedents of most of the officers in the regiment were of that exceptionable character, proved by the contents of this tin box, that it were better for us to be silent on any subject affecting our social position. This notification was not received as in any way just or called for, and it ended in the prosecutor at once commencing towards me the most unusual proceedings I think possible; I was to be got rid of, sent to the right-about. First came the written statement called for from a sergeant, relative to a conversation that took place between the prosecutor and myself in his (the prosecutor's) own house. This followed immediately after the social question. Then came my arrest at Ahmednuggur, because my mode of conducting the issue

of public money did not meet the views of Captain Renshaw, although carried out according to regimental order. This matter was disposed of by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, who ruled the arrest as uncalled for. I was then placed in the confidential report, in company with other officers who have been referred to in evidence before this Court, if not on the actual day, within a day or two of the prosecutor bearing public testimony, before the Court of Inquiry, that my public and professional conduct met with his entire approbation. He did bear that testimony; for it was from that testimony his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, ever ready to protect those who have not been fairly dealt with, expressed his "regret at receiving the papers connected with the arrest of Captain Smales." (*Vide* his Excellency's Minute referred to.) Then followed a series of written statements, referred to by Quartermaster Wooden in evidence before this Court. Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitz-Simon and Quartermaster Wooden gave open and legitimate statements. Captain Renshaw is believed to have furnished his information as in the character of a listener. Then came the examination of my clerk, stoppage of leave, &c., with a tone and style of address evincing unmistakeable hostility of purpose. I was long cognisant of the prosecutor having expressed his desire "to get rid of me." I was long cognisant of a system of written statements and espionage on my conduct; but when I found statements being taken unknown to me, the moment I had left the orderly-room, of conversations that had taken place on public business, and that from individuals whose presence I was in ignorance of, I considered it behoved me to take some steps to bring matters to an issue. It was degrading to my position; I was not deserving of it. I was living, as I stated in my letter of the 26th February, on the verge of a mine ready at any time to explode. So long as this secret system of written statements continued, all I could say, all I could write, availed nothing. Those in authority might be furnished with statements (*vide* the evidence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitz-Simon) prepared to the hand of the writer, evidencing impropriety on my part, to which I could afford no explanation, as I was in ignorance of their contents; I was in ignorance even as to from whom, or how, they were obtained; the proceeding was unworthy the manner these statements were obtained. The only course then left open to me for self-protection was to place on record certain facts, an investigation into which became absolutely necessary. Hence the attempt to condone with me my letter of the 26th February, for declining which I have been arraigned for insubordination, falsehood, and malice. Had I consented to withdraw my letter, unconditionally, of the 26th February, I should not now be before this Court, I should not now be pleading "not guilty" to the charge of insubordination, falsehood, and malice. When I inform this Court that it is now only wanting about five months when it will be 32 years since I had the honour to enter into the public service as an officer, it will not be attempted to argue that I am one of those who have been only accustomed to "honeyed and silvery tones." I am not one of those "unaccustomed to control" (*vide* the prosecutor's opening statement); but I confess I have been unaccustomed (and the officers of the 6th Dragoons, as a body, appear to be the same) to such harsh and unusual proceedings as practised by the prosecutor, for complaining of which I have been placed on my trial. Had this "system" of written secret statements not been carried on, an inquiry would long since have been obtained, and then the real state of affairs would have been known. That the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons were disunited as a body of officers and gentlemen—that constant quarrels, before and after the prosecutor took command, had existed (*vide* 17th day's proceedings, Riding-master Malone's evidence), two-thirds of the officers of the entire regiment have come forward to deny, and have openly and unreservedly testified is not the case; and therefore all the prosecutor's raking-up the tin box, or Colonel Shute's legacy, will neither degrade the regiment nor the body of officers composing it, neither will it injuriously affect its previous commanders. It must have been intended as such, for it tended in no sort of way to support the charge against me, neither do I think it evidences any insubordinate spirit on my part. No greater proof of the injustice of these written statements, legitimately and illegitimately taken, could be adduced than the mere perusal of the evidence before this Court Martial; for it is not for one moment to be imagined that, unaccompanied by some sort of an attempt at proof, the charge and its three counts against me would ever have met the approval of higher authority. Now, had a court of inquiry been held, we should have heard how these statements had been obtained, from whom, and who prepared them. On the question of musters, harsh language, and duelling, no two opinions, I presume, will be found. A court of inquiry would, therefore, have been as beneficial for the prosecutor as it would have been for myself, unless the prosecutor really was impressed with an idea that the antecedents of the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons were such, from statistics from the tin box, statistics never "raked up" by any previous commander, that truth was not their guide. If for an officer to complain that his commanding officer is endeavouring secretly to work his ruin be construed into insubordination, falsehood, and malice, the position of an officer would indeed be an uncertain one. Had the Court permitted me to prove justification, I would have shown them how the secret system has been carried on regarding me. The quartermaster has told them how a copy of a statement was sent to him as a guide, and how he honourably declined to use it; he was not seated behind a pillar when he heard the conversation he was to convey to writing. The adjutant would have told, had he been permitted to answer my questions, how the prosecutor stood over him in the prosecutor's own house, in presence of the quartermaster, dictionary in hand, to assist in the preparation of a statement and to explain terms, and dictating what it was desired should be introduced into these statements. He would have told the Court all about Sergeant Marshall's statement, how that was obtained, and for what purpose. He would have told the Court how Sergeant Marshall, when he went to hospital, was made as it were a prisoner, and orders given that



neither a magistrate or myself were to visit him, in case I might ascertain anything connected with the proceedings referred to in his statements. The Court would have heard how it was brought to my notice, Captain Renshaw following me about when I was engaged on duty in the barracks. Many little matters would have been elicited, by examination and cross-examination, that would have proved to the Court that since the moral and social discussion, "mine" has not been a position in any way to be envied. The time may arrive yet when these matters may come to light.

Again, the adjutant would have informed the Court how he was ordered to canvass the regiment, in the barracks, and did canvass it on Sunday the 6th April, to find out what men there were who would come forward to swear they had seen the prosecutor on muster parades (abundant evidence has been adduced to prove he never attended); the adjutant would have told the Court the style of evidence the prosecutor did obtain by that canvass out of the entire regiment—two sergeants and two privates. I made no canvass, but I have been accused of tampering with the best men in the regiment, who spoke the truth fearlessly. If I secure an acquittal, of which I have no fear, it will merely be a realisation of what I stated in my opening address, "Truth ever does prevail." It is a curious coincidence, how Captain Renshaw and Lieutenant Davies, the only two real evidences for the prosecution, escaped the prosecutor's searching inquiries as to reprimands from higher authority, quarrels, delinquencies, &c. These must be the bright and honourable exceptions referred to by the prosecutor, on the 24th day's proceedings, for hardly any else have escaped. I trust, however, I may be pardoned informing the Court, that by a Minute of his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, under date the 25th November last, the conduct of both these officers, in connexion with their conduct towards me, was animadverted on in the most serious manner. With Lieutenant Davies, it was indicated that truth was not considered as the most prominent element in his statements; and it was from that very absence of truth, in connexion with this affair, that the prosecutor cancelled the nomination of Lieutenant Davies as acting adjutant to a wing of the regiment then about to proceed from headquarters. I could, did time permit, and I think it almost due alike out of respect to the Court as in justice to myself, to refer specially to some of the cross-examinations on the part of the prosecutor, and to some of the evidence on the prosecution; but I fear the Court's displeasure were I to trespass upon them. I humbly trust, however, that a searching scrutiny into this evidence will not escape them. Lieutenant Bennitt's evidence, however, I hope to be pardoned again referring to, as it appears, upon a careful perusal, so strange, so inexplicable! In explanation of his evidence, on the 6th day, he says on the following day, "But as both those parades were in general watering order, and on two consecutive days, &c., and both exactly alike, with the exception of the roll-call, I think I may have been mistaken in the day—that is, I may have mistaken the general watering parade of the 30th April for the muster of the 1st May." Looking at this evidence dispassionately, it has been a fatal mistake, whichever way it is taken; for in stating that he did not see the prosecutor on the 1st May, because he, the witness, was not there himself, but did see him on the 30th April; the prosecutor has himself produced a witness to prove that he was on a parade; he, the prosecutor, has sworn he never attended. Again, the similarity in the parades: there is not the remotest. It is not alone, as Lieutenant Bennitt says, the absence of roll-call as the only difference—there is not even a shadow of similarity. On a muster parade the men come on to the parade, and move from it, mounted; they do not stand to their horses, this of rare occurrence; there are officers' chargers, and various other points of duty. A perusal of this evidence is most distressing—it will make a solemn and lasting impression on my mind: for if the prosecutor had produced one or two more of the same description of witnesses, and I had not been in possession of a regimental order book (for I had no access to order-books as the prosecutor had, for he took every book likely for reference out of the orderly-room up to his own house, to prevent the possibility of a reference);—if I had not, I say, happened to have an order-book, where would have been my commission?—my guilt would have been proved by persons who were themselves ignorant of every fact connected with the subject. Looking at the animus and hostility of the prosecutor, displayed towards all the evidences for the defence since they have given their evidence, had one of my witnesses given such an evidence as Lieutenant Bennitt has done throughout, not alone on the question of the 1st May and 30th April, escape would have been hopeless; it would have been followed by charges; their ruin would have been sealed.

Knowing, as all do who have had the honour and privilege of serving under his Excellency Sir William Mansfield's command, the undeviating course of justice and sympathy his Excellency at all times displays to those subordinate to his command; knowing, as I do full well, that there is not one single member on this Court but will do to me as he desires to be done by,—my greatest source of regret is, that I have innocently been the cause of so much trouble to the Court, so much anxiety and annoyance to those in higher authority—I await the result without fear or trembling, feeling that my conduct in all that has been brought under the notice of this Court has been such as not to tarnish my character as a British officer, to damage or lower my professional reputation as a paymaster, or to affect me in any way as a gentleman.

I conclude. Seldom, if ever, do I think it possible that any officer could have entered upon and gone through such a protracted and painful trial as that which has fallen to my lot. Unaided and alone have I sat, day after day, week after week, without the remotest indication of a shadow even of sympathy for my position. I entered upon the trial with feelings that an evident impression existed of my guilt, and with the full knowledge that the prosecutor had left no stone unturned to impress all whom he knew with the malignity

of my disposition, the unforgivingness of my nature. I have sat, as I said, unaided, while the prosecutor has enjoyed the ability and experience of the Deputy Judge Advocate, who, from having assisted the prosecutor in the preparation of the charge, has gone, as it were, shoulder to shoulder with the prosecutor, in order to ensure a conviction. If we read the Judge Advocate's remarks (10th day's proceedings), what were they intended for? Merely to give an un/avourable impression towards me, as the prisoner. It was sufficient under the circumstances, if I attempted to produce the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, that he then gave his legal opinion and experience. I had never questioned the authority of his Excellency Sir Wm. Mansfield; no officer more highly venerates and esteems (I have reasons for doing so), his Excellency's judgment and opinions than myself: but it is competent for the very humblest individual to appeal, and still not be considered disrespectful, to the highest of all military authorities, on all matters connected with his own interest. If we read page 57, Guidance for Courts Martial, we find nothing there laid down, indicative for a Judge Advocate to aid in the prosecution, which, by his constant and lengthened interviews with the prosecutor, I grieve to feel he has done in the present case.

Had I attempted lengthened visits to the Judge Advocate, or asked for such from him, what reply should I have justly received? The prosecutor has asked one of my witnesses whether he had "enjoyed my hospitality during the sitting of the Court?" I should not ask what line of conduct he, the prosecutor, has pursued in this respect himself; I could tell him if I desired so to do.

All these advantages I grant to the prosecutor willingly, knowing as I do, and having the fullest possible assurance, that every member of this Court will judge me, not by the animus of the prosecutor, but by the evidence of the witnesses, the true and sterling merits of the truth elicited, and that the charge, and nothing but the charge, will be brought to bear in their minds when their verdict is decided on. I therefore, with the greatest possible confidence, retire from my defence, leaving myself confidently in their hands; and with, every possible respect, I tender to them my grateful acknowledgments.

(signed) *Thomas Smales,*

Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

Mhow, 19 May 1862.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, C.B.,
President of the Court Martial.

Enclosure No. 1.

REGIMENTAL ORDER by Lieutenant Colonel *Crawley*.

Ahmednuggur, 30 April 1861.

WITH reference to Horse Guards Circular Memorandum, General No. 23, in future, the officers of the regiment shall discontinue the use of peaks to their forage-caps.

(signed) *T. J. FitzSimon*, Lieutenant and Adjutant.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *Thomas Smales,*

Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, C.B.,
President of the Court Martial.

Enclosure No. 2.

Sir,

Cavalry Brigade Office, 15 July 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, that I inspected the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons on the 9th and 10th instant at Brighton, and that I found the regiment in excellent order, and in every way equal to the perfect state in which I had the pleasure to report them after my inspection last year. The riding of the officers and men is good. Colonel Shute put them through a very excellent field-day; indeed, in all field movements, this regiment is a model and a pattern for the cavalry of the service, no other regiment now in the United Kingdom being able to move with the same celerity, precision, and correctness of drill, united together, &c.

(signed) *Cardigan*, Major General,

Inspector General of Cavalry.

To the Adjutant General,
Horse Guards.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *Thomas Smales,*

Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, C.B.,
President of the Court Martial.

Enclosure No. 3.

MEMORANDUM read to Lieutenant Colonel *Prior*, 3 March 1862.

1. IF Colonel Crawley is desirous of acting towards me in a spirit of conciliation, I shall be happy to meet his wishes.

2. If Colonel Crawley thinks he is right, and I am wrong, the special grounds of complaint I have against Colonel Crawley are these: He is keeping up a system of espionage on my conduct, which is neither just towards me, or consistent with my position. That must be at once discontinued, and all written statements recently made by himself, Captain Renshaw, the adjutant, and quartermaster, destroyed in presence of Colonel Prior, with an assurance that such shall not again be carried into effect—that is, when Colonel Crawley deems I have not acted with propriety, or that any act on my part requires explanation, he should send for me personally; and on no account is my conduct to be investigated through the medium of inquiries from my clerks, not in my presence.

That when my presence is required in the orderly-room by the Colonel, Captain Renshaw to be openly present if he happen to be there; and that Captain Renshaw be directed not to follow me about in the barracks, when I am engaged in my public duties.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *Thomas Smales*,

Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

Taken at Mhow, 23 May 1862.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, C.B.,
President of the Court Martial.

Enclosure No. 4.

“EXTRACT.”

Sir,

Mhow, 17 March 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed by Lieutenant Colonel Crawley to acquaint you, that it is not at all likely that he would withhold from the consideration of superior authority the document about which you inquire.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. J. FitzSimon*,

Lieutenant and Adjutant, 6th Dragoons.

To the Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *Thomas Smales*,

Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel, C.B.,
President of the Court Martial.

Enclosure No. 5.

STATEMENT from Sergeant *Marshall*, Bandmaster, 6th Dragoons.

Questions.

Answers.

1. WERE you, in the month of September last, at Ahmednuggur, called upon by Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon, 6th Dragoons, to give him a written statement of a conversation that took place between Lieutenant Colonel Crawley and Paymaster Smales, in the house of Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?

1. I WAS about that time called upon for such a statement by Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon.

2. Did you give Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon a written statement as desired?

2. I did give Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon a written statement, as desired.

3. On

3. On a former occasion you were asked, "Did Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon, when requiring such statement, inform you for whom this statement was required?" To which you replied, "I don't recollect that he stated for whom it was required." Do you recollect having informed any person that "you understood the statement was required for the Colonel," that is for Lieutenant Colonel Crawley?

4. When you were at Colonel Crawley's house at Ahmednuggur, on the occasion to which the conversation now alluded to refers, can you state positively who were the officers present; but particularly was Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon present?

5. Can you state from memory the nature of the communication made to you by Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon, when you were asked by him for the statement alluded to?

6. When did you inform me that you had been called upon for this statement?

7. State your reason for having so informed me?

8. When you were called upon for the statement referred to, did you consult any person on the subject or show them the statement itself, in original, or a duplicate of it?

9. Have you a copy of the statement referred to?

10. Do you recollect what was contained in the statement referred to?

I do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the answers recorded to the several questions contained in these sheets of paper, numbered 1 to 5, the questions numbered 1 to 10, are true in every particular.

3. I did make the reply you state; but when doing so I did not intend that I did not understand from Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon that he wanted the statement for Colonel Crawley, for Mr. FitzSimon remarked to me at the time, "Be particular about the date, for the Colonel wishes to know."

I mentioned to Mr. Jackson, bandmaster 22d Regiment N. I., and Mr. Hudson, 6th Dragoons (apothecary), that the statement was for the colonel, and that I did not like the affair at all, and thought I ought to tell the paymaster, but was advised not to do so, as perhaps it might bring me into trouble.

4. The officers present were Captain Weir, Captain (now Major) Swindley, Captain Smales; I think, but am not quite certain, Lieutenant Davies.

I do not think Mr. FitzSimon was there; he certainly was not in the room, and he took no part in the conversation. I am certain, I may say I am positive, he was not there, as far as my knowledge goes.

5. Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon asked me if I recollected a conversation that took place between Colonel Crawley and the paymaster, about putting some of the band-money in the funds. He desired me to write down all I knew, as the colonel wished to know; and I was desired to state the conversation that took place, and what officers were present. He asked me whether I was certain Mr. Davies was present.

6. A few days ago.

7. My reason for mentioning it to Captain Smales was, that as I thought I was likely to leave the regiment sick, and might be absent for some time, I did not wish my statement brought forward during my absence, and that Captain Smales should be ignorant of its existence.

8. I consulted Mr. Hudson (apothecary), 6th Dragoons, and Mr. Jackson, bandmaster, 22d N. I., and showed them (I think both) a copy of the statement.

9. I have not; it must have got either lost or destroyed, previous to the march from Ahmednuggur to Mhow.

10. I do not exactly recollect what it contained; it related to what I recollected of a conversation between Colonel Crawley and Captain Smales. I was recommended to be careful what I wrote, so I wrote as little as possible, so as to give a fair account of what I really did hear.

(signed) *W. Marshall,*
Bandmaster, 6th Dragoons.

(signed) *W. Payn,* Lieutenant Colonel, C.B.,
President of the Court Martial.

Sworn before me this Fourth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(signed) *A. Richardson, J.P.,*
Judge and Session Judge in Khandeish

Enclosure No. 6.

EXTRACT from "*Jameson's Code*."

FURLOUGH.

OFFICERS in command of garrisons are permitted to grant leave of absence to officers under their respective command, so as not to occasion the absence of any person at muster, for a period of three days; and officers in command of divisions, districts, and military stations, are permitted to grant leave of absence to officers for any period within a month, so as not to occasion their absence at muster.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *Thos. Smales,*
Paymaster, 6th Dragoons.(signed) *W. Payn,* Lieutenant Colonel, C. B.,
President of the Court Martial.

(Y.)

REPLY TO DEFENCE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

THE nature of the prisoner's defence, and the voluminous evidence he has adduced in support of it, have rendered it a matter of extreme difficulty to me to know how to commence my reply to his allegations; but to place the matter in its true bearing before the Court, in order to explain to them the animus which prompted the prisoner to write the highly insubordinate letter of the 26th February, containing the false and malicious statements for which he is now undergoing his trial, it is necessary that I should commence with the narrative of events dating from the day on which I first joined, and took command of the Inniskilling Dragoons, viz., 25th April 1861.

I have already narrated in my evidence on the prosecution, that immediately on my arrival at Nuggur, on the morning of that day, I addressed a letter* to the Line Adjutant, reporting my arrival, and expressing my regret at being unable to wait on the Brigadier Commanding, to report myself in person to him.

The Brigadier directed the Line Adjutant to request me to call on him at once, and on my doing so he informed me that he had received the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to inspect the regiment as soon as possible. I told the Brigadier that my baggage had not arrived, and that I had only a small tin case containing my dress uniform. He said, "as soon as you can appear on parade in uniform, if you will let me know, I will commence your inspection."

I was thus naturally most anxious to have the opportunity to see what I could of the regiment before he took his inspection, and I therefore borrowed from Lieutenant Fitz-Simon, as detailed in his evidence, a sword and belt, to enable me to appear on a full dress parade, which I ordered for the following Monday, 29th April.

As I have already stated in my evidence, I have not the slightest recollection of the Watering Order Parade of the 30th April, nor can I, by any effort of my memory, recall the circumstances of that parade. Yet the prisoner brings forward seven witnesses, four being officers, and three non-commissioned officers, to swear that they saw me on that parade on 30th of April, each giving a varied account of the costume in which I appeared.

Major Swindley says he saw me in undress uniform. Captain Weir says he saw me in stable dress. Riding Master Malone saw me there to the best of his recollection, and that he believes I was dressed in a stable jacket. Lieutenant Stewart cannot swear it was on the 30th April, neither can he swear I wore a stable jacket or a blue frock-coat.

With regard to the Regimental Serjeant Major Lilley, and Troop Serjeant Majors Wakefield and Duval, I put their evidence out of Court altogether, as they have all been guilty of a conspiracy against me, their commanding officer, and against my authority, as already reported to this Court, and his Excellency the Commanding in Chief, by whose orders the two † latter still remain under arrest on this very charge of conspiracy against me and my authority.

I have proved, by the testimony of Lieutenant Fitz-Simon, that I was under the necessity of borrowing his sword and belt to attend the full-dress parade of 29th April. This proves that I could not have had the whole of my uniform, as it is not likely I should have borrowed a sword and belt from another officer if I had had my own; and in the face of the discrepant evidence given by the above witnesses, I consider that I could not have had my undress uniform complete, to enable me to attend the muster-parade of 1st May.

I could not have gone to it without a sword, neither could I have attended a parade ordered in stable dress, in a blue frock-coat; and the witnesses cannot depose with certainty which was the dress which they say I wore on 30th April. I therefore adhere to

my

*Letter No. 300,
Appendix No. 1.

†Released this day,
7th June.

my statement that I had not my undress uniform (complete) to attend that parade; which is what I have stated in my evidence in my answer to the eighth question from the prisoner, on second day's proceedings, viz.: "Did you command the muster parade on 1st May 1861?" I reply, "I was present on that parade in plain clothes; I was unprovided with the whole of my undress uniform to attend the parade." What object could I have had in going to a parade in plain clothes, if I had uniform to attend it? I have never since attended any parade of the regiment in plain clothes. Why should I have done so on 1st May 1861, unless it was that I had not with me the uniform necessary to enable me to attend it, as the commanding officer of the parade.

But the question is not one of uniform or no uniform; it is whether I was on that muster parade of 1st May 1861, which the prisoner accuses me of having been absent from.

He brings forward the evidence of Captain Weir, on the fifth day of the proceedings, who says, "I did not see Colonel Crawley at all on that morning, until after the parade was dismissed."

Captain Swindley, Acting Paymaster, states, third day's proceedings, in answer to the question, "Was it possible that Colonel Crawley could be present at the muster parade without your seeing him?" "No, quite impossible." A bold and hazardous assertion this, when it is considered that as mustering officer his attention would be wholly engrossed in the duty he was performing, in attending to the calling of the muster roll, when it is most likely he would remark a horseman dressed in plain clothes, looking on at the regiment at a distance from 40 to 70 yards from the reverse flank of the column, as deposed to by my witnesses, whilst he was engaged in mustering the regiment. This remark applies with still greater force to Pay Sergeant Bennett, who as the official engaged in calling the roll of the troops, would be still less likely to observe me. Moreover this witness, Sergeant Bennett, in his evidence on defence, in reply to fourth question by prisoner, "Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley present on the monthly muster parade, 1st May, at any time during which the officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, troop horses and officers' chargers were being mustered?" states, "No, he was not." Whereas, in reply to my first question in cross-examination on the same day, he admits that I may have been looking on at the parade; and to the next question, he admits that I was with the officers' chargers, which, in his answer to the very next question, he says, is certainly a part and parcel of the muster parade of the regiment.

Again, Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon in his evidence on Prosecution on fifth day, states, in answer to my first question, "he recollected seeing me on that morning, 1st May, at the place where the officers' chargers were mustered," and on 9th day he says, that it is possible for me to have been on the parade without his seeing me, but not probable. As every person acquainted with Lieutenant FitzSimon, knows that he is so blind that he cannot distinguish any person at five yards' distance so as to be sure of his identity, I leave the Court to judge of what value is his evidence as to my being on parade or not.

Again, Lieutenants Stewart and Stevenson, on the 20th and 21st days, and Quartermaster Wooden on 18th day, all depose that they did not see me on the muster parade of 1st May 1861. As for the evidence of the five sergeant majors adduced on this point by the prisoner, Regimental Sergeant Major Lilley and Sergeant Majors Wakefield and Duval, are debarred from giving credible evidence from causes already assigned; and the other Sergeant Majors, McCall and Cotton, can only depose as the others have done, that they did not see me on the parade.

Of the whole of the witnesses produced as to the 1st May, the only one who states positively that I was not at the parade, is Riding Master Malone, in answer to fourth question, "Was Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on the parade of 1st May 1861, at any time from its commencement to its conclusion?" Answer, "No he was not." And yet, in reply to my fifth question on cross-examination, he admits that I was present in the circle of the officers' horses; that I made a minute inspection of them on that morning; that he called over the officers' horses to me and described them from the register; and yet he asserts that I was not present on the parade from its commencement to its conclusion. In answer to my first question, "Do you consider the muster of the officers' horses part of the muster parade," he says, "I do consider it a part of the muster parade." What then is the value of such evidence, which contradicts in one line what is asserted in the previous one?

Thus we see that of all these 13 witnesses, including Troop Sergeant Major Duval, 11 of them can only depose to the fact that they did not see me at the parade of 1st May; whilst Captain Swindley asserts the impossibility of my having been looking on (which is all I claim to have been doing) at the parade, and Riding Master Malone contradicts by the latter portion of his evidence the positive assertion made by him at the beginning of it.

In contradistinction to all this mass of negative evidence, I have produced the testimony of Veterinary Surgeon Poett, Captain Renshaw, Lieutenant Davies, Sergeant Mills, Sergeant Ferris, Lance Corporal Widdicombe (a roughrider in the school), who assisted in mustering the officers' horses; of a private soldier (Stewartson) who was in the "A." or the last troop mustered, who all depose positively to having seen me looking on at the muster parade of the regiment in column, at a distance, according to their different judgment, varying from 40 to 70 yards from the reverse flank of it at the time the muster was being carried on; and had I felt it to be necessary, or if the Court wish for the production of further evidence on this point now, I could produce the testimony of 70 or 80 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, whose evidence I have by me in writing, and of hundreds more who are

prepared to come forward, if required, to swear to their having seen me looking on, in plain clothes, at the column, whilst on the muster parade on the morning of 1st May 1861.

When I first heard that several of the officers denied having seen me at the muster parade on the 1st May 1861, I must admit I was a good deal astonished; but subsequent consideration has done away with the surprise which I at first felt. The column was formed left, in front, and therefore the officers would, of course, be on the right or pivot flank of their troops, until it came to the turn of their troop to be mustered. Moreover the officers were dismounted, and would be attending to the calling of the roll of their respective troops, while the muster was going forward. There is, therefore, nothing very surprising in the fact of their not seeing me, a horseman in plain clothes, with nothing remarkable to distinguish me from any civilian who might be riding about the cantonment, and who might stop at a little distance from the reverse flank of the column, to look on at the parade. If the column were drawn up, as it usually is at muster parade, with a horse's length interval between files, for the convenience of inspection, the front of the column of 72 horses per troop would occupy about 215 yards. If, then, the 70 yards, which I am stated to have pulled up at from the reverse flank be added to this, the total distance at which I stood from the pivot flank, where the dismounted officers would be posted, would be 285 yards, or little short of 300 yards. It is small matter of wonder, therefore, that Lieutenant FitzSimon should not see me, or that most of the other officers and troop serjeant majors, who were also dismounted, should fail to have observed me, when they had 72 horses intervening between them and me. This, however, would not be the case with the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who were mounted, and who, having nothing to do but look about them, would naturally notice a horseman in plain clothes, more particularly when that man was their new commanding officer, whom they had only seen once or twice before. None of the evidences have denied the fact of my having inspected the officers' chargers on that morning; and as that parade of the officers' chargers is essentially part and parcel of the muster parade of the regiment, I take leave to think that I have fully and amply proved my presence on the muster parade of the Inniskilling Dragoons on the 1st May 1861.

But why, it may be asked, should I have taken all this trouble to disprove an assertion on the part of the prisoner, that I was absent from the muster parade of 1st May 1861, when, as I have already proved by the signature of the mustering officer to the Staff Muster Rolls, that he, Captain Swindley, saw me at the time of taking the muster on 1st May 1861? It may now suit the peculiar notions of Major Swindley to ignore the responsibility of affixing his signature to such a momentous declaration; but so long as the English language has a meaning, so long does that declaration mean that he saw me on the muster parade of the regiment, and to ignore that declaration would be to ignore all responsibility on the part of the mustering officer, and to open the door to endless fraud. I shall not readily forget the astonished look of Major Swindley and the prisoner when I produced these staff muster rolls *seriatim*.

The Court will not have forgotten the protest made by the prisoner after the production of the first of these muster rolls, against its reception as evidence, nor his protest, a little further on, against this style of evidence, as being an endeavour to prove that he, the prisoner, signed false muster rolls. Both these objections were overruled by the Court, who have thereby recorded their opinion that all these documents were satisfactory and conclusive evidence of the facts which they purported to certify to, viz, my presence at muster on 1st May 1861.

With regard to the muster of 1st June 1861, which is not mentioned in the allegations contained in the prisoner's letter of 26th February 1862, but is now brought in by the prisoner as a sort of afterthought against me, I have no clear or distinct recollection of any circumstances connected with this parade, except that I think I saw the prisoner there at the time of taking the muster, and that I shook hands with him, he having returned off a month's leave to Poorundhur, the evening before; but whether I saw him or not at the time when the muster was taken, it is quite clear he must have seen me at that time, for he has signed with his name the declaration to the staff muster-roll for the 1st June, which I have already handed into the Court, and which, irrespective of other considerations of defective evidence, on the part of the witnesses called by him, and which I don't think it necessary to advert to, more particularly preclude him now from asserting that I was absent from that parade.

The Court may easily satisfy themselves by reading over the evidence of the witnesses called by the prisoner to depose to my absence from parade on 1st June, that it is in almost every case of the same negative description as the evidence respecting 1st May, and therefore that it is equally valueless.

Veterinary Surgeon Poett, Captain Renshaw, and Lieutenant Davies, three of my witnesses, depose to having seen me at the muster parade of 1st June; and two of them, Captain Renshaw and Lieutenant Davies, to the best of their recollection, that the troops filed past me by single files, first right in front, and then left in front, after the muster was completed.

Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon amply corroborates, as far as his vacillating testimony can corroborate anything, my presence on 1st June, for he states, in his answer to the last question but one put by me on the fifth day's proceedings, "Do you remember the muster of the subsequent months, from 1st June 1861, to 1st January 1862, &c.?" he says "I recollect a muster which took place between the hospital and the haystacks close to the road which passed the barracks." "Colonel Crawley was present on that parade?" "I cannot

cannot swear whether it was the muster of June or not, but it is my opinion it was either June or July."

The muster for July took place on the far side of the haystacks, and not near the road; and it was under the trees near the road where the troops filed past me, as described by Captain Renshaw and Lieutenant Davies, which proves beyond doubt it was 1st June. I therefore take leave in this case also to assume, that I have fully proved my presence on the muster parade of 1st June 1861.

I propose to take the monthly musters *seriatim*, in the order of the months when they were taken, and not, as the prisoner has done, to jumble them up, so as to create confusion in the minds of the Court, by passing from 1st June 1861 to 1st January 1862. I therefore proceed to 1st July, which, it will be seen by a reference to page 13 of his defence, the prisoner has the hardihood to assert I am proved to be absent from. The Court has only to turn to the evidence of Captain Weir, on prosecution, in answer to my third question on the fifth day's proceedings, where he says, "Colonel Crawley was present on 1st July at muster." Again, Major Swindley, in his cross-examination by me on the defence, in answer to my second question, "Have you any recollection of any circumstance which took place at the muster parade of 1st July 1861, &c.?" replies, "Yes, I have; I do not know about the muster; to the best of my recollection the men's names had been called over." He then goes on to detail a series of the most insubordinate and disrespectful replies, to questions put to him by me, that were ever submitted to by any commanding officer, and the most pernicious example to his soldiers that could possibly have been set by an officer to those under him, all of which took place on the muster parade of 1st July 1861. But of this I am not going to speak at present: I merely mention it to show the reckless manner in which the prisoner, in the face of the evidence of his own witnesses, denies a fact to which they, in common with others, most distinctly depose; but I also wish to show that the reply here given by Captain (now Major) Swindley is an index to the whole of the evidence produced on the part of the prisoner.

Captain Swindley says: "I do not know about the muster; to the best of my recollection the men's names had been called over;" and yet he says, in another part of his evidence, that he "saw four troops in his front file past me to water on that morning, before I came to his troop." Was I then present at this muster parade or not?

The prisoner boldly asserts that not one single evidence beyond Captain Renshaw and Lieutenant Davies speak to the muster of 1st July, and that all other witnesses positively swear that the first muster (I) the prosecutor was seen on was the 1st November 1861; and then he goes on to say that 1st May, 1st June, 1st July 1861, and 1st January 1862, the declaration was untrue. I do not fear that any member of this Court will find that I was absent from any of the musters of 1st May, 1st June, and 1st July; for I have, I submit, abundantly proved my presence at them all.

Now, as regards the musters of 1st August, 2d September, and 1st October. The prisoner goes into a lengthened and very elaborate argument as to my not being present at any of these parades, and, with his customary boldness of self-assertion, says that I was "legitimately" absent from only one of them, viz. 1st October, when I was on leave at Poona. It is somewhat wonderful that he should admit my right to be absent even on that occasion.

When I returned off leave on the night of the 31st July, I found that Captain Weir had issued the regimental orders for the muster parade next morning; and I did not, and do not, consider that it was at all incumbent on me, or indeed that it would have been becoming in me, to attend a parade ordered by one of my captains. I saw no necessity for doing so, more particularly as I did not, and could not at that late hour, put myself in orders to resume the command of the regiment.

I, therefore, did not attend it; but I attended at the Orderly Room immediately after the parade, and issued my morning order, resuming the command. Captain Weir having commanded that parade, at which I was not present, and at which I have never asserted or pretended to say I was present, was therefore, in my opinion, the proper person to sign the declaration to the Adjutant's Roll, which, indeed, I could not have signed without ignoring the responsibility of attaching my name to a declaration which I knew to be false.

In their present position, it may suit Major Swindley and the prisoner to affect to attach no importance to their having signed the declaration to the staff muster rolls, in contradistinction to the evidence the former has given and the latter has produced before this Court; but I venture to think that no other person, either a member of this Court or any other of the high authorities to whose judgment these proceedings will be submitted, will ratify such a quibble, or will allow it to go forth to the Army that a certificate or declaration which bears the signature of an officer may be read to mean the very reverse of what it certifies or declares to.

The prisoner accuses me of having signed false declarations to the Adjutant's Roll, to which he attaches the utmost importance; but in his own case and Major Swindley's, he wishes it to be understood that the declarations they have signed have no significance or importance whatever. This is blowing hot and cold with a vengeance!

As regards the muster parade of 2d September, the prisoner dictates to me what I should have done when I was acting brigadier at Nuggur, and when, in conjunction with Mr. Fraser Tytler, the collector and magistrate, we considered it only right and proper to make such preparations for the reception of his Excellency the Governor as were befitting the occasion. All his special pleading about my being accounted for with the station-staff of the cantonment, and my being mustered by the line adjutant if I had been acting brigadier, will have but little weight with this Court.

A parallel case exists in this cantonment, where the major general commanding the division, besides issuing divisional orders, also issues the brigade orders. It would, I think, be considered an extraordinary circumstance if the brigade major or any of the cantonment staff officers, because of this circumstance, were to dictate to the major general his attendance at a cantonment duty ordered by him, when he might think fit to attend another duty connected with the command of his division; but this is exactly what the prisoner has had the presumption to do with regard to me.

The musters of 1st October, 1st November, and 2d December are already satisfactorily accounted for; there remains now but the muster of 1st January 1862 to speak of. Great stress is laid by the prisoner on the statements made by me in the first day's proceedings of the Court, and he "trembles with amazement with regard to them!" A little examination with facts, however, as proved in evidence, will, I think, show how needless is his anxiety on my account.

Quartermaster Wooden is the principal witness with regard to this muster from the parade, of which I have fully admitted my absence. Turn to his evidence on the prosecution, where, in answer to my first question, "Were you present, &c., on the 1st January 1862, and did you see me on that morning, and where?" he says, "I was present, &c., and I saw the colonel at the barracks, where I met him by appointment." Again, in reply to 2d question, "What was the object of your meeting me, &c.?" Answer: "To receive several directions with regard to the quartering of the different troops." Again: "Did you accompany me from the barracks into the horse-lines as the troops filed into them from the muster parade?" Answer: "I accompanied the Colonel into the horse-lines while the troops were in the act of filing into them." Again: "Did you receive orders from Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, on the evening of 31st December 1861, to acquaint the adjutant that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley wanted the whole of the troop sergeant majors to attend him in barracks on 1st January 1862, instead of attending the muster parade?" Answer: "No, I do not."

Now, on this point Quartermaster Wooden and myself are wholly at variance. I distinctly and solemnly adhere to the statement I have already sworn to, that I did give him the order for the attendance, in the barracks next morning, of himself and the troop sergeant majors, as we rode away from the barracks late on the evening of 31st December. I repeat what I have before sworn to in my statement on first day's proceedings—namely, "that I was in the barrack early on the morning of 1st January," and that I was attended by the quartermaster and surgeon, and (having ordered their attendance), I presume, by the troop sergeant majors also. It will be somewhat of a novelty in military affairs, if, when a commanding officer has ordered a certain thing to be done, certain non-commissioned officers to be present at a certain place at a certain time, he shall be called upon to ascertain personally whether those non-commissioned officers are actually present according to his order or not. I took it for granted, and as a matter of course, that the troop sergeant majors were present when I went through the barrack-rooms that morning, because I ordered them to be; but of course I could not swear that I saw them. All I can swear to is, that there were certain non-commissioned officers in the barrack-rooms on that morning when I went through them with the quartermaster and surgeon, but I cannot swear that they were troop sergeant majors. This is all I stated in the third day's proceedings, in answer to the 7th question put by prisoner in his cross-examination of me, where I say, "I believe them (the troop sergeant majors) to have been with me in the barracks and lines, as I ordered that they should be; I cannot be quite sure that they were all there."

In corroboration of this my assertion, that I ordered the troop sergeant majors to be present to hand over the room furniture, &c., I produce to the Court a copy of my regimental order of 30th December 1861, in which I ordered that the troop sergeant majors shall attend at the barracks, at 9 a.m. on 31st December, to receive over their barracks and barrack furniture under the orders of the quartermaster. If this duty was performed by the troop sergeant majors as I ordered, who but the troop sergeant majors would be ordered to give over the rooms and furniture; or who could give them over on the following morning if not the troop sergeant majors, who received charge of them and were responsible for them? This is sufficient proof that if they did not attend on the morning of 1st January, it was from no lack of intention on my part, but simply from neglect on the part of Quartermaster Wooden of my verbal order, given on the evening of 31st December. There are few commanding officers, I think, who have not to complain of similar neglect of, or inattention to, their verbal orders on the part of their regimental staff officers, either through inattention or incapacity to understand orders. Quartermaster Wooden must not have paid attention to the order I gave him on the evening of 31st December, as he states I did not give him the order. Look again to the evidence of Captain Weir on prosecution, in reply to my 9th question, "Did you hear any order given by me about the saddles, &c. being taken in by the soldiers and placed on or over the cots, which would be pointed out to them by the troop sergeant majors?" Answer: "I think I heard such an order from my troop sergeant major." Does not this prove that the troop sergeant major was the man to whom I looked for the proper distribution of the troop-rooms and furniture; and does it not prove incontestably that it was the troop sergeant majors whom I ordered to attend in barracks for that purpose on 1st January 1862?

On the third day the question was put to me by the Court, "Did the Court understand you to say that the quartermaster attended you on the morning of 1st January 1862, while the muster was going on?" I replied, "Yes." The evidence of the quartermaster himself and Surgeon Turnbull prove that they went through the whole of the barracks and pat-

cheries

cheries with me that morning, and that after that had been done (which took, according to Surgeon Turnbull, from half to three-quarters of an hour), Quartermaster Wooden accompanied me on horseback into the horse-lines, as the troops were filing into them from the muster parade. Is it not clear that during the time I was inspecting and giving directions in the barrack-rooms the troops must have been on parade being mustered? or, as I have already stated in answer to 3rd question on third day's proceedings on the prosecution, "I saw the muster parade of the regiment take place with my own eyes, though not actually on the parade of the regiment; I could see the parade from the troop-rooms and lines, where I was engaged."

And here I would beg to recall the attention of the Court to the evidence of Quartermaster Wooden, already referred to by me, where he states that he accompanied me from the barracks into the horse-lines, while the troops were in the act of filing into them. Compare this evidence with that of Surgeon Turnbull, on defence, on 15th day (28th April), where in his examination by prisoner, in reply to the 4th question: "At about what hour did you first see Lieutenant Colonel Crawley on 1st January 1862?" he says, "Between half-past seven and eight o'clock." In reply to the next question, he states he accompanied me, along with the quartermaster, through each individual barrack and the patcheries, and that this must have occupied from half to three-quarters of an hour. Again, in reply to next question, he says that I did not leave him or the quartermaster during this half or three-quarters of an hour inspection, and that he should think the troops had filed into the lines during the time this inspection was being made; therefore, he says, "I think Colonel Crawley could not have seen the troops file into their lines."

Surgeon Turnbull did not accompany me from the barracks into the horse-lines, and could therefore have no warrant for hazarding such opinions or thoughts as these, which are directly contrary to the evidence of the quartermaster, who did accompany me into the horse-lines "whilst the troops were in the act of filing into them;" and therefore the surgeon's evidence, being merely his opinion as to what might have been the case, is wholly valueless on this point. But upon this witness bears the whole question as to the time at which I was in the barrack-rooms making the inspection.

The surgeon says he first saw me in the barracks between half-past seven and eight o'clock, to the best of his recollection; he states the inspection occupied between half and three-quarters of an hour. I am at liberty, then, to assume that the inspection commenced about a quarter to eight o'clock, and therefore must have been completed about half-past eight, according to Mr. Turnbull's estimate of time.

Now Quartermaster Wooden states that after the inspection of barracks, &c. was over, he accompanied me on horseback into the lines, where we met the troops in the act of filing into them. Therefore, judging by the surgeon's estimate of time, the troops could not have been in the lines much before half-past eight o'clock. The muster parade was ordered at half-past six o'clock, but owing, as is stated in evidence, to the delay in waiting for me, (which was quite unnecessary), it did not commence till about a quarter before seven o'clock. Will it be believed by any one that it would occupy from a quarter before seven till half-past eight, or an hour and three-quarters, to call over the names of 70 or 80 men in each troop, and for each troop in succession to march from the parade-ground, distant not a quarter of a mile, into their lines? The muster of the whole of the troops of the regiment would not occupy more than half-an-hour, and the whole regiment ought to have been in their lines, allowing for the short distance they had to march, and for watering their horses on their way up, before half-past seven, reckoning back from this hour; and allowing the three-quarters of an hour estimated by Surgeon Turnbull for the inspection of the barracks, it is clear that I must have commenced the inspection of the barracks a quarter before seven o'clock, which agrees with what I have before stated as to the early hour, and to my having seen the regiment on parade, and being mustered, from the barracks where I was employed. I think that my statement that I was in barracks at an early hour (for in this latitude, and at that time of the year, 10 days after the winter solstice, a quarter before seven o'clock is an early hour), is therefore fully borne out by the facts I have adduced, and the arguments on which these facts are based.

The prisoner takes advantage of a stray expression in my evidence-in-chief, on the first day's proceedings, in which I stated that I saw each troop file into their lines as regularly as if they had passed me in single file in review order.

Now, any one at all conversant with cavalry filing past an inspecting officer, in review order, must be aware that in single file means a certain order of formation, and that if troops are in marching order they cannot possibly be in review order. All that my remark went to therefore was, that I was certain that all the men and horses were in the barracks and lines that morning, after they had been mustered on the parade, as if I had seen them file past me in review order, which is the most precise and particular order for inspection. My reply to the 4th question by the Court, on the third day's proceedings, will, I hope, amply satisfy the Court, that I did not mean that the troops filed past me in single file, or in review order.

I consider, therefore, that in this instance also, I have fully proved what I advanced in my opening statement, viz., that I ordered the troop sergeant-majors to be present in the barrack-rooms to hand over the furniture to their respective troops, and to make the proper distribution of the men in the several rooms, &c.; and thus the prisoner's attempt to discredit my evidence, given on the first and second instances of the charge, has signally failed.

To recapitulate on those two instances of the charge: I have, I submit, fully proved what

I asserted I would prove in my opening statement on prosecution,—viz., the utter falsehood of the allegations brought against me by the prisoner in the first two instances of the charge, to the effect that I have been systematically absent from the muster parade of the regiment since I first took command of it; and secondly, that notwithstanding my absence, as thus alleged, I have not scrupled to commit an act of the grossest dishonesty, of the most deliberate falsehood, by signing the declaration in the Adjutant's Roll, stating that I was actually present on those occasions when he (the prisoner) asserts that I was absent.

I have proved incontestably, as I consider, my presence at the muster parade of the 1st May, looking on at the column whilst being mustered, and afterwards my having inspected and remarked upon the officers' chargers; I have equally proved my presence at the parade of 1st June, by the direct and positive evidence of four officers, as against the negative evidence of most of those the prisoner has arrayed against me. I have proved my presence on the 1st July by the evidence of Captain Weir and Major Swindley, the prisoner's own witnesses, no less than by that of Lieutenant Davies, who the prisoner, with his usual recklessness, says (in folio 13 of his defence), is the only evidence I have made any attempt to bring forward in support of my presence on 1st July muster. The reckless manner with which this assertion is put forward would really deceive any one, except those who (as unfortunately I am) are acquainted with the subterfuges to which Paymaster Smales resorts by way of arguments.

The musters of 1st November and 2d December, as I have already stated, are not disputed by either the prisoner or myself.

On the 1st November and 2d December prisoner admits I was present and on parade; I have therefore proved unquestionably that I was present on the muster parades of 1st May, 1st June, 1st July, 1st November, and 1st December.

From the actual parade of 1st January I have admitted my absence; but I think no officer on this Court, no commanding officer particularly, will consider that, under the circumstances proved, I was absent from muster, or that I was not fully justified in signing the declaration in the Adjutant's Roll that I was present.

For these six musters I have signed the declaration in the Adjutant's Roll that I was present at muster; and having proved my presence at them all, as I consider, in the fullest and most direct manner, I think I have disproved the prisoner's false and malicious statement, contained in his letter of 26th February, which forms the first instance of charge as to my being systematically absent from muster.

Now, with regard to the musters of 1st August, 2nd September, and 1st October, I have not denied my absence from the first two, and the prisoner himself admits I was "legitimately" absent from the third, as I was on leave.

I have already proved by the evidence of Lieutenant FitzSimon, then adjutant of the regiment, that when he laid the declaration to his roll for those three months before me for signature, I refused to sign them, because I had not been on any of the muster parades.

It would show a strange inconsistency of conduct on my part to refuse to sign the declaration for those three months, when I knew I was absent from the muster parades of the regiment, and yet sign those for the other six months if I had been absent, or if I had considered I had been absent from any one of them. So strange an inconsistency could hardly fail to have impressed even the cloudy intellect of Lieutenant FitzSimon; and the Court, with all the testimony before it as to the particular and exact manner in which I thoroughly examine and inquire into all documents laid before me for signature, will scarcely believe that I could be guilty of such an inconsistency.

This disposes of the false and malicious statement which forms the second instance of charge against the prisoner, viz., "Notwithstanding your absence, &c. from muster, you have signed in the Adjutant's Roll the 'declaration' that you were present on these occasions."

This disposes of the whole question of the musters. It only remains that I should remind the Court of the particularly self-satisfied air with which the prisoner stated, in the opening statement of his defence, that he had reported to the War Department, some months since, my absence from muster parades, not as a complaint, but seeking for instruction, and how he elicited from his pay sergeant, on the 10th day's proceedings (21st April), the fact that he (the prisoner) had noted my repeated absence from the monthly muster parade, and had officially reported the same to the War Department, as he stated, "in case of reference hereafter."

Little could the prisoner have dreamed, at the moment he was making this boast, and evoking the evidence of his most insubordinate conduct, that the reply to his two letters of 8th and 26th January, making this report against me, from the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, written by order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, would so soon be in my possession.

The accompanying copy of this letter will inform the Court what are the sentiments of his Royal Highness on the subject of the prisoner's insubordinate attempt to set me, as his commanding officer, on one side, and to subvert my power and authority in the regiment which I am entrusted by Her Majesty to command.

I now proceed to the third instance of the charge, in which the prisoner accuses me of expressing sentiments to officers under my command, which had anything but a conciliatory tendency; that I have expressed my regret that the days of duelling were not in existence; that such sentiments are not such as to establish either concord or forbearance; that my tone and style of address have been harsh and unusual, and that when offence had been given to me there was little hope that apology or explanation would prove acceptable.

The

The Court will not fail to have observed that on the prosecution I purposely refrained from asking any questions from Major Swindley and Captain Weir, on the subject of this third instance. Purposely, I say, because those two officers were themselves so mixed up in the various matters which formed the subject of the prisoner's accusations against me, as set forth above, that I could not expect from them any other evidence than an endeavour to bear out the prisoner in his assertions. The first witness whom I examined on the subject of my remarks about the frequent quarrels among the officers was Lieutenant Davies, on the 8th day, Saturday, 12th April, because he was acting adjutant on the occasion when the quarrel which led to my remarks was settled by me, and was present when I made them.

This witness, in reply to my 5th question, "Did you hear me express any regret that the days of duelling were not in existence, on that or any other occasion?" (referring to his interview at my house on or about 7th November 1861, when I settled the quarrel between Major Swindley and Veterinary Surgeon Poett); he states, "The word 'duelling' was never mentioned by Colonel Crawley on that occasion. I never heard the word duelling made use of by Colonel Crawley on any occasion whatever."

Next question: "What do you consider was the object of my remarks on that occasion, &c., &c.?" Answer: "To repress the tendency to quarrelling among the officers of the regiment."

The next witness on this point was Veterinary Surgeon Poett, one of the parties implicated in the quarrel which led to my remarks on that day. In reply to my 3d question, "Did you ever hear me express my regret that the days of duelling were not in existence on that or any other occasion?" Answer: "No, I don't recollect the word duelling having been mentioned."

Again: "What do you consider was the object of my remarks on that occasion; was it to recommend or advise the officers of the regiment to go out to fight duels, or was it to repress the tendency to quarrelling among the officers?" Answer: "I should say the latter; that was my impression." Again, in reply to the first question by the Court, on cross-examination: "Did you understand Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's remarks, &c. &c., to convey a hint that he wished quarrels between officers to be now settled in the manner in which he mentioned they formerly were?" Answer: "No, I did not." Again, in reply to the next question put as, I think, by the prisoner through the Court: "Are you prepared to declare that you have never admitted, in the presence of one or more officers of the 6th Dragoons, that Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has expressed his regret that the days of duelling were not in existence, or words to that effect?" Witness replied most emphatically: "I have never admitted anything of the kind." Both these witnesses, together with all the others, whom I have called to speak to this subject, and my general bearing and manner towards the officers of the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Prior, an old and distinguished officer of varied service; Captain Billington, a man of large experience of the world, and who has served in other regiments; Captain Garnett; Captain Renshaw; Lieutenant Inge; and Lieutenant FitzSimon,—all, or nearly all, testify that they have never heard me make any remarks which would encourage officers to go out to fight duels instead of coming to me, as their commanding officer, to settle their quarrels. They all, or nearly all, testify that they do not consider that any remarks I may have made have tended to excite quarrels in the regiment, and that my conduct in private life, from what they had seen and known, should have established unanimity and good feeling between all ranks. None of these officers have ever heard me express myself in coarse, vulgar, or ungentlemanlike language towards either officers or soldiers, whether on or off duty or in private life.

The utmost that any of them can say with regard to my bearing towards officers or men on duty or on parade is, that I am sharp and severe when anything goes wrong; more sharp and severe, says Lieutenant Inge, than any commanding officer he ever served under. Colonel Prior states that he considers me strict in the performance of duties, impartial and anxious to be on good terms with my brother officers; and all the testimony merely goes to ratify the speech I made to the officers on the first occasion I met them at my house at Nuggur on the first day of my arrival to command them, viz., that I expected duty to be strictly carried on in the regiment; but that off duty and in private life I wished to be regarded as the friend and equal of all my brother officers.

I will not enter more largely into the detail of the evidence given by these witnesses, nor occupy the time and attention of the Court by recapitulating what they can all read for themselves, but I will now proceed to the consideration of the evidence given by the witnesses for the defence. And, first, to commence with the prisoner's chief and principal witness, Major Swindley. I will ask any officer on this Court if he has ever read or heard evidence so insubordinate or so unbecoming in tone, language, and manner as that given before this Court by this officer?

Read his evidence, on my cross-examination of him on the 11th day, 22d April, in answer to my first question: "Did I not tell you that your manner and style had been most insolent and defiant, &c., &c.," says "Yes, &c., &c., I told Colonel Crawley that my manners and tone were taken from him, and that it was hardly to be expected that I could meet him in any other way when he came to me, scowling, and addressing me in the most offensive manner."

And here, after much consideration of the subject, I think the best plan to place the matter in its true light before the Court, to connect the somewhat disjointed evidence given by the several witnesses, and to show the animus by which they have been one and all guided in giving evidence on this defence, will be to give the simple narrative of

events as they occurred from the outset of my connexion with the regiment, commenting as I proceed on the evidence of the several witnesses as they appear to view in my narrative.

I have already stated that I arrived at Nuggur on the morning of 25th April 1861, having travelled all night from Poona, arriving between nine and ten o'clock in the morning. Every one who knows what travelling at that time of the year in the Deccan is, will readily understand how exhausted I and my party would be after a night journey of 16 or 17 hours. On arrival, I sent for the messman, and desired him to send breakfast from the mess; he went away, but did not return, and I sent my butler to learn the reason. The butler came back and told me that breakfast was ready, but that I could not have from the mess any knives and forks, or plates, with which to eat it. My butler had to go to borrow those necessary articles from the butler of a married officer, who lived near my house, and by these means about 11 o'clock we got breakfast, having had nothing to eat since we left Poona the night before. On inquiring from the messman, subsequently, the reason of this, I learned that he had applied to Captain Swindley, then President of the Mess Committee, for the articles required, who refused to let them go out of the mess house, there being, as the messenger expressed it, "no order," meaning, I presume, that there was a general rule in the mess that such things should not be taken out of the mess house on ordinary occasions. I thought this at the time a very extraordinary occurrence in the case of the arrival of a new commanding officer with the regiment, who might reasonably expect a little civility and attention from his officers, and even to have a rule, however stringent, set aside in his favour under such circumstances. The details of my meeting this officer at my house on that evening are already before the Court; and I can solemnly assure the Court that I was most sincere in what I said to the officers on that occasion, as to my wishing to be on friendly terms with them all.

I could not possibly have entertained any other feelings; for, with the exception of Captain Swindley, whom I had met once or twice before in England, since he had grown up to manhood, I was a perfect stranger to them all.

The first thing that occurred to open my eyes to the character of the officers among whom my lot was cast, was the quarrel between Lieutenant Inge and Cornet Revell, about the bet already detailed in evidence, and certainly the accusations or insinuations brought by the latter officer against the former astonished me beyond measure. I did not believe that such language or sentiments could be used or entertained by any officer holding the Commission of Her Majesty towards another.

Within a few days after this affair, came the inspection of the regiment by Brigadier Hobson, when I requested Captain Swindley to invite the Brigadier and Staff to dinner. The conversation between us has partly been detailed by him in his evidence on cross-examination by me, but not all. When he said, "I never forgive," as detailed in his evidence, I replied, "I am sorry for that; I thought I saw you at church last night." He said "Yes, I was there on duty with the troops, but I never go there unless I am obliged." The details of that inspection dinner are before the Court, and for the first time in their experience, I venture to say, they have heard that a commanding officer joining his new regiment, dining for the first time at the mess, and on the occasion of a public dinner, was obliged to pay for the champagne, claret, and other light wines consumed by the public mess guests at that inspection dinner.

Yet that was what I was compelled to do by the illiberality and parsimony of Major Swindley; I would ask, why it was that the officers' wine-book was destroyed by Major Swindley before it was nine months' old, when the wine-books had heretofore been kept since the arrival of the regiment in India, unless it was to efface the memorial of a transaction so little creditable to Major Swindley and the officers of the regiment then present?

It was on the day of the inspection, Monday, the 6th May 1861, that at the inspection of the barracks by the Brigadier, I observed the slovenliness of the arrangements in the barrack-rooms, the grooming-bags under the men's feet at dinner, &c., &c., the dirty state of the sergeants' mess, and the drunkenness of the sergeant in charge of it. After the Brigadier had gone away, I called all the officers commanding troops to the Orderly-room, and expressed my very great dissatisfaction with what I had seen, particularly with regard to the grooming-bags being under the tables, an arrangement I had never seen or heard of in all my long cavalry service. Captain Weir acted as chief spokesman on that occasion, and said it had always been the system of the regiment, and told a very facetious story about what had happened 29 years before at Belfast, where he said Sir Thomas Bainbrigge, or some other general officer, inspected the regiment, and found fault with the very same thing. I was very much annoyed at what I could not but consider was an impertinence on the part of Captain Weir, and I said, as well as I can now recollect: "I cannot believe that such a thing can be the system of the regiment (of whose interior economy I had always heard so much before I joined it), and that when I wrote to Colonel Shute I would tell him about it." This was not telling the officers that I did not believe them, as certain of them now wish to be understood. If they had thought at the time that I made so uncourteous a speech, why did they not require an explanation of it at my hands? So far from it, neither Captain Swindley, Captain Gordon, Captain Bourke, Captain Napier, nor Mr. FitzSimon (all of whom were present on the occasion) refused my invitation to dinner a few days afterwards, which naturally they would have done had they considered that I had imputed an untruth to them. Moreover, I would beg to draw attention to the evidence of Captain Weir on this point, where, on the 12th day's proceedings (23d April), in relating this story, he states that I said, "I cannot believe it;" but afterwards, at the close of his examination, he wishes
this

this answer to be altered to, "I don't believe it." See, also, Captain Hardy's evidence, on the 14th day (26th April), where he states, with reference to this same matter, "Colonel Crawley finished by saying, 'I cannot believe it; but I will write to Colonel Shute about it.'" I utterly disclaim all intention of offending the officers on that occasion, and all idea of insinuating or asserting that they had told me an untruth.

The next occurrence, I think, in order of succession of events, was the speech I am said to have made about the lines being progressed so slowly with. Anything so bad as the state in which I found the horse-lines of the regiment, when I joined, I have never witnessed in all my service. I have seen nearly all the Horse Artillery and Cavalry Stations in India, during a previous service of 14 years in this country; but I can safely say, that in no station have I ever seen horses put up in the manner those of the Inniskilling Dragoons were at Nuggur at the end of April 1861. I wish it here to be understood, that for this state of things I have no intention of throwing discredit or blame on any one connected with the regiment. Colonel Shute had, as I understood, represented the state of the lines, or rather the entire want of lines, long before he gave up command of the regiment; and I have seen a letter from Veterinary Surgeon Collins to Colonel Shute, written shortly after the regiment arrived at Nuggur, in December 1860, urging that the horse lines should be speedily put in proper order. Nothing, however, appears to have been done beyond building a water-trough and six grain-sheds for eight troops; and when I joined, I found the horses picketed literally on the bare ground, some troops fastened to a long rope, some by a short shackle round one or other foreleg, some one way, some another, and, to the best of my recollection, only one troop with anything like a slope for the water to run off in the event of rain. I saw immediately that such a state of affairs must be ruinous to the health, not only of the horses, but also of the men, as soon as ever the monsoon, which was then less than a month distant, should burst upon them. I availed myself of a large balance of 1,600 rupees, then in the quartermaster's hand, to the credit of the Litter Fund, and immediately commenced the construction of lines, with a sufficient slope to carry off the water, and thus to keep the horses and men dry during the monsoon. I had hardly commenced operations, when I received a peremptory order from the Quartermaster General of the Army to remit immediately the whole of the Litter Fund to the credit of the Government. I immediately wrote to request permission from the Commander in Chief to retain, at least, half the amount of the fund, for the purpose of building lines, which was granted; and I then set to work, urging upon the officers the imperative necessity of quickly completing the slopes of the lines before the monsoon should set in. Some few of the officers comprehended the cause of my anxiety, and worked with a will; but others, among the rest, Captain Swindley (to whom I was obliged, as related in evidence, to send a message, by Captain Weir, on the subject), did not seem to care whether their lines were progressing or not, and it was particularly with reference to his slow progress that I spoke in the manner he and others so graphically relate in their evidence about my not having any more compunction in ordering them to "morning, mid-day, and evening stables," than in going home to eat my dinner. Even with all my urgent representations, and all my anxiety, and all the personal superintendence I gave to their construction, the slopes of the lines were not fit to receive the horses till about a fortnight after the rains commenced: and I can safely say, that, but for my continued exertions, the health of both men and horses would have suffered most severely during the last monsoon, which I was informed was the heaviest that had been experienced at Nuggur during the past 20 years. The ground at the end of the lines, where the troops paraded, was literally a bed of mud, in which the horses sank up to their knees and hocks; and such would have been the state of the lines themselves, had I not constructed the hard slopes for the horses to stand upon.

On the 13th day's proceedings (25th April) Captain Weir, in his answer to the last question but one on that day on the subject of the lines, says, "I am quite sure they (the captains of troops) have spent money out of their own private purse to get those lines made."

A more deceptive or unfounded statement could not have been made, for I produce to the Court the quartermaster's accounts containing the disbursements made by each captain or officer commanding a troop for building those lines, from which it will be seen that every pice claimed by them on this account, has been paid over to them; the only items which I would not allow them to charge for, were pickaxes and shovels, which were properly chargeable to their contingent accounts, and which were available as stock, to be handed over to and paid for by the next officer who might receive command of the troop. Appendix No. 4.

I have the satisfaction to append herewith a copy of a letter which I received from the late Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clerk, to whom I wrote for his opinion of the state of my regiment generally, as soon as I foresaw that such questions would probably be mooted before this Court Martial. I could desire no higher praise than what his Excellency Sir George Clerk has here recorded of the state of everything in the regiment under my command. Appendix No. 5.

Another fertile source of dissatisfaction on my part, and of contention with me on the part of captains and officers commanding troops, was the line gear supplied by them to the horses. In this feeling towards me, on the part of their captains, the greater number of the troop serjeant majors largely participated, because my insisting on a proper supply of line equipment for each horse, seriously affected the profit of both parties.

When I first drew the attention of the captains to this subject, so important for the preservation of their horses, they represented that the Government allowance of three rupees for each horse per mensem, hardly covered the expenditure on account of the horses.

They represented (Captain Weir foremost among them) that they could scarcely make both ends meet with the allowance, and that if they made 20 rupees a month out of it, it was a wonderful stroke of good luck. This statement was so wholly at variance with what I knew to have been the case in my former regiment (the 15th Hussars), with which I had served about 12 years in the Madras Presidency, that I told them that their affairs must be very much mismanaged; for I knew the captains of my late regiment always looked upon a profit from their line gear allowance of 100 rupees a month, as the least they might expect; and that they gave the quartermaster who managed the supply and expenditure for them, an equal share with themselves of the profits. I ventured to question the accuracy of their statement, and on obtaining a view of the small account-book for line-gear of one of the troops, I found that for the five months of the year 1861, from 1st January to 31st May, when all expenses were paid, a net profit of Rs. 538. 15. 6. had accrued upon those five months; in other words, a profit of nearly 108 rupees per mensem had been pocketed by the captain or officer commanding the troop.

This then confirmed me in my belief that the allowance was fully ample, and to spare, for the purpose for which it was intended, and I therefore insisted upon a liberal supply of articles for the care and comfort of the horses being made by the captain and officers in command of troops. My regimental order, of 13th June, will show the difficulties I had to contend with in dealing with the officers of troops on this subject. It was during the time I was making one of the numerous inspections I was compelled by the apathy or neglect of the officers to make, that I told Captain (then lieutenant) Hardy, that nine out of 10 of the horses in his troop had not a blind fit to be seen over their eyes, on which he comes to the Orderly-room next morning for redress for my harsh and unusual language, as he styles it, and is surprised to find that busy as I was with more important matters than the idle complaint of a boy-subaltern, of three years' standing, I jumped up from my chair, banged my fist on the table, and told him, "If you have any grievance, Mr. Hardy, put it down in black and white, and I'll take care it is forwarded." Really the childish folly of such grievances brought forward against a commanding officer by officers under him would be laughable if they were not lamentable, as showing the existence of vile motives on the part of those who urged such a child as Mr. Hardy then was to bring them forward.

In connexion with the subject of the line-gear, the prisoner has somewhere stated that one of the officers of the regiment had been distressed to tears by the language I had held to him on one occasion, and he elsewhere informs the Court that the officer he alluded to was Lieutenant Inge. Turn we to the evidence of this officer on the 21st day, 6th of May, when, in answer to a question put by me, he says Colonel Crawley implied that I took more care of the rupees than I did of the line-gear. If I did say so, I can only plead that I had ample occasion to do so for, in inspecting his troop, I found that out of 71 or 72 sets of horse-clothing, there were only just six that could be called serviceable or repairable; while the remaining 65 or 66 were not fit to pick up out of the mud, being literally heaps of rags. It was little wonderful, I think, that I should feel and express myself strongly when I saw such utter want of care or attention for their horses displayed by some of the officers, or that I should issue the stringent order of 13th June, herewith appended, in consequence of those signs that they took more care of their rupees than they did of their horses.

The proof of the truth of the allegation contained in this Order of 13th June is, that no one captain or officer commanding a troop ever ventured to question it, and it remains to this day a standing record of the indifference of the troop officers to their duty, and of the necessity which existed for strong measures on my part as their commanding officer to counteract their supineness.

It would be tedious and unprofitable, and my time would not admit of it, to go at full length into the refutation of all the statements brought forward regarding the harsh and unusual language I am accused by the prisoner of having used towards the officers under my command. It will be sufficient to say, that in no single case can the most virulent of those brought forward as evidence assert that I have ever "cursed," or swore at, or otherwise denounced or consigned to perdition, or uttered imprecations against any one, be he officer or soldier, under my command. The utmost they have been able to say is, that I have said "By God, gentlemen!" &c. "D—— my heart!" &c. "D—— me!" but in no one instance can any one of them assert (with all the will to do it if they could), that I have ever uttered such a phrase as that for which Captain Weir required and obtained an apology, viz., "D—— your eyes, Captain Weir." On the contrary, Captain Weir, when questioned, admits that he has never heard me use any language towards any one, on or off parade, so gross or abusive as that used on that occasion towards him.

Compare my language with that I have proved to have been used by Captain Swindley towards his subaltern, viz., "You're a liar, sir, and if you say another word, I'll cut you across the face with my whip." And again towards Veterinary Surgeon Poett, on parade, almost in the presence of Major General Hale while inspecting the regiment last November: "It's my opinion, sir, you don't know a sound horse from a lame one when you see him." Again, compare Captain Weir's language on the line of march to the same officer, when he said, about the "wretched cause of dispute," as Sir William Mansfield so felicitously termed it (an old leather water-bucket, which the Captain carried off in triumph), "D—— you and your orders, Mr. Poett!"

These little amenities of life cause my language to sink into utter insignificance when compared with them, and I cannot believe that any warmth of expression I may have used in my endeavour to carry out my duties as a commanding officer for the good of the Service, and for the welfare of the men and horses of my regiment, can ever bear the interpretation

interpretation sought to be put upon it of being harsh and unusual by the prisoner or his advisers.

I think that after what I have proved of harsh and unusual language on their part towards others, some of the witnesses on these proceedings should have been very cautious of accusing me of what they so liberally indulged in. The old proverb, "those who live in glass houses," &c., should have made them so.

The prisoner accuses me of seeking to justify myself for the use of harsh and unusual language by proving the provocation I have received for using it. I seek to do nothing of the sort. To justify a thing implies the existence of something for which to plead justification, but in this case I utterly deny the existence of harsh or unusual language to require justification. What I have sought to do is to prove the existence of a bad state of feeling between the officers of the regiment long before I joined the regiment, immediately on my joining, and subsequently leading to frequent quarrels between them, with which my presence with or absence from the regiment could have had nothing to do. The prisoner and his witnesses sought to discredit me, to vilify me, and hold me up to public odium as the author or abettor of all the quarrels that have taken place in the regiment since I assumed command of it. I believe that they thought they had nothing to do but to come into Court and fulminate against me, *ore rotundo*, all the venomous accusations they have brought to bear against me of unconciliatory conduct, of destroying "concord and forbearance" in the regiment, of encouraging duelling, of harsh and unusual conduct and language, and being of an unforgiving disposition, without my being able to retort upon them one word of recrimination. Well might Major Swindley say, when I put him upon the rack of cross-examination, as reported in the account published in the newspapers, "This is very unpleasant; I cannot but feel that I am now being placed upon my trial." Assuredly so, Major Swindley! you were being placed upon your trial. I have proved from your own lips that you "never forgive," that you are of a sordid and malignant disposition, that you are insubordinate, disobedient, insolent, and defiant to those placed in authority over you, that you are tyrannical and abusive to those under you, that you are arrogant and intolerant among your associates, for you are the man Lieutenant FitzSimon told me, shortly after I joined, made the mess of the regiment so disagreeable by your overbearing manner and conduct, and who indicated the line of conduct you intended to pursue towards me, by saying that as soon as I joined you would take d——d good care to turn Mr. FitzSimon out of his adjutancy; yet you are the man who has had the effrontery to say that I have shown myself of an unforgiving disposition, because, forsooth, I did my duty by yourself and another officer whom you had grossly insulted by reflecting on his professional knowledge, and reported your conduct to Major General Hale at the time he was inspecting the regiment.

This accusation, too, you have had the temerity to bring forward in the face of my acceptance of your apology for a slight towards my authority as your commanding officer, and an insult to me as a man, which few officers in my position, I venture to think, would have put up with.

I now pass on to the evidence of Captain Weir, and beg to point out the line of conduct he pursued towards Brigadier Hobson with reference to his inspection of 10th April, as detailed in his evidence on 13th day, 25th April last. Look to the opinion expressed by the Major General commanding the division, as to Captain Weir's letter being the most insubordinate he had ever read in the whole course of his service, and his orders to him to withdraw or apologise for it. Look to the opinion of His Excellency the Commander in Chief as expressed in the letter of 3d May 1861, and then look at Captain Weir's boast, that notwithstanding the Commander in Chief's strictures upon his conduct he was neither ordered to withdraw or to apologise for his insubordinate letter. In drawing attention to all this I have no wish to have it inferred that the letter alluded to was the production of Captain Weir, he could not have penned a sentence of it, but it was and is perfectly well known by whom the letter was written, nay, the writer of it boasted to me that he had written it; poor Captain Weir paid the penalty of adopting as his own and placing his name to a letter characterised as above. I have no wish further to touch upon the quarrel between Captain Weir and Veterinary Surgeon Poett on the line of march in December last, except to show that he received a very severe reprimand from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and that like Major Swindley, a man who was so thin-skinned as to the use of harsh and unusual language, as it is termed, should have been very cautious how he committed himself in that line.

Appendix No. 7.

Captain Weir has stated that for the first six months after I joined, my manner towards the officers was anything but conciliatory, but that latterly my manner has much improved towards every officer. The first six months was the time when I had all the trouble and annoyance which I think I have proved on the subject of the lines, line-gear, and quarrels between officers. Since leaving Nuggur in November last I have had no trouble on the two former points, nor since December, when I handed up Captain Weir to the Commander in Chief, have I had any quarrels between officers reported to me. My manners, therefore, for the first six months must have been affected by the opposition and annoyances I had to endure from the officers themselves.

I am accused of having spoken disparagingly of the system of the regiment. What says Captain Weir? "I have frequently heard Colonel Crawley say that the system of the regiment was bad in minutæ;" but he also says in reply to a question put by me in cross-examination: "Do you consider that I have needlessly altered anything in the system of the regiment which I found established?" He says: "I do not think Colonel Crawley has." Again, in reply to the very next question, he says that he considers that all my

endeavours have been to establish uniformity of practice in the several troops in all their interior economy.

I ask, does this evidence (unwillingly given in my favour) prove that I spoke disparagingly of the system of the regiment, or that I have acted as if I thought so?

Pass we now to the examination of the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull, as to my manner and conduct towards the officers. I have proved from his own mouth the unseemly conduct of which he was guilty at the dinner-party given by the unmarried officers of the regiment in August last, at which he was an invited guest, and when, therefore, he should have conducted himself with more of propriety towards his hosts, and more of deference to their wishes. In adjudicating upon the complaint brought to me the next morning by Captain, now Major Thesiger, Surgeon Turnbull took very high ground as being the senior officer of the captain. I told him what was his proper position at the mess and elsewhere, and he has been my bitter enemy ever since. Again, when he brought my conduct to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief by reporting me direct without acquainting me, to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, he used the name of Brigadier Hobson most unwarrantably, and was most severely reprimanded for his conduct throughout the affair by His Excellency, as proved by the copy of the letter annexed.

Appendix No. 8.

With regard to the charge brought against me by the prisoner, as stated in the third instance of charge against himself, I think the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull throughout, with reference to the "social and moral question," as they term it, will fully acquit me of any desire to interrupt "concord or forbearance" among the officers of the regiment, which the prisoner accuses me of doing. The whole of the evidence of this officer, in acknowledging the truth of the quotation from my several letters to him, and from my decision, read to the assembled officers on that occasion, goes to prove that I would not permit him or the prisoner, or any other officer under my command, to imperil the harmony and unanimity which I insisted upon amongst them.

With regard to the question of the use of the word "duelling" by me, I cannot but express my opinion that Surgeon Turnbull has made a most disingenuous attempt to fix it upon me by the steps he took to enlist the evidence of Veterinary Surgeon Poett in his favour. Read the evidence of the veterinary surgeon on the prosecution already alluded to, where he states positively and emphatically that "he had never admitted to any one that he had heard me use the word duelling," and then read the evidence given by Surgeon Turnbull, in reply to the several questions put by me, particularly the question "Do you recollect, about the end of February or beginning of March, asking Mr. Poett," &c., and did you not say to Mr. Poett "You know yourself that you heard Colonel Crawley advocate duelling." It was an unworthy attempt on the part of a man in Surgeon Turnbull's position to lay a trap for the veterinary surgeon, and to get him to acknowledge a speech as made by me which he, Mr. Poett, had all along declared, and still adheres to, was never made by me. It was an act unworthy of a man belonging to one of the learned professions, to try to catch at evidence in such a manner, and as Mr. Poett expressed it, to try to "bounce" him into admitting what he had never said, but it was more than that, for it was an attempt to obtain by these unworthy means evidence against me, his lawful commanding officer, and therefore it becomes a crime against discipline, and an attempt to subvert my authority. That is the position in which Surgeon Turnbull has placed himself by his thick and thin advocacy of the insubordinate views and conduct of the prisoner.

The evidence given by Cornet Snell I shall only allude to, as another unworthy attempt to throw ridicule upon Veterinary Surgeon Poett, and to discredit his evidence. I think the Court will take the evidence of this young officer at its true value, for of all the witnesses who appeared in Court, none deposed with more candour or straight-forward honesty to facts within their knowledge than did Veterinary Surgeon Poett.

In the evidence of Riding Master Malone, I shall only touch upon as regards what he says about Veterinary Surgeon Poett having told him that I had thrown a letter of remonstrance from Veterinary Surgeon Poett either at or to him, and would not accept it. The venom of this assertion, on hearsay evidence, is only equalled by that of Lieutenant Fitz-Simon saying that I had thrown a book at or towards the Orderly-room clerk. I solemnly swear that I never threw a letter at Veterinary Surgeon Poett, but that I threw it on the Orderly-room table, in the direction where he stood; and I told him I could not be troubled with such nonsense as letters of remonstrance from officers under my command. The letter lay on the table for some minutes, and I believe was taken up by Veterinary Surgeon Poett himself, when I told him I would not receive it.

As regards the book thrown at or towards the Orderly-room clerk, and which Mr. Fitz-Simon says fell at his feet, the man had brought me a wrong book, which I threw, as I did the letter to Mr. Poett, across the table to him, desiring him to bring the right book. The book may have fallen off the table, though I do not recollect the circumstance; but I think these are rather slender grounds for the prisoner to ask, if Lieutenant Fitz-Simon remembered my having thrown a missile at his Orderly-room clerk, or for Riding Master Malone's story about Mr. Poett's letter. Mr. Malone tells another tale on the authority of Veterinary Surgeon Poett, with the view, of course, to throw discredit on him, about his (Mr. Poett's) cautioning the riding master to "beware of that man (meaning me), for I was a very dangerous one," as though I were a mad dog, an idea which seems to have been running in his mind in his next remark, where I am reported to have said: "They (the officers) have only heard my bark, but, by God, I'll make them feel my bite." It is a very curious circumstance that Paymaster Smales used this very expression, or one like it, to me at Assegarle, on the line of march from Nuggur, in December last, with reference

to a complaint against me, which he ordered me to forward to the Commander in Chief, saying, "I am not one of those who growl without meaning to bite."

Does not this look as though the phrase imputed to me was the coinage of another's brain, and not that of Veterinary Surgeon Poett?

The evidence of Lieutenant Stewart on the defence, contains only one point, I think, to which I need advert, the subject of my using harsh and unusual language towards him. It is with reference to what I am reported to have said to him one morning at riding drill. The officers were all assembled in the open *menage* at Nuggur, to learn a system of drill for bending and breaking the horses, which I was anxious to introduce into the regiment. The riding master was instructing the officers, and gave the word "On the haunches, right turn," on which Lieutenant Stewart turned his horse in the wrong direction. The riding master corrected him, and pointed out the proper hand to which he should have turned his horse; on which Lieutenant Stewart said, "that is left turn," or that is what I should call "left turn," or words to that effect. I had seen on two or three occasions previously a disposition on the part of some of the officers to question the instructions of the riding master, and to argue with him; and I thought it high time to put a stop to such conduct, so injurious by its example to discipline. I therefore said, as well as I now recollect, "Mr. Stewart, I must request you to be silent at drill, and obey the orders you receive; I would not permit a private soldier to answer the riding master, and I cannot permit you or any officer to do so." The ride of privates being near, as stated by Mr. Stewart, though I have no recollection of it, was the greater reason why he should have refrained from setting them so bad an example, and why I should have addressed him as I did, for the private soldiers would not be likely to be guilty of an act of undiscipline which they heard me reprove in an officer.

The evidence of Lieutenant Stevenson is such a tissue of palpable absurdities, and is so unsupported by that of any other witnesses, as scarcely to be worthy of serious notice. He has learned his lesson tolerably well however, and can tell all about the captains' backs being straightened, and about my disbelieving the officers about the grooming-bags. His story about my cursing and swearing in a most extraordinary "manner" at evening stable is not corroborated by the evidence of any one officer, all of whom must have heard such language, equally with him had I used it; his assertion that I said that "if I had power I would try all the troop sergeant majors by one court martial and break them," displays some of the stolid ignorance which distinguishes this young officer, for he does not appear to know that, if all the troop sergeant majors gave me legal cause to try them, I have full power to do so, though the power to break them would still rest with the Court Martial. But even this young man, with all the wish he has displayed to revenge himself upon me for my endeavour to teach him and make him perform his duty, cannot bring home to me that he ever heard me "curse" any officer or soldier, but only that I interlarded my language with oaths—a phrase obligingly put into his mouth by the Court. I have already, in my cross-examination by the prisoner on the 24th day's proceedings (10th May) given my version of Mr. Stevenson's story about my having characterised his conduct as unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. It is not likely that a simple mistake in an orderly officer's report would ever be stigmatised by any commanding officer, however severe or strict, in such harsh language.

In his anxiety to bring an overwhelming number of witnesses as to the friendly relations which existed between the officers, the prisoner has called upon Veterinary Surgeon Collins, a day or two after he joined the regiment from England, to speak as to what was the state of affairs before he left, which was only a few days before I joined in April 1861. In testifying to this point, Veterinary Surgeon Collins seems to have forgotten a *contretemps* which he himself had with Lieutenant Colonel Fitzwygram (the second in command of the regiment), which drew forth from Colonel Shute the following reproof to him, the Veterinary Surgeon, in a letter addressed to him by the adjutant on the 5th October 1859:

"The commanding officer desires me to point out to you the extreme impropriety of your conduct in so addressing a field officer of the regiment, which, though nothing can excuse, may, he concludes, possibly be explained by your being incited to do so by some evil-disposed mischief-maker, who exaggerated or misconstrued the Lieutenant Colonel's remarks."

From the above extract it will be apparent to the Court, and the high authorities who will peruse these proceedings, that even a year and a half before I joined, the regiment was cursed with an evil-disposed mischief-maker, whoever he may have been, as indicated by Colonel Shute.

There is but one more point in the evidence of the remaining witnesses for the defence to which I think it necessary to refer, and that is, to an act "harsh and unusual," as the prisoner styles it, but which, had I been guilty of it, or had any knowledge of it, would deservedly be termed an act of the greatest inhumanity on my part. I allude to the testimony of the late Sergeant Major Lilley, as to a sentry being placed at the door of his bungalow, where his sick wife was lying. To understand the nature of this complaint, it will be necessary to explain the circumstances which took place regarding the arrest of Sergeant Majors Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval, which, although known to this Court, are not so well understood by, probably, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and others who will peruse these proceedings. The Court will have in their remembrance the report I made to the President, on or about the 7th April last, on the subject of the communication to Sergeant Major Lilley of the proceedings of this trial on the first three days, and the secret and clandestine manner in which the sergeant majors had communicated them to several other non-commissioned officers with closed doors, and at a late hour of the night,

thereby showing the guilty knowledge of the illegality and impropriety of the act they were committing. The President on receiving this report from me, forbade the proceedings being made public any more until the case was closed, as such an extraordinary proceeding, he said, could only be intended to bias the minds of the witnesses on one side or the other, and thus prejudice the matter under investigation.

When this order became known to the non-commissioned officers concerned, Sergeant Major Wakefield, who was one of them, swore a dreadful and sanguinary oath that he would "poison the man who gave the information, or in some other way make away with him, for he was not fit to live," and that "if he was called into Court and sworn, he would swear he had never seen the proceedings on the trial at all."

On Sunday, the 20th April, being the day before the prisoner read the opening statement of his defence before this Court, a copy of it was supplied to Sergeant Major Wakefield (who it will be recollected on his cross-examination by me on Friday, 9th May, stated, that he supposed the papers had come from the paymaster's bungalow), by whom it was given to Sergeant Major Lilley, and handed on to Sergeant Major Cotton, Sergeant Major Moreton, and I believe other non-commissioned officers. I had certain information of all that was going forward among these non-commissioned officers, and on the night of Wednesday, 23d April, the regimental Sergeant Major Lilley made use of some of the most gross, opprobrious epithets respecting me, on the open barrack parade ground, in presence of several non-commissioned officers, that could well be imagined. It was not long before I was acquainted with this circumstance also, and I felt it my duty to acquaint the Major General commanding the division with it, for the information of the Commander in Chief. A few days afterwards I obtained more precise information, which I considered would enable me definitely to bring home to the regimental Sergeant Major and the others, his accomplices, the conspiracy in which they were engaged against me and my authority. I investigated the matter thoroughly, by the examination of Sergeant Majors Lilley, Moreton, Wakefield, and Duval, separately, in presence of three officers of the regiment, two of them being the captains of the troops to which two of the sergeant majors belonged, and the third an officer who was casually at my house on business. The result of the investigation was, that I placed Sergeant Majors Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval under arrest, on a charge of conspiracy against me, and that I obtained the sanction of the major general commanding the division to place them in close arrest, to prevent their being tampered with, and also to prevent the carrying out of the sanguinary threat uttered by Sergeant Major Wakefield on the former occasion.

Close arrest necessarily implies a sentry over a prisoner, but it does not necessitate his being placed over a prisoner's wife or family, and I can assure the Court that no person could be more shocked than I was when I learned from the evidence of Sergeant Major Lilley that his wife had been incommode or annoyed by the precaution taken for his safe custody. It was Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon's fault if any such thing occurred, for it was his duty as adjutant to have seen the post assigned to the sentry, and to have taken care that no such improper interference with the privacy of the sergeant major's wife could have taken place. As it was, immediately I became acquainted with the statement of Sergeant Major Lilley, I sent off orders to have the sentry removed to a post where he could perform his duty equally well, without annoying or interfering with Mrs. Lilley.

With all the precautions, however, of having a sentry over him, Sergeant Major Lilley did contrive to hold conversation and communication with a woman in the regiment, in contravention of the orders issued to the contrary.

The prisoner endeavours to prove by his witnesses that I have fomented a spirit of discord in the regiment by the speeches he asserts I have made on two occasions about "duelling." He has brought forward Captain Weir and Riding Master Malone, the former of whom says, that on one occasion—the quarrel between Mr. Revell and Mr. Malone—I remarked it was to be regretted that the days of duelling were gone by; that if Mr. Revell had been in the Service when I first entered it, he would have been shot "through the head or the heart." Mr. Malone repeats this story, with this difference, that he reports that I said "it was a pity the days of duelling were over," &c. I would beg to draw the attention of the Court to the difference of the expressions attributed to me on this occasion, viz., "it was to be regretted," and "it was a pity"; for, in Captain Weir's evidence, a little further on, he adopted the latter phrase as what I said on the second occasion when I settled the quarrel between Major Swindley and Mr. Poett, about five months after the first-named one.

I would beg to draw the attention of the Court, also, to the names of the officers whom they both state to have been present on the occasion, viz. Major (then Captain) Thesiger, Captain Weir himself, Riding Master Malone himself, Lieutenant Revell, and Captain Napier; and Captain Weir adds the name of Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon. Now, it is a very singular circumstance that, of all these officers named, with the exception of themselves and the Adjutant, not one is present with the regiment, and not one is, therefore, available for reference as to what took place or not, save the Adjutant. What says he somewhere in his evidence? "I never heard Colonel Crawley allude to the subject of duelling." This is pretty strong from an officer who, from his position, saw more of me, and was likely to hear more of my speeches than either Captain Weir or Mr. Malone.

Again, on the other occasion referred to, the quarrel between Major Swindley and Veterinary Surgeon Poett, I have the evidence of the latter and of Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Davies, who assert positively that I did not make use of the word "duelling" on that, or any other occasion. I repeat that I have no recollection of ever having used the word, but if I did, I really fail to see how any remarks attributed to me could give encouragement

ment to the practice, or shake the "concord and forbearance" of the officers in their relations one with another. Had I told the officers that I wished them to go out and fight, and not to come to me with their quarrels, the matter would wear a very different aspect; but I have not heard that any of them have been guilty of such rashness, and I am, therefore, at liberty to think that, whatever tendency my remarks might have had, they were about as little attended to, or as little fraught with consequences, as were my remarks about the construction of horse-lines, and proper supply of line-gear.

It is simply ridiculous to try to fix a charge of fostering among the officers such an antiquated practice as duelling upon me, who never fought a duel in my life; who never had a quarrel or a *contre-temps* that could necessitate such a proceeding, and who was never even mixed up in anything of the kind but once, when I succeeded in reconciling the parties without drawing blood. It would be about as preposterous to call a magistrate a Judge Jeffries who, in committing a country bumpkin for the offence of sheep-stealing in the present day, might tell him that he was a lucky fellow not to have lived forty or fifty years ago, for that, if he had, he would be sure to have been hanged.

The prisoner has throughout these proceedings made most abortive and ungenerous attempts to discredit the whole of the witnesses brought forward by me, or who have testified to anything in my favour. He appears to have gone upon the principle of the great Irish agitator and demagogue, Daniel O'Connell, who, when inciting his adherents and partisans at the elections in Dublin against his opponent at the hustings during the troublous period of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill in 1829, used to tell them "Throw plenty of mud boys! throw plenty of mud! some of it will be sure to stick!" So with Paymaster Smales, he has "thrown plenty of mud" at me and my witnesses, but I venture to think with a different result to that foretold by the great Daniel, it has recoiled upon himself.

He has endeavoured to prove that I was cognizant of the presence of Captain Renshaw at the orderly-room at the time of the conversation which took place between him, the prisoner, and me in presence of Lieutenant FitzSimon and Quartermaster Wooden on 7th February last. I was aware certainly that he, Captain Renshaw, had been in the orderly-room on that morning, because he had a prisoner whom I saw and adjudicated upon; but I had no more idea that Captain Renshaw was in the room at the time of the conversation than the prisoner himself.

Captain Renshaw had gone into the clerk's side of the orderly-room to write the crime and punishment of the prisoner into his Troop Defaulters' Book, according to the order of the regiment, and was engaged in doing so without my knowledge. He was not there as a listener, but by accident, and the prisoner's attempt to fix such a stigma upon either of us is monstrous.

He has asserted that Captain Garnett is unworthy belief because in some trifling detail as to the muster of 1st January 1862 he differs from the version he the prisoner chooses to adopt as the only "true and correct" account. As for his shameful attack upon the evidence given by Mr. Bennett, who was in a great measure led into the error he made by the machinations of those who should have scorned to mislead a young officer, the court have so amply and handsomely acquitted him of all blame in the matter that it would be superfluous in me to say another word about it.

Again, in the case of Lieutenant Davies he endeavours to prove him unworthy of belief because he gave evidence against the prisoner on the Court of Inquiry at Nuggur, when he the paymaster was placed in arrest.

Lieutenant Davies on that occasion gave as straightforward evidence as could possibly have been given by any man.

The prisoner has affirmed in his defence that I cancelled Lieutenant Davies' appointment of acting adjutant to a wing of the regiment which was ordered to proceed to Nusserabad, because of the untruthful statements made by him before the Court of Inquiry at Nuggur already alluded to. I did nothing of the kind; I cancelled it, because of a want of tact and discretion on Lieutenant Davies' part, which had nearly compromised me with the prisoner.

It was not for any want of truthfulness on his part in giving evidence on that occasion.

Again, he tries to prove that Sergeant Ferris was induced to give evidence that he saw me on parade on 1st May 1861, on the understanding that he was to be released from arrest. Lieutenant Colonel Prior settled the case of Sergeant Ferris, and I never saw the man till he came voluntarily to my house to tell me what he knew, and was prepared to swear to. This man is one of the oldest soldiers in the regiment without, as I believe, a single entry in the Regimental Defaulters' Book against him. Sergeant Mills, another witness, had endeavoured to screen the absence of another sergeant from watch-setting, by taking his pass to the guard-room. I reduced him to the bottom of the list of sergeants for this offence, a curious reason, I think, why he should give evidence in my behalf. Corporal Widdicombe is one of the smartest young men and best riders in the regiment, and has no entry in his troop defaulters' sheet for nearly two years; whilst Private Stewartson has had only one punishment of two days confined to barracks, given by a troop officer during the past three years. This is the man whom the prisoner calls a most exceptionable character.

I could, as before stated, have produced nearly every soldier in the regiment as witnesses to my presence at muster parade on 1st May 1861. Doubtless the prisoner would have thrown mud at them all.

The prisoner attempts to prove that he ought not to have been brought to trial before this Court, because forsooth I had sent Lieutenant Colonel Prior, my second in command to condone his offence, as he expresses it; in other words, to ask him to withdraw his insubordinate letter of

26th February, and apologise to me for it; I have only to assure the Court that I never sent Colonel Prior to the prisoner at all, that his going to him was altogether a voluntary act on his part, and never had my sanction or authority; that Colonel Prior told the prisoner so, and is now ready to tell the Court so, if they think it necessary to call on him to depose to it. Had the prisoner been any other man, open to reason and good feeling, I should probably, indeed certainly, insubordinate and dictatorial as was his letter to me, have requested Colonel Prior to go to him and try to bring him to a sense of the wrong position in which he had placed himself; but with Paymaster Smales I knew such an effect would be hopeless, and I told Colonel Prior so. I knew that he would consider any such attempt as an endeavour to hush the matter up, and that I was actuated by my fears in offering to settle it with him without a reference to higher authority.

The result has proved that I was correct in my estimate of the man, but he little knew me, and I rather think that in me he has found about the first commanding officer whom he has ever served under who would not submit to his dictation, or to bend my neck to his yoke.

The prisoner has produced to the Court a series of questions and answers, written by a clerk in his office, and purporting to have been sworn to before a magistrate by Sergeant Marshall, the band master of the regiment, when on the road from this to Poorundhur on sick leave.

The object of this is to prove that I had directed the then Adjutant Lieutenant FitzSimon to obtain from the sergeant a written statement of a conversation which took place between me and the prisoner at Nuggur in the month of September last, I think the Court will be of opinion when they read this document that it proves nothing of the kind whilst the accompanying copy of a written statement from Lieutenant Fitz Simon himself will amply disprove my having given any order to Lieutenant Fitz Simon to procure such a statement, or indeed that I had any knowledge of such a thing having been received from the sergeant. The original of Lieutenant Fitz Simon's statement is in the hands of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Before I conclude with the evidence for the defence, I think it incumbent on me to point out to the Court the reason for the animus displayed by most of the witnesses, both officers and non-commissioned officers, towards me, as shown in their evidence. For this purpose, I beg to draw the Court's attention to the extracts from some of the many regimental orders I have found it necessary to issue on the various points of the interior economy of the corps, and as regards the officers I would point to my orders of 4th May, a few days after I joined the regiment, already handed into the Court, to my regimental morning order of 21st May, also handed into Court on the subject of the slow progress of the horse-lines. My regimental order of 13th June 1861, on the subject of the dilapidated state of the line-gear, and 15th June 1861, on the irregularity and inaccuracy of the morning states of the troop; 12th August 1861, on the subject of the large number of horses in the sick report, from accidents caused through carelessness in fastening them up; 16th July 1861, the want of system in H., or Captain Weir's troop, and the troops generally. These orders affect the officers generally, more or less, who doubtless thought some of them very stringent, and perhaps rather strong from a commanding officer who had only just joined.

My orders of 27th May and 29th June, on the subject of the riding of the regiment, doubtless gave offence to Riding Master Malone, and who also without doubt considered that I reflected upon his efficiency as a riding master when I requested the Commander in Chief to allow Brigadier Smith, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to visit Nuggur, to give his opinion on the riding of the regiment and the breaking of the horses, with neither of which was I, or am I now, satisfied.

As to the non-commissioned officers, I append an extract on my remarks on the proceedings of a court-martial on the trial of a corporal for attempting to screen drunkenness in a soldier parading for guard on the 6th June 1861. My order of 20th July, remarking stringently upon the conduct of certain troop sergeant majors in particular and non-commissioned officers generally as to the slovenly manner in which they performed their duties and summarily reducing the sergeant major of H., or Captain Weir's troop, for an offence against discipline. An order of 10th September 1861, laying down certain rules about the preservation of the forage and bedding of the horses, and another of 29th May on the same subject. All these orders, none of which could officer or soldier dispute the necessity for or the truth of what is stated in them, show that the system of the regiment as regards the interior economy, required a little attention. I could add many more orders of the same description, which I considered it my duty to issue; but the foregoing will be sufficient to show that they tended to create towards me a feeling of hostility on the part of certain officers and non-commissioned officers which has led to the combination against my authority and the support accorded to Paymaster Smales in his opposition to me which is now the subject of this inquiry before the Court-martial.

The prisoner labours hard to prove or to assert that my proceedings, harsh and unusual as he styles them, reflect upon the former commanding officer of the regiment, and strives to discredit me, particularly in the eyes of the late commanding officer (Colonel Shute), on this score.

I solemnly deny that I have ever reflected upon Colonel Shute in any way whatever. The state in which I found the regiment, the setting up of the men, their steadiness on foot parade, their orderly and respectful demeanour to their officers, the small amount of crime, and the general good feeling existing among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers showed me how good and beneficent had been his command of the regiment, so far as the soldiery were concerned. I had little occasion to alter anything in the interior economy, except

Appendix No. 9.

Appendix No. 6.
Appendix No. 10.
Appendix No. 11.
Appendix No. 12.Appendix No. 13
and 14.Appendix No. 15.
Appendix No. 16.Appendix No. 17.
Appendix No. 18.

except in minutiae, as Captain Weir has expressed it; but it was quite another story as regards the conduct of certain of the officers, who showed me, from the outset, that he had been unsuccessful in his rule over them; for, as the prisoner has himself put it, they were in a state of disorganisation—of chronic insubordination. A high authority (the late Duke of Wellington, I believe) has said, that the difficulty in the British Army is not to rule the soldiers, but the officers; and truly, it reflects but little discredit on Colonel Shute, or any other commanding officer, to be unable to rule the turbulent spirits of whom Paymaster Smales is the head.

In conclusion, I wish merely to inform the Court of the position in which I found myself on my arrival to take command of the Inniskilling Dragoons. I found the regiment under the command of Captain Weir, who had embroiled himself, and the officers in a body, in an unseemly and insubordinate quarrel with their immediate superior officer, Brigadier Hobson. I found no field-officer, nor any officer of standing, or position, or education, with whom I could consult or advise upon the affairs of the regiment. I found an incompetent adjutant, who has acknowledged that I have taught him all, or nearly all, he knows of his duty; and I found an organised system of opposition to my orders and wishes which almost alarmed me.

I had come red-hot from the strictest garrison known in Great Britain where, for upwards of a year, I had held command of one of the finest regiments of cavalry in the British Service—a regiment I had entered as junior cornet, and risen in it up to its command; a regiment on whose appearance in the garrison of Dublin, whether in the field or in walking the streets, I was told by the Commander of the Forces (General Sir George Brown), no mean judge of such matters and who was never remarkable for indulging in compliments, was one of the finest bodies of soldiers he had ever seen, and that I had reason to be proud of them. All this was what I had left at home, and it was little surprising that I should view with a critical eye everything connected with my new corps. I solemnly assert I never found fault with anything in any part of the regiment that I did not conscientiously think required amendment or rectification.

From the day on which I ventured to differ in opinion with the prisoner and his adherents, and refused to submit to their dictatorial and insubordinate interference with the command of my regiment, I have been subjected to a series of the most annoying and vexatious correspondence from the prisoner that has ever fallen to the lot of any commanding officer to be afflicted with. It has been incessant and continuous, rendering it quite impossible that I or any other commanding officer similarly afflicted should ever command the regiment. My whole time has been occupied in “fending and proving,” in demolishing the fabrications which he has so unsparingly built up against me. It would be wholly impossible that the wear and tear of mind to which I have been subjected for the last year, but particularly within the last three months could last much longer. Mind and body must give way under such pressure, and the heavy affliction under which I and mine have lately suffered and are now suffering has been mainly brought about by the worry and annoyance wrought by the prisoner. His upas-like shadow has fallen upon my threshold, and has converted my heretofore happy home into a scene of mourning and woe! Alas! mine is not the only one.

I have done my duty now I have laid bare before this Court all the machinations and intrigues of which the prisoner is the chief promoter. I am no lawyer or learned advocate, nor have I received assistance from any such.

I am but a plain soldier, who, after 30 years, man and boy in the service of the Queen, with an unblemished and stainless reputation, has found himself at last compelled to rebut the false, scandalous, and malicious accusations levelled at me by the prisoner. Scant has been the time at my disposal for this purpose; for I have scarcely had a day to myself within the last fortnight, without interruption of one sort or another caused by the prisoner and his plots. I trust the Court will make every allowance for any failure that may be apparent in my replying to the several details of his voluminous defence.

I now leave the matter in your hands, with the full belief and satisfaction that ample and strict justice will be accorded to me, and that a stern retribution awaits the wrongdoer.

T. R. Crawley,

Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 6th Dragoons.

Mhow, 7th June, 1862.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,

H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, and President.

A P P E N D I X.

No. 1.

(No. 300.)

Sir,

Ahmednugger, 25th April 1861.

I BEG you will do me the favour to acquaint the brigadier commanding the station that I have this day joined and assumed the command of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

In consequence of the non-arrival of my baggage containing my uniforms, I am unable at present to do myself the honour of reporting myself personally to the brigadier, but I shall take an early opportunity of doing so, as soon as I can present myself officially.

The Line Adjutant,
Ahmednugger.

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Colonel Commanding 6th Dragoons.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 6th Dragoons.

(signed) *W. Payn*, Lieutenant Colonel,
H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, and President.

No. 2.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

3.

Camp, Mhow, 30th December 1861.

Thirty men per troop will parade in white tunics, trowsers, and helmets, and be marched to the barracks by a serjeant from each troop at 9 o'clock a.m., and the troop serjeant majors will attend to receive over their barracks and barrack furniture under the orders of the quartermaster.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

(signed) *W. Payn*, Lieutenant Colonel
H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, and President.

No. 3.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 18th March 1862.

Discipline.

I AM directed by the General Commanding in Chief to request that the enclosed letter addressed to the Secretary of State for War may be returned to Paymaster Smales, of the 6th Dragoons, with an intimation that in forwarding it direct, instead of through his immediate commanding officer, he has been guilty of a great error and breach of discipline. His Royal Highness further desires that Paymaster Smales is to be informed that in not obeying the order of his commanding officer he has committed one of the most reprehensible acts against military discipline of which he could have been guilty, a repetition of which will probably be attended with very grave consequences to him.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Yorke Scarlett*,
Adjutant General.

Lieutenant General Sir Wm. Mansfield, K.C.B.,
Commanding, Bombay.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Colonel 6th Dragoons.

(signed) *W. Payn*, Lieutenant Colonel
H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, and President.

No. 4.

ABSTRACT OF CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Construction of Horse lines at Nuggur.

Mhow, 30th May 1862.

Letter No. 1379—1861, dated 1st May
from Assistant Quartermaster General
to Brigadier at Nuggur.

ORDERING the balance of the litter fund to be remitted to the quarter-
master general.

Letter No. 177—1861, dated 12th

Referring to the above letter, stating that the construction of horse-lines
had

had already commenced, and pointing out the imperative necessity which exists for the completion of horse-lines, stating the balance of litter fund to be Rs. 1,612. 3. 3., and requesting the permission of His Excellency the Chief to retain one-half of that sum for the purpose of carrying on the work.

May from officer commanding to his Adjutant (copy annexed).
Commander in

Referring to the above letter, stating that the brigadier concurs with Colonel Crawley in the necessity of going on with the work, and authorising the continuation of it to the extent of 200 rupees.

Letter No. 418—1861, dated 13 May, from Line Adjutant at Nuggur officer commanding.

Sanctions the one-half of the balance of the litter fund being retained for the purposes specified.

Mem. No. 1634, from Assistant Quartermaster General, forwarding Letter No. 775—8, dated 23d May, from Quartermaster General to General Officer Commanding Division.

Forwarding information that the amount of 806 rupees, one-half of the balance of the litter fund, had been remitted to the divisional paymaster.

Letter No. 228—1861, dated 20th June, from Officer Commanding to Quartermaster General.

Requesting permission for an extra expenditure of Rs. 259. 0. 7. in addition to 806 rupees granted previously, and forwarding statement of expenditure for the whole of the expenses incurred.

Letter No. 292—1861, dated 21 August from Officer Commanding Quartermaster General.

Sanctions an additional expenditure of Rs. 259. 0. 7. to reimburse officers commanding troops, the whole amount laid out by them, on litter fund accrues, deducting however amount of 100 rupees for building two additional grain sheds.

Letter No. 2964—1861, dated 2d September from Quartermaster General to Officer Commanding (copy annexed).

Mem.—With reference to the above statement is annexed, showing the amount paid to the officers commanding troops, “agreeable to the bills furnished by themselves,” the amount paid from litter fund, and the total amount of

EXPENDITURE.

										Rs. a. p.		
Paid by Quartermaster, as per statement in Litter Fund Account Book, from that Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607	14 6
										Rs. a. p.		
Paid to Officer Commanding A Troop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	13	-
Ditto do. B Troop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	8	-
Ditto do. C Troop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	7	-
Ditto do. D Troop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	14	9
Ditto do. E Troop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	5	7
Ditto do. F Troop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-
Ditto do. G Troop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	1	-
Ditto do. H Troop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	4	-
										457	5	4
Additional Expenditure granted by H. E. the C. C., as per letter dated 2nd September,												
No. 2964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	-	7
No. 1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditure										Rs. 1,065	3	10

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H.M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

D. Wooden,
Quartermaster.

(No. 177 of 1861.)

From the Officer Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons to the Line Adjutant, Ahmednuggur.

Sir,

Ahmednuggur, 12th May 1861.

REFERRING to the letter of the Assistant Quartermaster General P. D. A., No. 1379, dated 1st May, I would urgently beg to represent to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the imperative necessity which exists for the completion, before the monsoon sets in, of the lines now in construction for the horses of the regiment under my command.

2. I have been employing the proceeds of the litter fund, to defray the expenses of this most necessary work; and if I am compelled to remit the whole of the amount of this fund, now in hand, I shall be unable to proceed with it, and the consequence will be that the horses will be standing in deep mud from the commencement of the rains, which, I need not point out, will be extremely prejudicial to their health, to say nothing of that of the men; and it will be utterly impossible for the regiment to turn out in a cleanly state, or that soldiers should take any pride or trouble in endeavouring to appear creditably on parade. There is not a single road leading from the barracks of the men to the lines or the forage-yard, and it will be necessary to construct roads leading to them before the monsoon, for the same reason.

3. The balance credit of the litter fund in hand on the 30th April was Rs. 1,612. 3. 3.;
413. Y 3 and

and I would earnestly hope that his Excellency the Commander in Chief will sanction my retaining, at least one-half of that sum in my hands to enable me to carry on the above work.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *T. R. Crawley*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons.

(True copy),
D. Wooden, Quartermaster,
Inniskilling Dragoons.
W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H.M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

(No. 2964.)

From the Quartermaster General of the Army to the Officer Commanding 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

Head Quarters, Poona,
2d September, 1861.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter (No. 293) of the 21st instant, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to state that, with the exception of the charge for the two grain-houses, the expenditure shown in the statement therewith submitted is sanctioned as a charge against the litter fund.

The excess of *Rs. 259. 7.* over the amount of *Rs. 1,165. 3. 10.*, permitted to be expended on the lines, in the first instance, should be paid out of the credit of the litter fund as it accrues, as suggested by you.

A copy of Government Resolution (No. 2732) of the 1st of October 1858, relative to the construction of grain-houses at the expense of troop officers is appended for your information.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Phayre*, Lieutenant Colonel.

(True copy.)
D. Wooden, Quartermaster General,
Inniskilling Dragoons.
W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H.M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

(No. 5.)

COPY of Letter from his Excellency Sir *George Clerk*, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

My dear Colonel,

Poorundhur, 27th March 1862.

WITH regard to what I saw of the regiment under your command in September last, my opinion may not be worth much; but during my long course of Indian service and three years of Kaffrarian, having seen many in quarters and on parade, I assure you I never was more struck with the fine appearance of regiment than with the Inniskillings on that occasion. I had opportunity for inspection on two successive days, in barracks and at stables, on foot parade and at mounted review, and I consider all to be admirable. As Governor of this Presidency, and it being our rainy season, I was anxious to see the state of a regiment of British Cavalry, on which I thought this Government had been hardly fair in providing it only the bare ground, without an atom of shelter for stables. Many years as I, my horses, and escorts, have had of camp life, I never before saw anything more complete than your precautions in forming and draining the ground, in dressing lines, and in preserving forage, and, consequently, in the good condition of the horses at that our most trying season of the year, than I then noted.

Talking of condition, I heard of the success of your long march over such roads, in accomplishing the 350 miles' march without casualty, or being vexed with that disagreeable, but in this country ordinary sight on such occasions, of a string of led horses with sore backs.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley.

Yours sincerely,
(signed) *George Clerk*.

(True copy.)
T. R. Crawley, Lieutenant Colonel,
6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H. M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

(No. 6.)

EXTRACT from REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

(3.)

Ahmednuggur, 13th June 1861.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CRAWLEY views with astonishment the dilapidated state into which the line-gear of the several troops of the regiment has been permitted to fall by the

the captains and officers commanding them. He has just returned from visiting the lines, and has not seen a good and serviceable head-collar in the whole regiment. With the exception of one troop, there is not a heel-rope or shackle in the regiment of the established length or regulated pattern, whilst the collar-shanks, with which the horses are tied up, are of all shapes, lengths, and circumferences. The grain bags are nearly all broken, and will not hold the grain, which is, therefore, lost, to the detriment of the horses, and loss in their condition. There is no order or regularity in the patterns, or material of which the blinds for the horses' eyes are made, whilst many, or most of the troops have no blinds at all, and thereby (at this season of the year particularly), the horses suffer most severely from the innumerable quantities of flies.

The Lieutenant Colonel did hope that captains and officers commanding troops, after all he has said about the care which he expects them to bestow upon their horses, would have set to work with a will to remedy the many deficiencies on their troops which he has so frequently pointed out to them. He was unwilling, as he informed them, to put the captains to any expense that could be avoided in rendering their troops complete with a serviceable line-gear; and he, therefore, permitted them to use up all the old ropes that could be made available to be made up into head and heel-ropes, but he now sees how hopeless it is to look for the matter to be arranged satisfactorily by these officers themselves, and he, therefore, directs the quarter master to complete, with as little delay as possible, an entire set of line-gear for every horse in the regiment, and to have them issued to the troops as soon as possible.

The commanding officer has also remarked, with much dissatisfaction, the careless way in which the horses' combs are thrown aside and scattered over the lines when not in wear by the horses. They are thrown about in the mud and dirt, and, in many instances, are covered with manure. No trouble is taken to have them dried when wet, nor is the dirt or dry mud ever beaten or brushed off them. How is it to be expected that horses should ever be turned out clean, or in a state to do credit to the corps, under such circumstances?

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley regrets to be compelled to remark thus stringently upon the want of care displayed, and the little trouble bestowed, in so many instances, on their horses by the officers of troops, who seem to lose sight of their own credit, or discredit, in the appearance and efficiency of their troops. He trusts that he will not again be compelled to advert to this disagreeable subject, as he must adopt other measures to ensure a compliance with his orders for the proper care of the horses, and consequent efficiency of the regiment he has the honour to command.

(True Copy.)

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel
H.M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

T. R. Crawley,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

(No. 7.)

(Divisional, No. 136.)

Head-Quarters, Mahabbeshwar,
3d May 1861.

Sir,

IN acknowledging your letter, No. 678, dated the 26th April, 1861, with accompanying correspondence from Brigadier Hobson, commanding the Ahmednugger Brigade, which I have had the honour to submit to the Commander in Chief, I am directed to convey to you the following remarks of His Excellency thereon, which I am to request you will cause to be communicated to Captain Weir in the manner therein directed.

The Commander in Chief is obliged to record his great dissatisfaction with Captain Weir's conduct, as shown in his correspondence regarding the remarks made by the Inspecting Officer at late inspection of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

In the first instance, Captain Weir attempted to dictate to his commanding officer, and his offence is not much diminished by his second letter.

Secondly, he took the officers under his own command into consultation to justify his strictures on the official opinion recorded by his superior.

Captain Weir should understand that such conduct cuts at the root of discipline, and renders officers guilty of it liable to a court-martial.

His Excellency is sorry that the short time during which Captain Weir held command of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons should have been marked by such misappreciation of the position of a commanding officer.

The opinion of the Commander in Chief will be communicated to Captain Weir through his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley.

I am, &c.,
(signed) C. H. Somersset, Colonel,
Deputy Assistant General,
Her Majesty's Forces, Bombay.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. H. A. Wood, Major
Assistant Adjutant General, P. D. A.

(True Copy.)

T. J. FitzSimon, Lieutenant and Adjutant
6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, and President.

(No 8.)

(Regimental No. 554.)

Head Quarters, Poona,
31st October, 1861.

Sir,

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 608, dated 21st instant, and to say in reply that the Commander in Chief, although he gave an order for the return to barracks of the men detached in camp for musketry exercise, never for a moment entertained an idea disparaging to your judgment, nor did he conceive it possible that you could have acted in opposition to the expressed opinion of the brigadier commanding, without a reference to a higher authority.

Knowing the stringency of the musketry regulations, he understood without explanation, that you would have imagined yourself bound to carry out the rules laid down in them, notwithstanding that there might be a little inconvenience on account of the season. His Excellency regrets very much to have to remark with dissatisfaction on the conduct of Surgeon Turnbull in this matter. It was not to be gleaned from his letter to the Deputy Inspector General, that any trouble had been taken by you to verify the justice of his opinion regarding keeping men in camp for a few days at the beginning of the month of October, when making his report, which was in some measure condemnatory of the proceedings of his commanding officer; it was his bounden duty to have sent a copy of your memorial, dated 11th October 1861, at the same time.

His Excellency does not know whether that would have modified the opinion of the Deputy Inspector General, or his own; but it is incontestible that it contains solid facts, and good ground for the opinion entertained by yourself. His Excellency is therefore obliged to record, that even as a medical officer, Dr. Turnbull erred very much in not sending all the opinions on the point in question, while as a military officer it may be said that he might have produced an incorrect impression on the minds of his superiors regarding his own commanding officer by his letter No. 61, dated 12th October 1861. Dr. Turnbull is to be warned that this is a very dangerous course; and his Excellency sincerely trusts that he may hear no more of it on Dr. Turnbull's part. The use of Brigadier Hobson's name, as declared by the brigadier himself, was wholly unwarrantable.

But, in fact, his Excellency is compelled to observe that the conduct of Dr. Turnbull on this occasion was calculated far more to produce disunion in the regiment than to promote the health of the men. A considerable regimental experience and intercourse with medical officers of every degree have convinced the Commander in Chief, that a regimental surgeon can always compass the sanitary wants of the corps to which he belongs in harmony with his commanding officer, if he is determined to do so in good temper. The conduct which Dr. Turnbull should have adopted on this occasion, ought to have been as follows: Assuming that he disagreed in your memorial, he should have asked you to forward his letter with your memorial for the consideration of the brigadier, which his Excellency presumes, you would have been happy to do. Had you declined, he might have waited on the brigadier himself. If the brigadier sided with your opinion, it would have been competent for the doctor to have referred the matter further on to the division, and finally to head quarters, that his responsibility as being in medical charge of the regiment, might receive, as is due to it, the fullest consideration. The consequence would have been that if Dr. Turnbull had been deemed to be in the right, a counter-order would have been received by you before it could have done so, in consequence of the circuitous appeal made through the Deputy Inspector General, while at the same time the controversy would have been conducted properly, and in good temper, each opinion being fairly considered.

I have, &c.

Frederick Thesiger, Lieutenant Colonel
Acting Deputy Adjutant General,
H. M.'s Forces, Bombay.

(True copy.)

T. R. Crawley,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H. M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

(No. 9.)

STATEMENT of Lieutenant and Adjutant *FitzSimon*, 6th Dragoons, received 19th March 1862.

I THINK it was during the month of October 1861, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley asked me if I recollected the particulars of a conversation which had taken place between Paymaster Swales and himself at his office at Ahmednuggur, a short time before he (Lieutenant Colonel Crawley) went on leave to Poonah in September 1861.

I said that I did not exactly recollect what passed, but that sergeant Marshall, the bandmaster, who was present on that day, would probably be able to recollect it.

I spoke to sergeant Marshall, and he recollected a conversation having taken place on the subject of the extra pay to be given to the men of the band, but did not clearly remember having heard anything else. I asked him to think over what he had heard, to write it down and send it to me, which he did.

I never

I never mentioned to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley that I had received a written statement from sergeant Marshall, and I destroyed the paper sent to me by sergeant Marshall a short after I received it, without having shown it to anybody. Lieutenant Colonel Crawley could not therefore have been aware that a written statement was ever received from sergeant Marshall.

(signed) *T. J. Fitz Simon,*
Lieutenant and Adjutant 6th Dragoons.

(True copy.)

Mhow, 19th March 1862.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H. M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

T. R. Crawley,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

(No. 10.)

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 15th June 1861.

1. It has been brought to the notice of the commanding officer that great irregularity and inaccuracy exists in the preparation of the morning states of the troops, by which much inconvenience and trouble is caused in making up the daily returns required in the orderly room. Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley directs that the orderly sergeants of troops, who are charged with the preparation of these most important documents, shall be most particular in their statements of the various casualties in their troops, and that the troop sergeant-majors shall minutely examine and check the states before allowing them to be laid before the captains or officers in command of the troop for signature. The captains should also, before affixing their names to a document of this, or indeed of any description, be most particular in examining and ascertaining the correctness of it, as they immediately become responsible, by their signature, for the accuracy of all statements contained in it.

(True copy.)

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H. M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

T. R. Crawley,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

(No. 11.)

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 12th August 1861.

1. It has been brought to the notice of the commanding officer that an inordinate number of horses have lately been admitted into the sick lines, suffering from kicks, bruises, bites, rope-galls, and other injuries, which clearly prove gross neglect in the care of the horses on the part of the non-commissioned officers and men who are on daily duty in the horse lines. It would appear to Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, that his orders on the subject of the head-ropes, that they should be only 4 feet in length, or a little less than half the distance of the head-pegs to which the horses are tied, are completely set at nought; and he has observed many horses with head-ropes of all lengths, varying from 6 to 10 feet in some of the troops, in consequence of which the horses are enabled to bite and nibble each others heads and necks, and to utterly disfigure one another. It would appear also, that as soon as the men are dismissed from evening stables, the orderly troop muccadam and the guard of horsekeepers quit the lines and take no more trouble with the horses, but go to their huts to sleep during the night.

Thus the horses are allowed to break loose and get injured, without anyone being aware of how it occurs; and the non-commissioned officers and sentries of the regimental line guard utterly neglect their duty in permitting this state of things.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley now calls the attention of captains and officers commanding troops to this neglect, and requests that they will endeavour by all means in their power to obviate a state of things which is discreditable to the corps, and so destructive to its efficiency. There are this day no less than 47 troop horses in the sick lines, only 11 of which are cases which are not preventible, the remaining 36 are kicks, bites, wounds of the eyes, caused by bites, contusions, rope-galls, and one case of wound in the chest, for none of which causes of disability is any satisfactory account rendered. Thus the strength of nearly a whole troop is lost to the efficiency of the regiment, when, properly speaking, not more than a dozen horses should be under treatment.

The Lieutenant-Colonel hopes that this statement of a matter, which concerns all in the regiment to have rectified, will not be without due effect, and that he will have the gratification of seeing an immediate change for the better throughout all the troops in the regiment.

(True copy.)

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H. M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

T. R. Crawley,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

(No. 12.)

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 16th July 1861.

3. On the night of Saturday last, the 13th instant, a cloak was stolen out of one of the rooms of H, or Captain Weir's troop. An inquiry into the facts of the case brought to the knowledge of the commanding officer, a want of system in the conduct of the duties of that troop, which brought forth an expression of the utmost astonishment from Captain Weir, but which Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has reason to fear, prevails throughout the whole of the troops of the regiment.

It appears that Private Lander, the troop-room orderly, whose duty it should have been to take charge of the troop-room at seven o'clock on that evening, was not detailed by the orderly sergeant or warned by the orderly corporal, as he should have been the evening before, and therefore asked for and obtained a pass on Saturday morning till watch-setting that night; consequently, when the duty of the room orderly for Saturday expired at seven o'clock p.m., there was no orderly to relieve him, and Private Lander, who ought to have taken up the duty at seven o'clock, did not, as he himself acknowledged, take it up until Sunday morning, and then only because he knew it was his turn for that duty.

A further inquiry elicited the fact, the troop duty roster is kept in H troop (Captain Weir's) by the orderly corporal, and consequently the roster is transferred weekly from corporal to corporal, and may fall into the hands of a lance-corporal who, having been promoted perhaps the day before, must be thoroughly ignorant of even the form in which a roster should be kept. It must be apparent to all ranks that such a practice must produce nothing but confusion, and as it has done in this and other cases, in insecurity to property and in the destruction of discipline. A soldier who is not properly warned for whatever duty he may be ordered to perform, but is allowed to take up that duty whenever he pleases, or merely because he knows it is his turn for it, can have no great sense of the responsibility of that duty, and the room orderlies will be apt to lose sight of the fact that they hold the same place whilst orderlies in charge of their troop rooms, and are equally responsible for all the property of their comrades which is in their charge in the troop rooms during their tour of duty, as if they were sentries from the main guard; and are equally liable to be brought before a Court-martial for neglect of duty, if anything is lost or stolen out of the room. Lieutenant Colonel Crawley will not fail to bring to trial any troop-room orderly in future, through whose neglect any article of clothing or equipment may be lost or stolen from the barrack-room of which he is in charge.

With regard to the mode in which the duties of the troops shall hereafter be regulated, the Lieutenant Colonel directs that the following orders shall be strictly observed in future throughout the regiment:—

The troop sergeant major shall keep the roster for duty of all the men in the troop. The regimental sergeant major will give to the several troop orderlies sergeants the number of non-commissioned officers and men he requires from each of their troops for the regimental duties of the following day. The troop orderly sergeant will take this number to the troop sergeant major, and obtain from him the names of the several men for the duties according to the troop roster. He will at the same time receive from the troop sergeant major the names of such men as are for the interior duties of the troop. He will write the names and duties of the several men on a slip of paper, and hand it over to the troop orderly corporal, and will be responsible that the corporal warns each man in his presence after the orders are read to the troop on parade in the evening, and before the troop is dismissed.

The orderly corporal will then be responsible that the several men warned by him are paraded for their duties at the proper hours, and are marched by himself to the place of parade ordered for any particular duty. He will see that the room orderlies relieve one another, and give over their orders at the hour appointed for their relief in the same manner as he would conduct a relief of sentries if on guard.

The troop sergeant major having the roster in his possession, will be held answerable that no such irregularity occurs, as did in the case of Private Lander, of H troop, of a man for duty obtaining a pass by which he evaded several hours of a most important duty.

(True copy.)

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H.M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

T. R. Crawley,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

(No. 13.)

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 27 May 1861.

THE troops in succession from A to H will be struck off duty daily, for the purpose of having their stirrups properly fitted and registered, their breast-plates and cruppers properly adjusted, the carbines uniformly placed in the carbine buckets, and the whole of the saddlery and horse appointments thoroughly overhauled and fitted to the horses, in accordance with H.M.'s Regulation, by the riding-master.

The

The riding-master will be good enough to pay particular attention to the fitting of the stirrups by which alone one uniform seat can be attained throughout the regiment, and having fitted them properly, will cause them to be registered by the troop sergeant majors in two columns, one for the near, and the other for the off stirrup, specifying the number of the hole on each side which the man rides in.

The commanding officer will take serious notice of any man who, after being fitted by the riding-master, shall be found to have altered his stirrups.

The several troops will parade in marching order at five o'clock, a.m., daily, until the whole have been gone through by the riding-master. Khakee clothing and sun hats to be worn. Officers of troops to attend to see the registers properly made and carefully noted by their respective troop sergeant majors, and that the several non-commissioned officers copy into their squad-books the register made of their stirrups in their respective squads.

The riding-master will himself keep the register in his equitation register or class roll of the several troops.

(True copy.)

T. R. Crawley,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant-Colonel,
H.M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

(No. 14.)

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 29 June 1861.

3. The whole of the troops will be taken in hand, in succession, by the riding-master, for riding drill, commencing with A Troop, on Monday morning next, the 1st July. The drill of each troop will continue daily for a whole week, and the riding-master is requested to pay the most particular attention to the seat and position of the men, so as to ensure that exactness and uniformity of seat enjoined by Cavalry Regulations, and in which Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley regrets to be compelled to say, the men of the Inniskilling Dragoons are very deficient. The first half hour of each morning ride will be without stirrups, so as to get the men well shaken into their saddles at the trot, and then the stirrups should be carefully examined to see that they are of a proper length, and, if not, they should be re-adjusted and re-registered. The greatest attention must be paid, to impress upon the men the proper application of the aids in equitation, as laid down in page 1 of the Cavalry Regulations, and the necessity of striking off their horses true to either hand as may be ordered, at the canter, which is only to be effected by the proper application of those aids. The bending of the horses at the halt must also be particularly attended to, and every riding lesson should be commenced by bending the horses when the men are dismounted. At the conclusion of the lesson, the rides will be dismounted and taught to lead their horses in a proper manner.

(True copy.)

T. R. Crawley,
Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant-Colonel,
H.M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

(No. 15.)

EXTRACT from REMARKS by Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, commanding 6th Dragoons, on the trial of Corporal William Thompson, on the following charge, viz. :

CHARGE.

For neglect of duty in having at Ahmednuggur, on or about the 6th day of June 1861, when orderly corporal of the troop to which he belongs, paraded No. 1846, Private James Taylor for main guard, he the said Private James Taylor being then and there drunk.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Of which he was convicted and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks.

REMARKS.

Reduction from the rank of corporal is a very trivial punishment for the offence of which the prisoner has been found guilty. Conniving at a man going on duty in a state of drunkenness is about as serious an offence against discipline as a non-commissioned officer could be guilty of, but the full extent of this man's criminality does not appear on the face of the proceedings, and therefore was not known to the Court. In ignorance of it, they have recommended him to my favourable consideration, but as he acknowledged to me that he had been over-persuaded by the other delinquent, Private James Taylor, to march him to the guard parade, to give him the chance of passing the serjeant-major's inspection, I am

fully cognizant of the extent of his crime, and can therefore pay no attention to the recommendation of the Court.

I am only sorry that he has escaped with so slight a punishment, owing to the evidence adduced before the Court being so defective.

The proceedings on this trial, and my preliminary inquiry which led to it, reveal to me the fact that there is a system in the Inniskilling Dragoons, among the non-commissioned ranks, of screening or endeavouring to screen crime, particularly the crime of drunkenness.

I would have the non-commissioned officers of every degree who have any regard for the position they have attained, or who have any ambition to rise, to beware how they tamper with discipline by such unworthy and disreputable conduct, which will be sure, if discovered, as it infallibly must be, to lead to their degradation and disgrace, and to the door of promotion being effectually shut in their faces for ever.

Ahmednuggur, 8th June 1861.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. R. Crawley,*
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn,
Lieutenant Colonel H. M.'s 72d Highlanders,
and President.

(No. 16.)

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL MORNING ORDER.

Ahmednuggur, 20th July 1861.

2. The commanding officer is sorry to be obliged to remark upon the slovenly manner in which many of the troop sergeant-majors in particular, and the other non-commissioned officers in general, perform their duties when not immediately under the eyes of their officers.

Orders are frequently given by them, which they do not enforce, and the soldiers are permitted to obey them or not at their own discretion; as Lieutenant Colonel Crawley observed in two instances, in riding through the lines this morning. Thus, bad habits and slovenly, unsoldierlike appearance, is produced in the men, and no effort of the commanding officers, or of any given number of officers, can correct the faults which indifference to their duty on the part of the non-commissioned officers engenders.

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley will not fail to reduce summarily any troop sergeant-major or to bring to a Court-martial any other non-commissioned officer whom he may see, or who may be brought to his notice, for such dereliction of duty as is herein pointed out.

Only so lately as the 16th instant, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley was obliged to put in orders, stringent remarks upon the manner in which the duties of H, or Captain Weir's troops, were conducted; and this morning the sergeant-major of that troop (Rowe) is brought before him by Captain Weir for absence from stable roll-call yesterday evening, and for other irregularities.

It is clear that this man does not value the position to which he has attained, and therefore Lieutenant Colonel Crawley directs that he be reduced to the rank of sergeant forthwith. Captain Weir will be good enough to submit for his approval the name of any man in the regiment, be he sergeant, corporal, or private soldier, whom he thinks best qualified for the responsible position of his troop sergeant-major; and if he recommend a private soldier for the appointment, provided he possesses the necessary qualifications of good conduct, ability, honesty, and sobriety, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley will immediately promote that man.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel,
H. M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

T. R. Crawley,
6th Dragoons.

(No. 17.)

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 10th Sept. 1861.

4. Lieutenant Colonel Crawley directs that in future the sentries of the night guard at the horse lines shall not be withdrawn in the morning until the men arrive in the lines to saddle or groom their horses for exercise or parade. The men on guard (not on sentry) will fall in at the last relief of the sentries at four o'clock, and be marched to the private parade, and then dismissed to their respective rooms by the serjeant or non-commissioned officer in command of the guard. The corporal of the guard will remain at the guard room, and on the arrival of the men in the lines will proceed to relieve the sentries in the regular manner, marching them to the private parade ground, and dismissing them in the same manner as the guard. By these precautions Lieutenant Colonel Crawley hopes effectually to put a stop to such robbery as was attempted by the horse-keepers

keepers yesterday morning, and which, if permitted or undiscovered, would soon leave the horses without a particle of bedding or of forage to consume during the day.

5. Captains and officers commanding troops, and indeed all ranks in the regiment, are particularly requested to be very watchful over the conduct of the horsekeepers and regimental native followers of every description, who seize upon every opportunity to despoil the horses of their proper allowance of forage.

The bedding of the several troops is now most abundant and good, and has only become so by great care and vigilance, but the Lieutenant Colonel observes that a large quantity of very good bedding and kurbie is now allowed to be taken out of the lines, as any officer or soldier may satisfy himself by looking at the new heap of manure near the nullah. On and after the 15th of the present month the extra 10 lbs. of hay lately allowed by Government to every two horses will be withdrawn, and lucerne will be issued instead. The troops will then find that their bedding will no longer be as abundant as it now is, and will learn to be more careful to prevent good bedding from being carried away to feed the contractor's buffaloes.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. R. Crawley*,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant Colonel
H. M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.

(No. 18.)

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 29th May 1861.

2. In future the bedding of the horses will not be removed from under them in the morning (unless in case of the regiment turning out for a field day), until the whole left have the lines for exercise at $\frac{1}{2}$ before 5 o'clock. The orderly sergeant of each troop will then superintend the horsekeepers in shaking out the manure and refuse of the bedding, causing that belonging to each horse to be left in rear of him till he has had time to see that no portion of the good bedding is taken away. They will then have the manure removed by the horsekeepers to the place appointed for the contractor to remove it from. The commanding officer expects that the strictest attention will be paid to the terms of this order, and he will soon have an opportunity of judging in each troop, by the increased quantity of bedding, how it has been obeyed.

(True copy.)

T. R. Crawley,
Lieutenant Colonel 6th Dragoons.

W. Payn, Lieutenant-Colonel,
H. M.'s 72d Highlanders, and President.



183

MILITARY RESERVE FUND.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 June 1862 ;—for,

“RETURN of the Particulars of the SUM of £.44,641 13s. 4d., which by the War Office Paper, No. 261, of the present Session, appears to have been Paid, from what is termed the MILITARY RESERVE FUND, to OFFICERS of CAVALRY on Retirement from that Branch of the Service since the Reduction in the Government Prices of Cavalry Commissions; mentioning the Name and Rank of each Officer, and whether his Commissions were obtained with or without Purchase :”

“COPIES of the ROYAL WARRANT under which the Sale of COMMISSIONS by OFFICERS, after Twenty Years’ Service, who had not Purchased, was originally authorised :”

“Of any ROYAL WARRANT or WARRANTS of a similar kind, authorising the Sale of COMMISSIONS by OFFICERS who had not Purchased the same, and who had not completed Twenty Years’ Service :”

“RETURNS of the Names and respective Length of Services of each of the Sixty-one OFFICERS upon HALF-PAY who have been permitted to Sell their COMMISSIONS, and who are stated to have received for the same £.112,234 :”

“And, showing the Precedents, if any there are, for buying out a Supernumerary of the Guards, at the price of £.1,200 caused by the appointment of a Page of Honour to a Commission.”

War Office, }
5 February 1863. }

G. C. LEWIS.

(*Sir De Lacy Evans.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 February 1863.

No. 1.

RETURN of the Particulars of the Sum of £. 44,641 13 s. 4 d. Paid from the MILITARY RESERVE FUND to Officers of Cavalry, on Retirement from that branch of the Service, from 1st April 1861 to 31st March 1862, mentioning the Name and Rank of each Officer, and whether his Commissions were obtained with or without Purchase.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	Rank.	Amount Paid.	Commissions, whether Purchased or not.				
				Cornetcy.	Lieutenancy.	Troop.	Majority.	Lieutenant-Colonelcy.
			£. s. d.					
17th Lancers - - -	Swann - - -	Colonel - -	616 13 4	yes -	no -	yes -	no -	-
15th Hussars - - -	Wragge - - -	Lieut.-Colonel	1,300 - -	no -	no -	no -	-	-
7th Dragoon Guards - - -	Lamb - - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	-	-
13th Dragoons - - -	Clements - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	yes -	no -	yes -	-	-
6th Dragoons - - -	Moule - - -	Lieutenant -	490 - -	no -	no -	-	-	-
17th Lancers - - -	Macartney - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	yes -	yes -	no -	-	-
11th Hussars - - -	Royston, Viscount	Lieutenant -	440 - -	yes -	no -	-	-	-
2d Dragoon Guards - - -	Calvert - - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	no -	no -	no -	-	-
16th Lancers - - -	Pigott - - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	-	-
2d Dragoon Guards - - -	Stapylton - -	Major - -	1,425 - -	no -	yes -	yes -	yes -	-
10th Hussars - - -	Lomax - - -	Lieutenant -	490 - -	no -	yes -	-	-	-
12th Lancers - - -	Clifton - - -	Brevet Major	1,040 - -	yes -	yes -	no -	-	-
3d Dragoon Guards - - -	Marsh, Sir H. -	Major - -	1,425 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	yes -	-
3d Dragoons - - -	Dymond - - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	yes -	no -	yes -	-	-
13th Dragoons - - -	Tremayne - -	Lieut.-Colonel	1,425 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	yes -	yes.
12th Lancers - - -	Adams - - -	Lieutenant -	490 - -	yes -	yes -	-	-	-
60th Foot, late half-pay 7th Dragoons.	Doyne - - -	Lieutenant -	490 - -	yes -	yes -	-	-	-
12th Lancers - - -	Horne - - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	yes -	yes -	no -	-	-
1st Dragoons - - -	Balfe - - -	Captain - -	490 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	-	-
17th Lancers - - -	Harrison - - -	Lieutenant -	490 - -	no -	yes -	-	-	-
43d Foot, late half-pay 21st Dragoons.	Packe - - -	Captain - -	720 - -	yes -	no -	yes -	-	-
12th Lancers - - -	Blunt - - -	Captain - -	490 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	-	-
6th Dragoon Guards - - -	Forster - - -	Lieutenant -	490 - -	yes -	yes -	-	-	-
4th Dragoon Guards - - -	Broadhurst - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	yes -	yes -	no -	-	-
10th Hussars - - -	Coates - - -	Captain - -	440 - -	yes -	yes -	no -	-	-
13th Dragoons - - -	Dickson - - -	Major - -	1,425 - -	yes -	no -	yes -	yes -	-
1st Dragoon Guards - - -	Wingfield - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	yes -	no -	yes -	-	-
1st Foot, late 2d Dragoons	Seggie - - -	Lieutenant -	490 - -	no -	no -	-	-	-
15th Hussars - - -	Swinny - - -	Captain - -	940 - -	yes -	no -	no -	-	-
6th Dragoons - - -	Lovell - - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	-	-
14th Hussars - - -	Blyth - - -	Captain - -	390 - -	yes -	no -	no -	-	-
14th Hussars - - -	Whish - - -	Lieutenant -	490 - -	no -	yes -	-	-	-
3d Dragoon Guards - - -	Gould - - -	Lieutenant -	250 - -	no -	yes -	-	-	-
7th Dragoon Guards - - -	Drake - - -	Cornet - -	390 - -	yes -	-	-	-	-
12th Lancers - - -	Roe - - -	Captain - -	490 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	-	-
4th Dragoon Guards - - -	Fisher - - -	Captain - -	490 - -	yes -	no -	yes -	-	-
6th Dragoons - - -	Cowell - - -	Major - -	1,425 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	no -	-
6th Dragoons - - -	Hunt - - -	Lieut.-Colonel	1,425 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	no -	yes.
2d Dragoon Guards - - -	Batley - - -	Cornet - -	390 - -	yes -	-	-	-	-
7th Dragoon Guards - - -	Blinkhorn - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	no -	no -	no -	-	-
6th Dragoons - - -	Gordon - - -	Captain - -	390 - -	yes -	no -	no -	-	-
12th Lancers - - -	Cureton - - -	Major - -	75 - -	no -	no -	yes -	no -	-
11th Hussars - - -	Brisco - - -	Lieutenant -	390 - -	yes -	yes -	-	-	-
18th Hussars - - -	Scott - - -	Brevet-Major	740 - -	yes -	yes -	no -	-	-
8th Hussars - - -	Clowes - - -	" - - -	1,425 - -	yes -	no -	yes -	-	-
7th Hussars - - -	Herbert - - -	Lieutenant -	490 - -	yes -	yes -	-	-	-
2d Life Guards and 4th Hussars.	Lumley - - -	Captain - -	390 - -	yes -	yes -	yes -	-	-
1st Dragoons - - -	Hay - - -	Cornet - -	390 - -	yes -	-	-	-	-
6th Dragoon Guards - - -	Hunter - - -	Captain - -	90 - -	yes -	no -	no -	-	-
3d Hussars - - -	Webb - - -	Ensign - -	390 - -	yes -	-	-	-	-
6th Dragoon Guards - - -	Rosser - - -	Brevet-Major	1,425 - -	yes -	no -	no -	-	-
11th Hussars - - -	Bingham - - -	Captain - -	1,425 - -	no -	yes -	yes -	-	-
		£.	44,641 13 4					

No. 2.

EXTRACT from WARRANT of 1st May 1711, directing that no Officer have leave to sell his Commission who has not served Twenty Years, or been disabled.

“It is Our will and pleasure, also, that no commissions in Our armies be sold but by Our approbation under Our Royal Sign Manual; that no officer have leave to sell his commission who has not served twenty years, or been disabled in the service, unless upon some extraordinary occasion, where We shall think fit for the good of Our service to allow thereof.”

No. 3.

EXTRACT from ROYAL WARRANT, dated the 14th October 1858.

“50. If a subaltern officer, whose service confers a claim to half pay, be desirous of retiring from the army by the sale of his commission, the following rules should be observed:—

“1. If he purchased his commission, the regulated price may be granted (whether he should be receiving half-pay or a temporary allowance in the nature of half-pay).

“2. If he did not purchase his commission, and had served less than seven years, on full pay in the army, he may be allowed to receive 100 £. for each year of service as a commissioned officer, not, however, exceeding the regulated price of the commission he held.

“3. If a non-commissioned officer shall have been promoted to the rank of an ensign, or cornet, or adjutant, he shall not have a claim to retire, by the sale of his commission, unless he shall have served in the army, as an officer on full pay upwards of one year, in which case he may be awarded the full price of the commission which he shall have received without purchase, or such proportion thereof as, with reference to the length of his actual service, shall be deemed proper by Our Secretary of State for War and Commander in Chief.”

No. 4.

RETURNS of the Names and Respective Length of Services of each of the Sixty-one OFFICERS upon HALF-PAY, who have been permitted to Sell their COMMISSIONS, and who are stated to have received for the same £. 112,234 10 s.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	SERVICE.			Amount Received.
		Full-pay.	Half-pay.	TOTAL.	
		Years.	Years.	Years.	£. s. d.
Unattached - - - -	Captain J. Brannan - - -	20	24 $\frac{9}{12}$	44 $\frac{9}{12}$	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ F. J. Hutchinson - - -	14 $\frac{7}{12}$	18 $\frac{9}{12}$	33 $\frac{4}{12}$	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ Peter Bernard - - -	6 $\frac{0}{12}$	19 $\frac{1}{12}$	26 $\frac{8}{12}$	1,289 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ Sir W. H. Des Vœux, Bart.	9 $\frac{1}{12}$	26 $\frac{1}{12}$	36	1,800 - -
Half-pay, Royal Artillery - -	„ R. S. Allen - - -	15 $\frac{2}{12}$	9 $\frac{8}{12}$	24 $\frac{10}{12}$	1,500 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ Thomas Bernard - - -	12 $\frac{5}{12}$	13 $\frac{7}{12}$	26	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ Henry Young - - -	20 $\frac{6}{12}$	15 $\frac{4}{12}$	35 $\frac{10}{12}$	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ J. Williamson - - -	21 $\frac{8}{12}$	12 $\frac{8}{12}$	34 $\frac{4}{12}$	1,800 - -
Half-pay, 6th West India Regiment.	„ Hon. A. G. Stuart - - -	16 $\frac{3}{12}$	15 $\frac{9}{12}$	32	1,800 - -
Half-pay, Staff Corps - - -	„ J. E. Money Kyrle - - -	13 $\frac{9}{12}$	14 $\frac{3}{12}$	28	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ C. H. Nicholson - - -	16 $\frac{1}{12}$	20 $\frac{1}{12}$	36 $\frac{2}{12}$	1,800 - -
Half-pay, Royal Artillery - -	„ W. P. Pollock - - -	8 $\frac{5}{12}$	11 $\frac{1}{12}$	20 $\frac{4}{12}$	850 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ G. Lyon - - -	3 $\frac{2}{12}$	36 $\frac{3}{12}$	39 $\frac{5}{12}$	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ Edward Barclay - - -	20 $\frac{5}{12}$	13 $\frac{4}{12}$	33 $\frac{9}{12}$	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ H. Y. Gold - - -	16 $\frac{3}{12}$	16 $\frac{2}{12}$	32 $\frac{5}{12}$	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ James MacQueen * - - -	9	4 $\frac{7}{12}$	13 $\frac{7}{12}$	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ E. H. Glegg - - -	18 $\frac{5}{12}$	16 $\frac{4}{12}$	34 $\frac{9}{12}$	1,289 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ Walter Butler - - -	25 $\frac{4}{12}$	10	35 $\frac{4}{12}$	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	Captain and Brevet-Colonel J. R. B. Hale.	19 $\frac{5}{12}$	20 $\frac{3}{12}$	39 $\frac{8}{12}$	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	Major and Brevet Colonel G. P. Clarke.	26 $\frac{1}{12}$	15 $\frac{1}{12}$	41 $\frac{2}{12}$	3,200 - -
Half-pay, Royal Engineers - -	Captain R. Böteler - - -	15 $\frac{10}{12}$	20 $\frac{2}{12}$	36	1,550 - -
Unattached - - - -	Major and Brevet-Colonel W. H. Adams.	23 $\frac{4}{12}$	16 $\frac{1}{12}$	40 $\frac{5}{12}$	3,200 - -
Half-pay, Royal Engineers - -	Captain C. Bailey - - -	16 $\frac{5}{12}$	17 $\frac{5}{12}$	33 $\frac{10}{12}$	1,750 - -
Half-pay, late Land Transport Corps.	Cornet John Cooper † - - -	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	4 $\frac{1}{12}$	5 $\frac{2}{12}$	450 - -
Unattached - - - -	Captain Hon. A. F. Cathcart - -	9 $\frac{8}{12}$	28 $\frac{10}{12}$	38 $\frac{6}{12}$	1,800 - -
Half-pay, late Land Transport Corps.	Cornet John Wood † - - -	1 $\frac{10}{12}$	4 $\frac{1}{12}$	4 $\frac{11}{12}$	450 - -
Unattached - - - -	Captain W. W. Bond - - -	18	6 $\frac{6}{12}$	24 $\frac{6}{12}$	1,800 - -
Unattached - - - -	„ Arthur Davies - - -	4 $\frac{6}{12}$	35	39 $\frac{6}{12}$	1,800 - -
Half-pay, Staff Corps - - -	Captain and Brevet Col. Maitland -	19 $\frac{10}{12}$	16 $\frac{3}{12}$	36 $\frac{1}{12}$	1,800 - -
Half-pay, 86th Foot - - -	Captain W. H. Heard - - -	21 $\frac{9}{12}$	11 $\frac{1}{12}$	33 $\frac{8}{12}$	1,800 - -

* 20 years in the ranks, and 1 $\frac{2}{12}$ years as Paymaster.

† 15 years in the ranks.

‡ 11 $\frac{1}{12}$ years in the ranks.

REGIMENT.	NAME.	SERVICE.			Amount Received.		
		Full-pay.	Half-pay.	TOTAL.			
		Years.	Years.	Years.	£.	s.	d.
Unattached - - - -	Captain T. G. Veitch - - -	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800	-	-
Half-pay, 36th Foot - - -	„ G. M. Knipe - - -	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800	-	-
Half-pay, Royal Engineers - -	Lieutenant-Colonel M. Dill - -	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{2}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,500	-	-
Unattached - - - -	Captain A. D. Cuddy - - -	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,289	-	-
Half-pay, late Land Transport Corps.	Lieutenant W. Talbot * - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	700	-	-
Unattached - - - -	Captain Charles Hawker - -	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800	-	-
Half-pay, Royal Artillery - -	Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maude -	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,500	-	-
Half-pay, Royal Artillery - -	Captain B. Bathurst - - -	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,400	-	-
Half-pay, Royal Artillery - -	„ Henry Murray - - -	29	-	29	1,200	-	-
Unattached - - - -	Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Beaufort.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,200	-	-
Unattached - - - -	Captain C. W. Lamotte - -	10	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800	-	-
Half-pay, 97th Foot - - -	„ F. Sealy - - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800	-	-
Half-pay, 63rd Foot - - -	„ R. Bamford - - -	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800	-	-
Late B. Italian Legion - -	„ R. Czaykowski - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,100	-	-
Half-pay, Royal Engineers - -	„ H. Williams - - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,200	-	-
Unattached - - - -	„ W. J. Cross - - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800	-	-
Half-pay, Turkish Contingent Artillery.	Lieutenant John Ford † - -	- $\frac{6}{4}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	450	-	-
Unattached - - - -	Captain E. Welch - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,050	-	-
Half-pay, late Land Transport Corps.	„ R. Norman - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000	-	-
Half-pay, Royal Artillery - -	Brevet-Colonel P. R. Cocks - -	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,500	-	-
Half-pay, Royal Engineers - -	Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Leach -	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,500	-	-
Half-pay, Royal Engineers - -	Captain Thomas Webb - - -	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,550	-	-
Half pay, late Land Transport Corps.	„ J. Granger ‡ - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000	-	-
Unattached - - - -	„ John Sullivan § - - -	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800	-	-
Unattached - - - -	„ J. F. A. Hartle - - -	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800	-	-
Unattached - - - -	„ J. M. Carter - - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,800	-	-
Half-pay, Royal Artillery - -	„ W. M. D. Willan - - -	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,500	-	-
Half-pay, Royal Artillery - -	Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Gilbert -	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,500	-	-
Half-pay, late Land Transport Corps.	Cornet A. Glass - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	450	-	-
Unattached - - - -	Lieutenant O'N. Segrave - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	335	-	-
Half-pay, 26th Dragoons - -	Captain D. B. Hay - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,782	10	-
TOTAL - - - £.					112,234	10	-

* 16 years in the ranks.

 † 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ years in the ranks.

‡ 18 years in the ranks.

 § 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ years in the ranks.

 || 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ years in the ranks.

No. 5.

PRECEDENTS for Buying out a Supernumerary of the Foot Guards, caused by the Appointment of a Page of Honour to a Commission.

PAGES OF HONOUR Appointed since 1849.

GRENADIER GUARDS:					DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	
The Hon. W. F. Forbes	-	-	-	-	17 December	1852.
Viscount Castle Cuffe	-	-	-	-	19 March	1862.
COLDSTREAM GUARDS:						
Mr. George G. Cameron	-	-	-	-	16 June	1856.
Mr. Macpherson	-	-	-	-	18 March	1862.
SCOTS FUSILEER GUARDS:						
Mr. Gordon	-	-	-	-	13 February	1852.
Mr. Farquharson	-	-	-	-	19 July	1859.
Mr. Phipps	-	-	-	-	18 June	1861.

COMMISSIONS Bought up since 1849 in consequence of Supernumeraries arising from the Appointment of Pages of Honour and the Augmentation during the Crimean War.

	Date of Retirement.	Commission Absorbed.	Amount taken from Fund.
GRENADIER GUARDS:			£.
Colonel Goulburn	10 April 1857	Ensigny and Lieutenancy	1,200
Ensign and Lieutenant Nicolson	29 May 1857	"	1,200
Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellison	10 June 1862	"	250
COLDSTREAM GUARDS:			
Lieutenant and Captain Caulfield	5 Feb. 1858	Ensigny and Lieutenancy	1,200
" " Visct. Holmesdale	18 July 1862	"	1,150
SCOTS FUSILEER GUARDS:			
Colonel Lord Murray	16 June 1857	Ensigny and Lieutenancy	1,200
Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Turner	2 Feb. 1858	Lieutenancy and Company, and Ensigny and Lieutenancy	2,050
" " Lord Vane Tempest	16 Aug. 1859	Ensigny and Lieutenancy	1,200
" " Wheatley	16 Dec. 1859	"	1,200
Ensign and Lieutenant Campbell	15 Oct. 1861	"	1,200

MILITARY RESERVE FUND.

A C C O U N T

OF

T H E M I L I T A R Y R E S E R V E F U N D

FOR THE YEAR,

From the 1st day of April 1862 to the 31st day of March 1863,

War Office, }
28 May 1863. }

HARTINGTON.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 May 1863.

THE RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT, from 1 April 1862 to 31 March 1863.

HOW EXPENDED.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid in buying out officers in regiments liable to reduction, thereby saving half-pay, or absorbing officers who had been retained as supernumerary upon full pay - - - - -	1,300	-	-
Paid in purchasing the commissions of 15 officers upon half-pay who desired to sell, thereby saving 2,057 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> a year upon the Half-pay Vote - - - - -	35,325	-	-
Paid to officers of cavalry on retirement from that branch of the service, in consequence of the reduction in the prices formerly paid for Cavalry commissions - - - - -	59,230	-	-
Paid to officers and privates of the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in which the system of purchase has been abolished, the appointments in succession having been given to old officers of the army as a reward for past service - - - - -	2,400	-	-
Paid to the Yeomen of the Guard, in a similar manner - - - - -	Nil.		
Paid for providing a commission for a candidate for Woolwich, who, owing to a change in the regulations, had become ineligible for admission from over age - - - - -	450	-	-
Paid to officers on re-consideration of the amount to be allowed for the sale of their commissions - - - - -	150	-	-
Borrowed to carry out sales of commissions - - - - -	3,650	-	-
Sums outstanding on 31 March 1863, to be collected as vacancies are filled up - - - - -	3,560	-	-
Balance in hand to 31 March 1863 :—			
Cash - - - - -	£. *43,319	12	7
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	20,000	-	-
	63,319	12	7
* Of this balance £. 30,000 is about to be invested in Exchequer Bills.	£.	169,384	12 7

HOW AUGMENTED.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand on 31 March 1862 :—			
Cash - - - - -	£. 8,850	-	6
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	45,000	-	-
	53,850	-	6
By officers, on selling out, receiving sums which were short of the full value of their commissions - - - - -	17,885	-	-
By an officer who, on going to half-pay, had received the difference, being restored to full pay, and paying that difference to the fund -	949	-	-
By sale of commissions in succession to officers placed on the supernumerary, seconded, retired full-pay and half-pay lists - - -	89,250	-	-
By sale of first commissions, on augmentation of the army - - -	Nil.		
By return of money which had been borrowed to carry out sales -	3,650	-	-
By interest on Exchequer Bills - - - - -	950	12	1
Sums outstanding on 31st March 1862, collected during the year -	2,850	-	-
	£.	169,384	12 7

THE FOOT GUARDS' RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT, from 1 April 1862 to 31 March 1863.

HOW EXPENDED.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid in buying out supernumeraries, caused by the appointment of pages of honour to commissions - - - - -	1,400	-	-
Balance in hand on 31st March 1863:—			
Cash - - - - -	£. 3,268	6	3
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	16,800	-	-
	20,068	6	3
	£.	21,468	6 3

HOW AUGMENTED.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand on 31st March 1862:—			
Cash - - - - -	£. 1,666	8	5
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	16,800	-	-
	18,466	8	5
By sale of first commissions in succession to lieutenant colonels promoted to general officers - - - - -	2,400	-	-
By an officer, on selling out, receiving a sum which was short of the full value of his commission - - - - -	150	-	-
By interest on Exchequer Bills - - - - -	451	17	10
	£.	21,468	6 3

MILITARY RESERVE FUND.

A C C O U N T

OF

THE MILITARY RESERVE FUND

FOR THE YEAR,

From 1 April 1862 to 31 March 1863.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 May 1863.

298.

Under 1 oz.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS.

ACCOUNT of the Amount due by the Public to DEPOSITORS in MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS on the 31st March 1861, and of the Receipts, Interest, and Disbursements in the said Military Savings Banks, during the Year then next ensuing, ending on the 31st March 1862, including the Amount due on account of ARMY CHARITABLE FUNDS, and of the subsequent Receipts, Interest, and Disbursements on account thereof, to the 31st March 1862; also, an Account of the SUMS paid over by the Secretary-at-War to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for Investment in Bank Annuities on account of the Fund for Military Savings Banks; and of the DIVIDENDS reported to the Secretary-at-War by the said Commissioners to have been received thereon, and invested in further Aid of the Fund for Military Savings Banks (pursuant to Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 20).

War Office, }
1 June 1863. }

HARTINGTON.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance due by the Public on the 31st March 1861 - - - - -	-	-	-	286,258	5	7½
Deposits in Military Savings Banks during the year ended on the 31st March 1862 - - - - -	152,203	14	8½			
Amount received on account of Army Charitable Funds during the year ended on the 31st March 1862 - - - - -	783	11	4½	152,987	6	1½
Interest allowed during the year 1861-62 on Deposits in Military Savings Banks	8,465	4	5½			
Interest allowed during the year 1861-62 on Army Charitable Funds - -	1,946	18	8	10,412	3	1½
				449,657	14	10
Withdrawals from Military Savings Banks during the year 1861-62 - -	164,948	8	1½			
Disbursements from Army Charitable Funds during the year 1861-62 - -	2,827	3	11	167,775	12	-½
Balance due by the Public on the 31st March 1862 - - - - -	£.			281,882	2	9½

Number of Accounts open on the 31st March 1862 - - - - 16,331

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Net Amount paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of the Fund for Military Savings Banks (inclusive of Army Charitable Funds) for previous years, together with Dividends received thereon, and similarly invested up to the 31st March 1861 - - - - -	303,615	14	3			
Deduct,—Produce of stock sold in consequence of the excess of payments over receipts in 1861-62 - - - - -	14,788	5	11	288,827	8	4
Add,—Further Dividends received on account of the Fund for Military Savings Banks up to the 5th January 1862, and invested in further aid thereof - - - - -				8,442	12	3
				297,270	-	7
Add,—Further Dividends received and similarly invested up to 5th April 1863 - - - - -				14,131	4	11
TOTAL Amount of the Fund for Military Savings Banks up to the date of this Account - - - - -	£.			311,401	5	6

War Office, 30 May 1863.

De Grey and Ripon.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS.

ACCOUNT of the Amount due by the Public to
DEPOSITORS in MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS on
31st March 1861, and of the Receipts, Interest,
and Disbursements during the Year ending
31st March 1862; &c. (pursuant to Act
22 & 23 Vict. c. 20.)

(Presented by Command of Her Majesty.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 June 1863.

M I L I T I A.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 July 1862;—for,

“ RETURN showing the ESTABLISHMENT of each REGIMENT of MILITIA in the UNITED KINGDOM, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, for the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, made as per annexed form :

Regiment.	Establishment.			Present at Training 18 , day of Inspection.			Absent from Training 18 , day of Inspection.						Wanting to Complete 18 .		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with leave.	Officers without leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without leave.	Privates with leave.	Privates without leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.

War Office, }
5 February 1863. }

G. C. LEWIS.

(Colonel Forde.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 February 1863.

Essex, East	-	-	31	879	23	28	460	2	-	-	3	216	5	3	200
Essex, West	-	-	31	879	14	27	417	2	1	-	7	324	13	3	131
Flint	-	-	12	330	8	10	272	-	-	-	1	55	8	2	2
Glamorgan	-	-	20	884	13	22	203	6	1	-	5	620	10	7	6
Glamorgan	-	-	11	298	8	9	113	1	-	-	2	91	3	2	92
Gloucester, 1st, or South	-	-	36	1,043	27	23	463	9	-	-	3	53	1	13	521
Gloucester, 2d, or North	-	-	36	1,036	22	26	484	4	-	-	4	98	10	10	450
Hampshire	-	-	39	1,146	17	30	337	2	-	-	11	65	18	9	733
Hamshire	-	-	Embodied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Isle of Wight	-	-	5	142	8	6	111	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-
Hereford	-	-	21	562	20	19	503	-	-	-	7	87	4	2	-
Hertford	-	-	28	799	18	24	476	1	-	-	1	305	11	2	17
Huntingdon	-	-	12	310	15	12	219	-	-	-	4	45	-	-	42
Kent, East	-	-	Embodied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent, West	-	-	37	1,043	22	30	314	4	2	-	9	639	9	6	81
Kent	-	-	23	626	13	21	228	2	-	-	19	349	8	2	30
Lancashire, 1st	-	-	43	1,252	18	24	508	5	-	-	8	650	20	19	86
Lancashire, 2d	-	-	43	1,252	24	30	535	4	4	-	36	681	11	9	20
Lancashire, 3d	-	-	43	1,252	28	41	839	6	-	-	19	393	9	2	1
Lancashire, 4th	-	-	Not to train.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancashire, 5th	-	-	43	1,252	25	36	570	8	-	1	3	670	10	4	9
Lancashire, 6th	-	-	43	1,252	19	32	477	9	1	-	8	691	14	11	76
Lancashire, 7th	-	-	43	1,252	23	16	154	6	1	-	9	1,092	13	27	-
Lancashire	-	-	Embodied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicester	-	-	37	1,090	25	34	639	2	-	-	7	116	10	4	128
Lincoln, North	-	-	Embodied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln, South	-	-	34	984	17	30	338	7	1	1	8	550	11	3	88
London	-	-	23	630	23	25	316	3	-	-	6	308	10	-	-
Merioneth	-	-	8	184	6	7	143	-	-	-	1	33	3	1	7
Middlesex, 1st (East)	-	-	37	1,095	28	35	446	-	-	-	-	519	9	3	130
Middlesex, 2d (Royal Edmonton)	-	-	37	1,095	19	25	278	5	-	1	5	855	13	13	427
Middlesex, 3d (Royal Westminster)	-	-	37	1,083	20	35	490	1	-	-	13	570	16	2	10
Middlesex, 4th (Royal South)	-	-	37	1,043	22	31	351	7	2	-	-	367	6	5	325
Middlesex, 5th (Royal Ethborne)	-	-	Embodied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth	-	-	30	783	17	24	295	3	-	-	2	511	10	4	-
Montgomery	-	-	16	326	6	10	213	2	-	-	-	109	8	2	4
Norfolk, 1st (West)	-	-	29	815	15	29	597	5	-	-	22	134	10	-	62
Norfolk, 2d (East)	-	-	30	815	14	26	471	2	-	-	12	270	14	2	62
Norfolk	-	-	Embodied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton	-	-	36	1,016	20	44	773	7	-	1	16	118	9	-	109

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, &c.—*continued.*

	Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to complete.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers, with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers, without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	
YEAR 1859— <i>continued.</i>															
ENGLAND and WALES— <i>continued.</i>															
Northumberland - - - - -	37	35	1,042	20	25	330	3	-	-	10	498	14	10	204	
Northumberland - - - - -	Embodied.														
Nottingham (Sherwood Foresters) - - - - -	Not to train.														
Oxford - - - - -	Embodied.														
Pembroke - - - - -	16	15	401	12	14	166	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	233	
Radnor - - - - -	9	5	125	5	10	126	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	8
Rutland - - - - -	4	5	113	2	5	94	-	-	-	1	10	2	-	-	
Shropshire - - - - -	37	38	1,103	24	34	619	2	1	1	33	107	11	3	344	
Somerset, 1st - - - - -	36	35	1,015	20	25	720	-	-	-	-	357	7	10	-	
Somerset, 2d - - - - -	36	35	1,015	22	33	740	6	1	-	7	54	8	2	214	
Stafford, 1st King's Own - - - - -	Embodied.														
Stafford, 2d King's Own - - - - -	36	35	992	21	33	447	8	1	-	2	334	7	2	209	
Stafford, 3d King's Own - - - - -	Embodied.														
Suffolk - - - - -	37	36	1,043	15	28	594	6	1	-	15	218	15	8	216	
Suffolk, West - - - - -	36	36	1,040	24	31	449	4	1	3	52	529	7	2	10	
Surrey, 1st - - - - -	36	36	1,033	16	32	385	2	-	-	2	289	18	4	407	
Surrey, 2d - - - - -	36	36	1,033	22	32	397	2	1	-	18	587	12	3	31	
Surrey, 3d - - - - -	Embodied.														
Sussex - - - - -	20	19	521	12	14	174	1	-	-	5	79	7	5	263	
Sussex - - - - -	Embodied.														
Tower Hamlets, 1st King's Own - - - - -	Embodied.														
Tower Hamlets, 2d Queen's Own - - - - -	37	41	1,207	15	27	175	3	-	-	4	942	10	13	-	
Warwick, 1st - - - - -	37	39	1,120	19	23	203	4	1	-	6	793	14	15	28	
Warwick, 2nd - - - - -	Embodied.														
Westmoreland - - - - -	12	11	281	7	8	109	2	-	-	2	4	3	3	166	
Wiltshire - - - - -	Embodied.														
Worcester - - - - -	43	44	1,320	21	45	774	9	-	-	20	72	13	-	454	
York, East - - - - -	36	35	1,019	21	29	236	5	2	-	3	762	8	6	28	

[illegible]

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, &c.—*continued.*

YEAR 1859—continued.		Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to Complete.		
		Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
IRELAND—continued.																
Clare	-	37	67	987	27	34	337	6	-	7	-	228	4	26	422	
Cork, 1st, or North	-	Embodied.														
Cork, 2d, or South	-	37	69	1,010	27	36	314	4	1	6	-	690	5	27	6	
Cork, 3d, or West	-	23	43	628	15	28	215	3	3	1	-	256	2	14	157	
Cork, City	-	16	26	371	13	26	186	1	-	-	-	198	2	-	-	
Donegal (Prince of Wales')	-	Embodied.														
Donegal	-	16	26	376	10	25	159	4	2	1	-	104	-	-	113	
Down, North	-	Embodied.														
Down, South	-	30	47	680	18	56	555	3	1	1	3	95	8	-	27	
Dublin, County	-	30	45	649	20	35	240	-	-	-	-	346	10	10	63	
Dublin, City	-	Embodied.														
Dublin, City	-	Embodied.														
Fermanagh	-	Embodied.														
Galway	-	37	69	1,010	29	32	439	3	1	-	-	-	4	34	571	
Galway	-	Not yet formed.														
Kerry	-	Embodied.														
Kildare	-	17	32	460	10	24	124	1	1	-	-	-	5	8	336	
Kilkenny	-	30	51	727	18	39	317	5	3	6	-	384	4	6	26	
King's County	-	24	37	525	16	35	261	1	-	-	9	166	7	2	89	
Leitrim	-	24	37	534	15	31	165	2	6	1	-	210	1	2	159	
Limerick	-	Embodied.														
Limerick, City	-	12	16	230	9	15	147	3	-	-	-	70	-	1	13	
Londonderry	-	31	55	808	23	53	304	1	1	14	-	335	6	-	169	
Londonderry	-	Not yet formed.														
Longford	-	18	26	390	12	23	282	1	4	1	-	106	1	2	2	
Louth	-	Embodied.														
Mayo, North	-	24	43	633	17	39	263	5	-	1	-	274	2	3	96	
Mayo, South	-	24	43	633	13	34	216	4	3	-	1	209	4	2	207	

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, &c.—*continued.*

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

YEAR 1860.														
Establishment.			Present.			Absent.			Wanting to Complete.					
Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
ENGLAND AND WALES:														
Anglesey	12	14	267	9	10	167	-	1	-	8	38	3	2	54
Bedford	Embodied.			22	29	446	-	-	-	9	72	7	4	284
Berks	31	33	811	7	11	272	-	-	-	14	16	6	5	-
Brecon	15	16	299	15	27	605	-	-	-	4	40	14	5	133
Bucks.	31	32	782	12	31	604	-	-	-	11	32	14	4	225
Cambridge-	31	35	872	6	5	108	-	2	-	1	3	4	5	202
Cardigan	13	12	314	7	8	107	-	-	-	1	11	9	15	389
Carmarthen	22	23	508	10	12	378	-	-	-	9	18	10	1	2
Carnarvon	20	21	407	15	33	479	-	1	-	4	29	16	6	531
Cheshire, 1st	37	40	1,043	21	31	495	-	-	-	15	40	16	10	719
Cheshire, 2d	Embodied.	47	1,269	10	11	181	-	-	-	4	10	4	7	183
Cornwall Rangers	43	18	378	17	24	585	-	-	-	3	16	9	12	309
Cornwall Miners	16	36	913	10	15	427	-	1	-	-	40	6	4	-
Cumberland	31	20	450	16	31	356	-	-	-	8	40	12	3	431
Denbigh	16	20	450	13	19	413	-	-	-	4	28	5	7	147
Derby, 1st	31	34	835	28	34	484	-	-	-	40	40	7	6	479
Derby, 2d Chatsworth	24	26	592	22	28	370	-	-	-	-	40	12	12	627
Devon, 1st, or East	37	40	1,043	13	13	143	-	-	-	11	20	3	5	209
Devon, 2d, or South	37	40	1,043	15	29	554	-	-	-	3	58	10	5	234
Devon	37	40	1,043	17	26	263	-	-	-	2	38	13	4	428
Dorset	16	18	383	10	16	115	-	-	-	2	33	14	14	581
Durham, 1st, or South	31	34	849	19	28	471	-	-	-	-	41	8	7	367
Durham, 2d, or North	31	30	731	19	26	263	-	-	-	-	38	13	4	428
Durham	31	30	731	10	16	115	-	-	-	2	33	14	14	581
Durham	Embodied.			31	35	879	-	-	-	-	41	8	7	367
Essex, East	31	35	879	19	28	471	-	-	-	-	41	8	7	367

Essex, West	-	-	-	31	35	879	16	29	359	1	-	-	-	1	9	46	14	5	465
Flint -	-	-	-	16	16	330	9	12	315	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	7	4	-
Glamorgan	-	-	-	31	33	834	14	29	385	5	1	-	-	-	3	74	11	4	372
Glamorgan	-	-	-	12	15	298	8	11	111	1	-	-	-	-	6	30	3	2	151
Gloucester, 1st or South	-	-	-	37	40	1,043	22	26	532	6	1	-	-	-	3	45	8	14	463
Gloucester, 2d or North	-	-	-	37	40	1,036	24	26	488	5	-	-	-	-	6	45	8	14	497
Hampshire	-	-	-	37	43	1,066	17	33	375	2	-	-	-	-	18	73	18	9	600
Hampshire	-	-	-	Embodied.											6	7	1	6	103
Isle of Wight	-	-	-	13	12	225	11	6	109	1	-	-	-	-	7	13	4	3	68
Hereford	-	-	-	25	25	562	20	22	474	1	-	-	-	-	7	44	13	5	339
Hertford	-	-	-	31	32	799	15	27	416	3	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	3	61
Huntingdon	-	-	-	15	16	310	13	13	220	1	-	-	-	-	5	24	1	3	61
Kent, East	-	-	-	Embodied.											3	62	13	11	644
Kent, West	-	-	-	37	40	1,043	18	29	334	6	-	-	-	-	20	18	7	6	375
Kent -	-	-	-	24	27	626	16	21	213	1	-	-	-	-	-	106	19	15	763
Lancashire, 1st	-	-	-	43	47	1,252	21	32	383	2	1	-	-	-	-	104	15	16	617
Lancashire, 2d	-	-	-	43	47	1,252	25	31	515	3	-	-	-	-	16	27	14	7	325
Lancashire, 3d	-	-	-	43	47	1,252	26	39	894	2	1	-	-	-	93	158	13	3	236
Lancashire, 4th	-	-	-	43	47	1,252	25	44	765	5	-	-	-	-	11	46	13	6	634
Lancashire, 5th	-	-	-	43	47	1,252	21	41	560	8	1	-	-	-	12	72	17	19	735
Lancashire, 6th	-	-	-	43	47	1,252	18	28	433	8	-	-	-	-	8	32	13	28	1,053
Lancashire, 7th	-	-	-	43	47	1,252	19	17	154	9	-	-	-	-	-	77	9	6	142
Lancashire -	-	-	-	Embodied.											6	38	13	6	605
Leicester	-	-	-	37	42	1,090	22	35	865	5	1	-	-	-	3	74	12	1	241
Lincoln, North	-	-	-	Embodied.											9	74	12	1	241
Lincoln, South	-	-	-	37	38	984	22	32	338	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	4	36
London	-	-	-	37	27	630	25	26	306	-	-	-	-	-	2	102	5	9	553
Merioneth	-	-	-	9	12	184	5	8	144	1	-	-	-	-	1	56	15	10	719
Middlesex, 1st (East)	-	-	-	37	42	1,095	27	33	438	5	-	-	-	-	2	200	17	2	358
Middlesex, 2d (Royal Edmonton)	-	-	-	37	42	1,095	17	32	318	5	-	-	-	-	17	118	8	3	544
Middlesex, 3d (Royal Westminster)	-	-	-	37	41	1,083	17	37	506	3	-	-	-	-	6	43	8	8	354
Middlesex, 4th (Royal South)	-	-	-	37	40	1,043	26	37	375	1	2	-	-	-	3	40	4	5	3
Middlesex, 5th (Royal Elthorne)	-	-	-	Embodied.											3	48	8	8	354
Monmouth	-	-	-	31	32	783	18	24	383	5	-	-	-	-	1	48	4	5	3
Montgomery	-	-	-	16	16	326	11	9	282	1	-	-	-	-	23	48	14	5	150
Norfolk 1st (West)	-	-	-	31	33	815	12	27	504	4	1	-	-	-	-	29	15	3	248
Norfolk, 2d (East)	-	-	-	31	33	815	16	30	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	15	5	248
Norfolk	-	-	-	Embodied.											-	48	10	5	415
Northampton	-	-	-	37	39	1,016	22	34	526	5	-	-	-	-	27	48	10	5	415

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, &c.—*continued.*

Establishment.			Present.			Absent.							Wanting to Complete.		
			Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
			Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.	Embodied.
YEAR 1860—continued.															
ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.															
Northumberland	-	-	37	39	1,042	18	29	468	5	-	2	101	14	10	471
Northumberland	-	-	Embodied.												
Nottingham (Sherwood Foresters)	-	-	43	47	1,275	24	41	495	4	1	1	168	14	6	621
Oxford	-	-	Embodied.												
Pembroke	-	-	16	19	401	11	16	208	3	-	2	15	2	3	176
Radnor	-	-	9	9	125	5	4	121	1	2	1	7	4	3	-
Rutland	-	-	4	9	113	3	5	104	-	-	-	6	1	4	3
Shropshire	-	-	37	42	1,103	22	35	691	3	-	12	52	12	7	348
Somerset, 1st	-	-	37	39	1,015	28	26	710	1	-	1	45	8	13	259
Somerset, 2d	-	-	37	39	1,015	26	35	695	2	1	4	27	8	4	289
Stafford, 1st King's Own	-	-	Embodied.												
Stafford, 2d	-	-	37	39	992	19	33	453	7	1	6	33	11	5	500
Stafford, 3d King's Own	-	-	Embodied.												
Suffolk	-	-	37	40	1,043	17	31	620	3	1	7	31	16	9	385
Surrey, 1st	-	-	37	40	1,040	24	32	417	-	1	47	13	13	6	563
Surrey, 2d	-	-	37	40	1,033	22	32	369	-	1	8	15	15	7	641
Surrey, 3d	-	-	37	40	1,033	23	35	449	1	2	12	100	13	3	472
Sussex	-	-	Embodied.												
Sussex	-	-	21	23	521	10	16	130	4	-	4	15	7	7	372
Tower Hamlets, 1st King's Own	-	-	Embodied.												
Tower Hamlets, 2d Queen's Own	-	-	37	45	1,207	17	26	151	2	-	5	37	18	19	1,014
Warwick, 1st	-	-	37	43	1,120	20	26	266	2	-	-	1	15	17	853
Warwick, 2d	-	-	Embodied.												
Westmoreland	-	-	12	15	281	9	7	109	1	-	1	7	2	8	164
Wiltshire	-	-	Embodied.												
Worcester	-	-	43	48	1,320	20	45	827	5	-	2	46	18	3	445
York, East	-	-	37	39	1,019	16	24	255	10	1	7	34	10	15	723

	Rifles	37 Embodied.	40	1,045	19	20	215	1	-	22	12	635	3,688	805	20	806
York, North	Rifles	37	40	1,045	19	20	215	1	-	22	12	635	3,688	805	20	806
York, West, 1st	Rifles	Embodied.														
York, West, 2d	Light Infantry	37	41	1,080	25	35	565	-	-	-	-	-	132	12	6	383
York, West, 3d	Light Infantry	Embodied.														
York, West, 4th		37	41	1,080	17	27	348	10	1	-	-	-	81	9	14	651
York, West, 5th		37	41	1,080	24	23	376	3	-	-	-	13	13	10	18	678
York, West, 6th		37	41	1,080	17	38	469	4	2	-	-	12	48	14	3	551
TOTAL		2,425	2,633	65,236	1,348	1,992	31,188	250	22	22	12	635	3,688	805	606	29,876

SCOTLAND:

Aberdeen	Rifles	31	32	774	17	28	546	3	-	-	-	2	62	11	4	164
Argyll	Rifles	17	19	398	8	14	121	1	-	-	-	3	24	8	5	250
Ayr	Rifles	37	29	879	19	28	772	5	-	-	-	2	61	13	1	44
Haddington, &c.	Artillery	17	19	432	11	13	179	3	-	-	-	2	11	3	6	240
Dumfries		31	25	694	19	28	503	5	-	-	-	3	78	7	-	110
Edinburgh, County		25	27	683	19	17	504	1	-	-	-	9	17	5	10	153
Edinburgh, City	Artillery	Embodied.														
Fife	Artillery															
Forfar	Artillery															
Inverness	Light Infantry	31	29	722	15	26	391	5	1	-	-	9	28	10	3	294
Lanark, 1st		37	39	998	14	22	246	12	3	-	-	8	29	8	17	720
Lanark, 2d		Embodied.														
Perth	Rifles	25	23	517	13	17	333	-	-	-	-	-	33	12	6	151
Renfrew (Prince of Wales')		25	25	584	14	22	400	5	-	-	1	6	131	6	5	47
Ross	Rifles	25	23	537	14	19	401	1	1	-	-	13	31	9	4	92
Stirling		Embodied.														
TOTAL		301	290	7,218	163	234	4,396	41	5	-	1	52	505	92	61	2,265

IRELAND:

Antrim	Rifles															
Antrim	Artillery															
Armagh	Light Infantry	31	59	808	14	37	601	-	2	-	-	-	34	15	22	173
Armagh	Artillery	4	7	101	2	8	82	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	15
Carlow	Rifles	17	26	315	13	23	267	1	-	-	-	-	14	3	3	34

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, &c.—*continued*.

YEAR 1860—*continued*.

YEAR 1860—continued.				Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to Complete.		
				Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
IRELAND—continued.																		
Cavan	-	-	-	31	61	822	15	33	386	5	1	-	1	-	41	10	27	395
Clare	-	-	-	37	71	987	18	38	304	12	1	-	1	-	26	6	32	657
Cork, 1st, or North	-	-	-	Embodied.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, 2d, or South	-	-	-	37	73	1,010	27	52	356	5	-	-	-	-	50	5	21	604
Cork, 3d, or West	-	-	-	24	47	628	16	25	184	3	1	-	-	1	222	4	22	221
Cork, City	-	-	-	16	30	371	13	25	280	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	91
Donegal (Prince of Wales)	-	-	-	Embodied.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donegal	-	-	-	16	30	376	9	24	152	2	-	-	1	-	9	5	5	215
Down, North	-	-	-	31	59	808	16	51	370	3	2	-	-	-	47	10	8	391
Down, South	-	-	-	31	51	680	17	42	483	2	-	-	-	-	43	12	7	154
Dublin, County	-	-	-	31	49	649	15	28	224	4	-	1	-	-	76	12	20	349
Dublin, City	-	-	-	Embodied.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, City	-	-	-	Embodied.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh	-	-	-	Embodied.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway	-	-	-	37	73	1,010	23	40	440	10	-	-	1	1	50	4	32	519
Galway	-	-	-	Not formed.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerry	-	-	-	Embodied.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kildare	-	-	-	17	36	460	10	27	221	2	-	-	-	-	33	5	9	206
Kilkenny	-	-	-	31	55	727	16	44	318	5	-	1	2	1	53	10	8	355
King's County	-	-	-	25	41	525	19	37	365	4	-	-	-	8	46	2	4	106
Leitrim	-	-	-	25	41	534	17	33	184	4	2	-	-	-	20	2	8	330
Limerick	-	-	-	Embodied.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, City	-	-	-	12	20	230	9	14	186	2	-	-	-	-	9	1	6	35
Londonderry	-	-	-	31	59	808	21	48	198	2	2	-	1	-	25	6	10	585
Londonderry	-	-	-	Not formed.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford	-	-	-	18	30	390	12	27	233	3	2	-	-	-	35	1	3	122
Louth	-	-	-	Embodied.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo, North	-	-	-	25	47	633	18	39	332	4	-	-	-	-	29	3	8	272
Mayo, South	-	-	-	25	47	633	13	36	246	3	2	-	2	-	53	7	9	334

Meath	-	25	51	671	12	20	137	6	1	-	1	-	-	22	6	30	512
Monaghan	-	25	49	653	18	38	365	2	-	-	-	-	-	36	5	11	252
Queen's County	-	25	41	528	11	36	385	4	1	-	-	-	-	32	9	5	111
Roscommon	-	31	61	820	20	55	431	8	3	-	-	-	1	89	-	6	290
Sligo	-	25	46	597	18	39	296	4	-	-	1	-	-	29	3	6	272
Tipperary, 1st (South)	-	Embodied.															
Tipperary, 2d (North)	-	31	53	712	20	48	278	4	1	-	-	-	1	36	6	5	397
Tyrone	-	37	73	1,010	24	29	460	2	-	-	-	-	9	115	11	44	426
Tyrone	-	9	18	189	5	15	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	9
Waterford	-	Embodied.															
Westmeath	-	25	41	533	18	33	267	3	1	1	-	-	9	25	3	8	232
Wexford	-	31	57	825	19	47	419	4	-	-	3	-	3	115	8	7	288
Wicklow	-	17	38	476	12	23	260	3	-	-	1	-	-	9	2	14	207
TOTAL	-	833	1,540	20,519	510	1,114	9,887	117	24	3	17	34	1,430	182	418		9,468

RECAPITULATION.

YEAR 1860.	Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to Complete.			
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.		
ENGLAND and WALES	2,425	2,633	65,236	1,348	1,992	31,188	22	22	12	635	3,088	805	606	29,876		
SCOTLAND	301	290	7,218	163	234	4,396	5	-	1	52	505	92	61	2,265		
IRELAND	833	1,540	20,519	510	1,114	9,887	24	3	17	34	1,430	182	418	9,468		
TOTAL	3,559	4,463	92,973	2,021	3,340	45,471	51	25	30	721	5,623	1,079	1,085	31,609		

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, &c.—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

YEAR 1861.	Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to Complete.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
ENGLAND AND WALES:															
Anglesey -	12	14	267	9	11	190	1	1	1	1	2	5	3	3	70
Bedford -	Not trained.														
Berks -	31	33	811	14	29	558	3	1	1	1	19	71	14	3	168
Brecon -	15	16	299	6	12	261	5	1	1	1	1	33	4	4	4
Bucks -	31	32	782	12	29	651	2	2	1	1	3	71	15	3	57
Cambridge -	31	35	872	13	33	749	4	1	1	1	29	34	14	2	60
Cardigan -	13	12	314	8	8	118	2	1	1	1	34	2	3	4	160
Carmarthen -	22	23	508	5	8	155	2	1	1	1	2	12	15	15	339
Carnarvon -	20	21	407	9	17	286	2	1	1	1	4	10	9	4	7
Cheshire, 1st -	37	40	1,043	16	34	574	4	1	1	1	-	45	16	6	424
Cheshire, 2d -	Not trained.														
Cornwall Rangers -	43	47	1,260	21	43	711	5	1	1	1	12	53	16	4	493
Cornwall Miners -	16	18	378	11	11	214	-	1	1	1	3	24	5	7	137
Cumberland -	31	36	913	15	25	624	5	1	1	1	4	19	11	11	266
Denbigh -	16	20	450	11	16	421	-	1	1	1	3	23	5	4	3
Derby, 1st -	31	34	835	14	29	403	3	1	1	1	10	24	14	4	398
Derby, 2d Chatsworth -	24	26	592	14	24	519	4	1	1	1	2	44	6	2	27
Devon, 1st or East -	37	40	1,043	26	37	554	3	1	1	1	6	74	8	2	409
Devon, 2d or South -	37	40	1,043	25	30	453	2	1	1	1	16	59	10	9	515
Devon -	16	20	383	13	13	173	1	1	1	1	14	23	2	7	173
Dorset -	31	34	849	13	31	653	4	1	1	1	18	81	13	3	102
Durham 1st or South -	31	30	731	18	25	274	1	1	1	1	2	34	12	5	421
Durham, 2d or North -	31	30	731	11	18	155	8	1	1	1	1	59	11	12	516
Durham -	Not trained.														

[illegible]

RETURN, showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, &c.—*continued.*

YEAR 1861— <i>continued.</i>			Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to Complete.		
			Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Officers with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.		
<i>IRELAND—continued.</i>																	
Clare -	-	-	37	71	987	16	52	380	11	2	1	1	8	18	563		
Cork, 1st, or North	-	-	Not trained.														
Cork, 2d or South	-	-	37	73	1,010	26	55	573	4	2	3	105	5	15	332		
Cork, 3d or West	-	-	24	47	628	14	30	293	4	1	1	29	5	17	303		
Cork, City -	-	-	16	30	371	14	32	269	1	1	1	55	2	-	47		
Donegal (Prince of Wales')	-	-	Not trained.														
Donegal -	-	-	16	30	376	11	27	193	1	1	1	13	3	3	170		
Down, North	-	-	31	59	808	18	58	448	1	1	1	20	13	1	340		
Down, South	-	-	31	51	680	17	48	569	2	1	1	47	12	1	64		
Dublin, County	-	-	31	49	649	16	38	366	4	1	1	81	11	11	198		
Dublin, City	-	-	Not trained.														
Dublin, City	-	-	Not trained.														
Fermanagh	-	-	Not trained.														
Galway	-	-	37	73	1,010	24	70	483	6	1	1	56	7	1	471		
Galway	-	-	Not trained.														
Kerry	-	-	Not trained.														
Kildare	-	-	17	36	460	13	35	319	1	1	1	47	3	1	94		
Kilkenny	-	-	31	55	727	18	55	424	2	1	1	81	11	-	222		
King's County	-	-	25	41	525	16	39	454	6	1	1	28	3	1	32		
Leitrim	-	-	25	41	534	16	34	231	3	3	1	26	3	4	277		
Limerick	-	-	Not trained.														
Limerick, City	-	-	12	20	230	7	19	216	2	1	1	17	3	1	-		
Londonderry	-	-	31	59	808	19	54	287	2	1	1	33	10	5	488		
Londonderry	-	-	Not trained.														
Longford	-	-	18	30	390	11	27	268	2	2	1	23	3	3	109		
Louth	-	-	Not trained.														
Mayo, North	-	-	25	47	633	17	42	457	2	2	1	51	4	5	125		
Mayo, South	-	-	25	47	633	12	38	320	4	1	1	46	9	8	267		

Meath	-	-	51	671	17	32	332	4	-	-	-	45	4	19	243
Monaghan	-	-	25	653	17	38	464	2	-	-	-	27	6	11	162
Queen's County	-	Rifles	25	528	11	39	417	2	4	-	-	45	8	2	66
Roscommon	-	-	31	820	20	46	547	7	2	1	2	74	2	12	199
Sligo	-	Rifles	25	597	16	42	352	4	-	-	-	24	5	4	220
Tipperary, 1st South	-	Artillery	Not trained.		19	53	377	5	-	-	-	41	7	-	294
Tipperary, 2d North	-	Light Infantry	31	712	20	32	517	5	-	-	-	39	12	41	454
Tyrone	-	Fusiliers	37	1,010	4	16	183	1	-	-	-	6	4	2	-
Tyrone	-	Artillery	9	189											
Waterford	-	Artillery	Not trained.		15	35	332	4	1	-	-	41	5	6	160
Westmeath	-	Rifles	25	533	17	48	408	5	-	-	-	47	9	9	310
Wexford	-	-	31	825	14	24	302	1	-	-	2	13	2	12	161
Wicklow	-	Rifles	17	476											
TOTAL	-	-	833	20,519	499	1,305	12,473	103	20	3	15	1,291	211	219	6,703

RECAPITULATION.

YEAR 1861.	Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to Complete.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.		Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.		Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.		Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.		Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	
ENGLAND AND WALES	2,426	2,632	66,117	1,389	2,055	36,936	246	20	17	6	719	4,180	872	458	24,297
SCOTLAND	201	292	7,218	155	263	5,373	31	3	3	-	72	608	112	35	1,225
IRELAND	833	1,540	20,519	499	1,305	12,473	103	20	3	15	19	1,291	211	219	6,703
TOTAL	3,560	4,464	93,854	1,943	3,623	54,772	380	43	23	21	810	6,079	1,195	712	32,225

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, &c.—*continued.*

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

YEAR 1862.	Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to Complete.		
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.	Non-commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Privates.
ENGLAND AND WALES:															
Anglesey	12	14	267	7	9	200	4	1	1	4	3	1	4	60	1
Bedford	25	25	579	16	32	543	1	1	1	15	52	8	1	4	1
Berks	31	33	811	18	31	715	1	1	1	15	77	12	2	4	1
Brecon	15	16	299	8	12	267	2	1	1	2	37	5	4	1	1
Bucks	31	32	782	16	30	690	1	1	1	16	30	15	2	46	1
Cambridge	31	35	872	13	35	840	4	1	1	9	27	14	1	1	1
Cardigan	13	12	314	8	7	161	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	149	1
Carmarthen	22	23	508	8	8	190	1	1	1	3	13	14	15	302	1
Carnarvon	20	21	407	10	17	401	1	1	1	3	7	10	4	1	1
Cheshire, 1st	37	40	1,043	14	35	728	6	1	1	9	74	17	5	232	1
Cheshire, 2d	37	42	1,094	18	37	836	4	1	1	8	295	11	5	155	1
Cornwall Rangers	43	47	1,269	20	44	817	5	1	1	7	43	17	8	402	1
Cornwall Miners	16	18	378	10	11	310	1	1	1	5	26	5	7	37	1
Cumberland	31	36	913	15	29	672	7	1	1	4	12	9	7	235	1
Denbigh	16	20	450	7	15	420	1	1	1	12	17	8	5	1	1
Derby, 1st	31	34	835	15	33	514	1	1	1	8	24	15	1	289	1
Derby, 2d Chatsworth	24	26	592	13	24	563	5	1	1	1	24	6	2	5	1
Devon, 1st, or East	37	40	1,043	23	37	626	5	1	1	14	53	9	3	350	1
Devon, 2d, or South	37	40	1,043	22	30	575	5	1	1	8	67	10	9	303	1
Devon	16	20	883	13	18	264	1	1	1	8	18	3	7	93	1
Dorset	31	34	849	16	31	705	1	1	1	5	70	13	3	69	1
Durham, 1st, or South	31	30	731	18	25	342	1	1	1	5	79	13	5	305	1
Durham, 2d, or North	31	30	731	14	22	286	2	1	1	4	47	15	8	394	1
Durham	16	18	378	12	21	312	2	1	1	13	58	2	1	1	1

Essex, East	-	-	31	35	879	19	32	638	3	-	-	9	36	9	3	196
Essex, West	-	-	31	35	879	15	33	625	1	-	-	6	49	15	2	199
Flint	-	-	16	16	330	10	10	320	1	-	-	-	6	5	5	4
Glamorgan	-	-	31	33	834	13	28	629	1	-	-	-	123	12	4	82
Glamorgan	-	-	12	15	298	7	13	138	1	-	-	-	16	4	2	144
Gloucester, 1st, or South	-	-	37	40	1,043	25	29	593	4	-	-	1	40	8	11	409
Gloucester, 2d, or North	-	-	37	40	1,036	22	26	754	7	-	-	4	51	8	13	227
Hampshire	-	-	37	43	1,146	16	38	490	2	-	-	6	76	19	5	574
Hampshire	-	-	21	23	521	15	21	313	2	-	-	2	131	3	2	75
Isle of Wight	-	-	13	12	225	12	11	192	-	-	-	17	3	1	1	13
Hereford	-	-	25	25	562	20	23	576	1	-	-	2	13	4	2	-
Hertford	-	-	31	32	799	16	29	659	2	-	-	12	62	13	3	66
Huntingdon	-	-	15	16	310	13	13	275	1	-	-	2	19	1	3	14
Kent, East	-	-	37	40	1,043	23	41	707	4	-	-	1	329	10	-	6
Kent, West	-	-	37	40	1,043	23	35	626	-	-	-	22	86	14	4	309
Kent	-	-	24	27	626	16	24	359	-	-	-	20	55	8	3	192
Lancashire, 1st	-	-	43	47	1,252	20	34	889	5	-	-	6	112	17	13	245
Lancashire, 2d	-	-	43	47	1,252	22	38	1,081	3	-	-	16	118	17	8	37
Lancashire, 3d	-	-	43	47	1,252	23	44	993	5	-	-	8	90	15	3	161
Lancashire, 4th	-	-	43	47	1,252	22	45	975	4	-	-	26	75	17	2	176
Lancashire, 5th	-	-	43	47	1,252	20	45	754	6	-	-	5	37	14	2	456
Lancashire, 6th	-	-	43	47	1,252	17	37	623	1	-	-	2	226	25	10	401
Lancashire, 7th	-	-	43	47	1,252	23	25	614	5	-	-	39	107	15	20	462
Lancashire	-	-	25	28	673	16	21	397	2	-	-	5	122	7	7	149
Leicester	-	-	37	42	1,090	20	36	1,013	1	-	-	6	64	16	6	7
Lincoln, North	-	-	37	38	984	18	34	773	5	-	-	37	163	14	3	11
Lincoln, South	-	-	37	38	984	17	32	574	5	-	-	4	68	15	6	338
London	-	-	37	27	630	24	30	538	2	-	-	-	92	11	-	-
Merioneth	-	-	9	12	184	4	9	153	4	-	-	5	5	1	3	21
Middlesex, 1st (East)	-	-	37	42	1,095	22	32	445	4	-	-	22	85	11	7	543
Middlesex, 2d (Royal Edmonton)	-	-	37	42	1,095	16	34	392	4	-	-	2	86	17	8	615
Middlesex, 3d (Royal Westminster)	-	-	37	41	1,023	19	39	554	2	-	-	24	132	16	2	373
Middlesex, 4th (Royal South)	-	-	37	40	1,043	21	36	519	2	-	-	2	115	14	4	407
Middlesex, 5th (Royal Elthorne)	-	-	37	40	1,043	21	39	516	7	-	-	6	511	6	1	10
Monmouth	-	-	31	32	783	20	26	680	4	-	-	4	94	6	6	5
Montgomery	-	-	16	16	326	9	12	321	2	-	-	1	6	5	4	-
Norfolk, 1st (West)	-	-	24	30	713	14	30	664	2	-	-	3	49	8	-	-
Norfolk, 2d (East)	-	-	24	30	713	17	28	682	1	-	-	5	33	6	2	-
Norfolk	-	-	25	27	626	16	25	514	2	-	-	10	91	6	2	11
Northampton and Rutland	-	-	43	43	1,131	24	42	1,005	-	-	-	11	52	18	1	63

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete at each Training, &c.—*continued.*

	Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to Complete.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
EAR 1862—continued.															
ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.															
Northumberland -	37	39	1,042	17	28	677	1	-	6	-	65	92	19	5	208
Northumberland -	16	19	357	9	18	290	-	1	-	-	18	31	6	1	18
Northumberland -	43	47	1,275	20	41	978	4	1	-	-	3	65	18	6	229
Nottingham (Sherwood Foresters) -															
Oxford -	31	38	807	16	27	694	5	-	-	-	3	74	11	6	36
Pembroke -	16	19	401	11	13	359	2	1	2	-	9	26	2	4	7
Radnor -	9	9	125	6	9	132	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-
Shropshire -	37	42	1,103	22	38	1,009	3	-	1	-	39	55	12	3	-
Somerset, 1st -	37	39	1,015	23	31	963	2	-	-	-	4	119	12	8	-
Somerset, 2d -	37	39	1,015	19	36	772	1	-	-	-	4	31	17	3	208
Somerset, 2d -	37	39	1,009	21	39	751	5	-	1	-	7	219	11	-	32
Stafford, 1st King's Own -	37	39	992	23	46	820	4	-	3	-	14	161	10	-	-
Stafford, 2d -	37	39	992	23	37	633	3	-	-	-	8	11	11	2	340
Stafford, 3d King's Own -	37	39	992	23	37	633	3	-	-	-	6	54	5	1	128
Suffolk -	21	24	548	13	23	360	3	-	-	-	8	39	15	7	3
Suffolk, West -	37	40	1,043	17	33	993	4	1	-	-	80	97	11	3	118
Surrey, 1st -	37	40	1,040	21	34	745	4	1	3	-	15	63	15	5	371
Surrey, 2d -	37	40	1,033	19	35	584	3	-	-	-	19	60	11	1	145
Surrey, 2d -	37	40	1,033	24	39	809	2	-	-	-	6	114	11	10	424
Surrey, 3d -	37	41	1,062	26	31	518	-	-	-	-	7	22	6	4	234
Sussex -	37	41	1,062	26	31	518	-	-	-	-	7	22	6	4	234
Sussex -	21	23	521	13	19	258	2	-	-	-	7	22	6	4	234
Tower Hamlets, 1st King's Own -	37	45	1,207	19	41	705	5	-	-	-	18	233	13	4	251
Tower Hamlets, 2d Queen's Own -	37	45	1,207	17	30	341	2	-	-	-	7	173	18	15	686
Warwick, 1st -	37	43	1,120	19	40	719	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	401
Warwick, 2d -	37	43	1,120	16	36	644	2	-	-	-	20	331	19	7	125
Westmoreland -	12	15	281	8	11	213	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	4	62
Wiltshire -	37	46	1,215	23	40	639	-	-	-	-	6	175	14	6	395
Worcester -	43	48	1,320	21	45	901	4	-	-	-	1	31	18	3	387
York, East -	31	31	752	16	26	358	5	1	-	-	2	48	9	5	344
York, North -	31	31	752	12	24	352	5	-	-	-	2	60	14	7	338

York, East and North -	-	25	25	563	9	12	155	1	-	-	4	-	16	8	16	13	400
York, West, 1st -	-	37	41	1,084	20	46	803	2	1	-	-	-	14	269	14	-	-
York, West, 2d -	-	37	41	1,080	20	38	721	1	1	-	-	-	15	63	15	3	292
York, West, 3d -	-	37	41	1,080	20	43	830	7	5	-	-	-	5	233	5	-	17
York, West, 4th -	-	37	41	1,080	14	36	638	3	-	-	-	-	20	101	20	5	329
York, West, 5th -	-	37	41	1,080	19	34	619	1	-	-	-	-	17	52	17	7	408
York, West, 6th -	-	37	41	1,080	16	35	562	8	-	-	-	-	13	60	13	6	431
TOTAL	-	3,050	3,324	83,539	1,656	2,881	56,915	261	36	32	9	950	1,099	7,963	446	17,879	
SCOTLAND:																	
Aberdeen -	-	31	32	771	14	27	714	4	1	-	-	-	16	53	16	5	5
Argyll -	-	17	19	398	9	18	291	1	-	-	-	-	7	86	7	1	17
Ayr -	-	37	29	879	20	33	873	5	-	-	-	-	12	17	12	-	-
Haddington, &c. -	-	17	19	432	11	16	315	1	-	-	-	-	5	17	5	3	96
Dumfries -	-	31	25	694	18	28	661	1	-	-	-	-	12	40	12	-	-
Edinburgh, County -	-	25	27	683	21	24	674	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	4	3	-
Edinburgh, City -	-	13	16	234	7	14	156	-	-	-	-	-	6	80	6	1	-
Fife -	-	25	27	568	14	24	455	3	3	-	-	-	5	34	5	3	67
Forfar -	-	31	33	810	21	30	556	3	-	-	-	-	7	259	7	3	-
Inverness -	-	31	29	722	15	30	685	6	-	-	-	-	10	28	10	-	9
Lanark, 1st -	-	37	39	998	14	35	518	7	-	-	-	-	16	129	16	4	388
Lanark, 2d -	-	37	39	999	17	36	591	2	1	-	-	-	17	195	17	3	201
Perth -	-	25	24	517	13	19	465	2	-	-	-	-	10	53	10	5	-
Renfrew (Prince of Wales) -	-	25	25	584	13	26	471	4	-	-	-	-	8	91	8	-	7
Ross -	-	25	23	537	13	21	513	1	-	-	-	-	11	27	11	2	-
Stirling -	-	25	25	623	12	25	462	7	-	-	-	-	6	135	6	-	14
TOTAL	-	432	431	10,452	232	406	8,400	47	5	4	1	97	1,256	33	754		
IRELAND:																	
Antrim -	-	37	73	1,010	19	71	791	5	2	3	-	-	11	178	11	-	30
Antrim -	-	24	45	585	13	44	489	6	-	-	-	-	5	54	5	1	41
Armagh -	-	31	59	808	13	59	787	3	-	-	-	-	15	21	15	-	-
Armagh -	-	4	7	101	1	7	96	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	4
Carlow -	-	17	26	315	12	25	307	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	5	1	-
Cavan -	-	31	61	822	12	61	632	6	-	-	-	-	13	49	13	-	141

RETURN, showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete, at each Training, &c.—*continued.*

YEAR 1862—*continued.*

IRELAND—*continued.*

	Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to Complete.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
Clare - - - - -	37	71	987	21	57	520	4	3	2	89	9	13	9	13	426
Cork, 1st, or North	37	73	1,010	21	60	554	4	4	13	243	8	20	8	20	200
Cork, 2d, or South	37	73	1,010	21	61	780	6	3	9	87	7	12	7	12	141
Cork, 3d, or West	24	47	628	16	36	432	3	1	1	38	4	11	4	11	157
Cork, City - - - -	16	30	371	14	29	353	1	-	-	21	1	1	1	1	-
Donegal (Prince of Wales)	31	59	808	17	57	456	11	1	2	61	2	1	2	1	289
Donegal - - - - -	16	30	376	12	28	256	2	1	-	13	1	2	1	2	107
Down, North - - -	31	59	808	13	58	535	2	1	-	16	15	1	15	1	257
Down, South - - -	31	51	680	14	50	640	4	1	4	16	12	-	12	-	20
Dublin, County - -	31	49	649	19	37	538	4	1	7	221	8	12	8	12	46
Dublin, City - - -	31	59	808	16	58	538	1	2	22	221	12	-	12	-	27
Dublin, City - - -	17	26	324	13	26	279	-	-	-	45	4	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh - - - -	25	41	540	15	38	441	5	1	1	78	4	3	4	3	20
Galway - - - - -	37	73	1,010	23	69	586	5	1	-	38	8	3	8	3	386
Galway - - - - -	Not formed.														
Kerry - - - - -	37	79	1,106	25	62	777	3	-	8	186	9	14	9	14	135
Kildare - - - - -	17	36	460	11	33	414	4	-	-	29	2	3	2	3	17
Kilkenny - - - - -	31	55	727	16	52	622	1	1	2	103	13	1	13	1	-
King's County - -	25	41	525	17	41	486	3	-	5	27	5	-	5	-	7
Leitrim - - - - -	25	41	534	12	39	342	6	3	-	19	4	2	4	2	173
Limerick - - - - -	37	71	982	24	59	627	8	-	-	359	5	-	5	-	-
Limerick, City - -	12	20	230	7	18	224	3	-	-	6	2	2	2	2	-
Londonderry - - -	31	59	808	20	53	587	2	-	2	82	9	5	9	5	137
Londonderry - - -	Not formed.														
Longford - - - - -	18	30	390	12	29	361	2	-	-	29	3	1	3	1	-
Louth - - - - -	24	39	498	12	39	315	2	1	4	174	10	-	10	-	5
Mayo, North - - -	25	47	633	14	47	593	3	-	-	40	5	-	5	-	-
Mayo, South - - -	25	47	633	10	40	466	5	1	-	51	9	6	9	6	116

RECAPITULATION.

	YEAR 1862.												Wanting to Complete.		
	Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.					
Meath - - - - -	-	25	51	671	17	35	393	3	-	-	-	76	5	16	202
Monaghan - - - - -	-	25	40	653	18	40	532	2	-	-	-	36	5	8	85
Queen's County - - - - -	-	25	41	528	13	40	490	2	1	-	-	37	9	1	-
Roscommon - - - - -	-	31	61	820	20	56	574	6	1	-	1	53	4	4	103
Sligo - - - - -	-	25	46	597	17	41	471	2	-	-	-	38	6	5	88
Tipperary, 1st (South) - - - - -	-	31	59	808	16	53	673	2	-	-	5	142	13	1	-
Tipperary, 2d (North) - - - - -	-	31	53	712	16	53	397	6	-	-	-	65	9	-	230
Tyrone - - - - -	-	37	73	1,010	21	30	766	3	1	-	-	33	12	43	211
Tyrone - - - - -	-	9	18	189	3	16	178	2	-	-	-	8	4	2	3
Waterford - - - - -	-	31	55	751	18	40	371	5	2	-	2	139	6	13	235
Westmeath - - - - -	-	25	41	533	15	40	455	4	-	-	1	32	6	1	45
Wexford - - - - -	-	31	57	825	15	61	569	5	-	-	1	25	11	-	229
Wicklow - - - - -	-	17	38	476	13	30	386	1	1	-	-	19	2	8	71
TOTAL - - - - -	1,195	2,219	29,749	687	1,968	22,079	158	36	6	41	97	3,093	315	217	4,494

	Establishment.			Present.			Absent.						Wanting to Complete.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.			Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
ENGLAND AND WALES - - - - -	3,050	3,324	83,539	1,656	2,881	56,915	261	36	9	950	7,963	1,099	446	17,879	
SCOTLAND - - - - -	432	431	10,452	232	406	8,400	47	5	1	97	1,256	152	33	754	
IRELAND - - - - -	1,195	2,219	29,749	687	1,968	22,079	158	36	6	97	3,093	315	217	4,494	
TOTAL - - - - -	4,677	5,974	123,740	2,575	5,255	87,394	466	77	42	51	1,144	1,566	696	23,127	

MILITIA.

RETURN showing the ESTABLISHMENT of each
REGIMENT of MILITIA in the UNITED KING-
DOM, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting
to Complete at each Training, for the Years
1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, &c.

(Colonel Forde.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 February 1863.*

M I L I T I A.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 August 1862 ;—for,

A “RETURN of the Number of Months during which each Regiment of MILITIA has been Embodied; the Date when Disembodied; and the Total Number of Days which any Regiment that may not have been Embodied above One Month has been under Training, and at what Periods such Training took place.”

War Office, }
5 February 1863. }

G. C. LEWIS.

(Sir Frederic Smith.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 February 1863.*

RETURN of the Number of Months during which each Regiment of MILITIA has been Embodied (since the passing of the Act of 1852); the Date when Disembodied; and the Total Number of Days which any Regiment that may not have been Embodied above One Month has been under Training, and at what Periods such Training took place.

REGIMENT.	Number of Months Embodied.	Date of Disembodiment.	Total Number of Days Training for Regiments not Embodied above One Month.	REGIMENT.	Number of Months Embodied.	Date of Disembodiment.	Total Number of Days Training for Regiments not Embodied above One Month.
ENGLAND AND WALES:				ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.			
Anglesey - - -	16	31 May 1856	No Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom has been embodied for so short a period as one month.	6th Lancashire - -	12	27 May 1856	No Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom has been embodied for so short a period as one month.
Bedford - - -	62	14 Feb. 1861		Lancashire Artillery -	48	15 June 1860	
Berks - - -	25	7 May 1858		Leicester - - -	25	18 May 1858	
Brecon - - -	18	16 June 1856		Lincoln, North - -	51	31 July 1860	
Bucks - - -	24	31 May 1856		Lincoln, South - -	24	7 July 1856	
Cambridge - - -	22	12 June 1856		London - - -	17	13 June 1856	
1st Cheshire - -	16	27 May 1856		1st Middlesex - -	17	27 May 1856	
2nd Cheshire - -	53	16 Oct. 1860		3rd Middlesex - -	17	18 July 1856	
Cornwall Rangers -	12	31 Jan. 1856		4th Middlesex - -	24	24 July 1856	
Cornwall Miners Artillery.	17	27 May 1856		5th Middlesex - -	16	13 June 1856	
Cumberland - -	18	30 June 1856		Monmouth - - -	26	31 July 1856	
Denbigh - - -	16	27 May 1856		Montgomery - - -	18	19 June 1856	
1st Derby - - -	17	12 June 1856		1st Norfolk - - -	25	30 April 1858	
2nd Derby - - -	12	1 June 1856		2nd Norfolk - - -	17	6 June 1856	
1st Devon - - -	19	31 July 1856		Norfolk Artillery -	34	20 Aug. 1860	
2nd Devon - - -	30	14 May 1858		Northampton - -	29	4 May 1858	
Devon Artillery -	17	5 June 1856		Northumberland -	17	20 June 1856	
Dorset - - -	18	5 June 1856		Northumberland Artillery.	23	28 Feb. 1861	
1st Durham - - -	17	27 May 1856		Nottingham - - -	38	31 Mar. 1859	
2nd Durham - - -	16	5 June 1856		Oxford - - -	48	28 Feb. 1860	
Durham Artillery -	22	28 Feb. 1861		Pembroke Artillery -	18	31 July 1856	
Essex, East - -	24	6 June 1856		Radnor - - -	16	30 June 1856	
Essex, West - -	17	6 June 1856		Shropshire - - -	24	14 May 1858	
Glamorgan - - -	17	27 May 1856		1st Somerset - - -	24	13 June 1856	
1st Gloucester - -	18	12 June 1856		2nd Somerset - - -	22	28 June 1856	
2nd Gloucester - -	24	19 May 1858		1st Stafford - - -	65	30 Nov. 1860	
Hampshire - - -	22	5 June 1856		2nd Stafford - - -	52	31 July 1860	
Hampshire Artillery -	43	15 Oct. 1860		3rd Stafford - - -	17	27 May 1856	
Isle of Wight Artillery	17	16 June 1856		Suffolk Artillery -	38	30 Nov. 1860	
Hereford - - -	18	13 June 1856		Suffolk, West - - -	18	6 June 1856	
Hertford - - -	18	10 June 1856		1st Surrey - - -	25	22 May 1858	
Kent, East - - -	57	15 June 1860		2nd Surrey - - -	17	13 June 1856	
Kent, West - - -	18	8 July 1856		Sussex - - -	18	18 June 1856	
Kent Artillery - -	18	10 June 1856				12 June 1856*	
1st Lancashire - -	24	1 July 1856				16 June 1856*	
2nd Lancashire - -	17	6 June 1856		Sussex Artillery - -	16	18 June 1856*	
3rd Lancashire - -	18	8 July 1856				5 June 1860	
4th Lancashire - -	37	31 Mar. 1859		1st Tower Hamlets -	36	27 May 1856	
5th Lancashire - -	16	6 June 1856		2nd Tower Hamlets -	15		

* By Divisions, on these dates.

HAS BEEN EMBODIED; DATE WHEN DISEMBODIED; &c.

REGIMENT.	Number of Months Embodied.	Date of Disembodiment.	Total Number of Days Training for Regiments not Embodied above One Month.	REGIMENT.	Number of Months Embodied.	Date of Disembodiment.	Total Number of Days Training for Regiments not Embodied above One Month.	
ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.				IRELAND—continued.				
1st Warwick - - -	18	24 June 1856	No Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom has been embodied for so short a period as one month.	Cork, North - - -	49	28 Feb. 1860	No Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom has been embodied for so short a period as one month.	
2d Warwick - - -	50	30 April 1860		Cork, South - - -	42	11 Aug. 1858		
Wilts - - -	46	30 April 1860		Cork, West - - -	18	28 July 1856		
Worcester - - -	24	18 May 1858		Cork City Artillery -	18	28 July 1856		
York, East - - -	16	12 June 1856		Donegal - - -	76	31 Aug. 1860		
York, North - - -	18	17 June 1856		Donegal Artillery -	16	21 July 1856		
York, 1st West - -	60	28 Feb. 1861		Down, North - - -	38	31 Mar. 1859		
York, 2nd West - -	31	11 May 1858		Down, South - - -	27	18 May 1858		
York, 3rd West - -	56	2 May 1860		Dublin County - - -	20	11 Aug. 1856		
York, 4th West - -	16	27 May 1856		Dublin City - - -	49	8 Mar. 1860		
SCOTLAND:				Dublin City Artillery -	39	30 Nov. 1860		
Aberdeen - - -	34	19 May 1858		Fermanagh - - -	53	31 Aug. 1860		
Argyll - - -	17	17 June 1856		Galway - - -	19	5 Aug. 1856		
Ayr - - -	14	10 July 1856		Kerry - - -	19	18 Aug. 1856		
Haddington, &c. Ar- tillery.	17	18 July 1856		Kildare - - -	16	21 July 1856		
Dumfries - - -	23	30 April 1858		Kilkenny - - -	19	11 Aug. 1856		
Edinburgh County -	15	27 May 1856		King's County - - -	15	28 July 1856		
Edinburgh City Artil- lery.	30	15 June 1860		Leitrim - - -	19	23 July 1856		
Fife Artillery - -	19	31 Aug. 1860		Limerick - - -	49	28 Feb. 1860		
Forfar Artillery - -	47	30 April 1860		Limerick City Artillery	18	28 July 1856		
Galloway - - -	15	27 May 1856		Londonderry - - -	19	25 Aug. 1856		
Inverness - - -	17	27 May 1856		Longford - - -	19	8 Aug. 1856		
1st Lanark - - -	17	10 July 1856		Louth - - -	52	31 July 1860		
2nd Lanark - - -	47	13 June 1860		Mayo, North - - -	17	28 July 1856		
Perth - - -	16	18 June 1856		Mayo, South - - -	20	25 Aug. 1856		
Renfrew - - -	18	10 July 1856		Meath - - -	12	28 July 1856		
Ross - - -	15	23 June 1856		Monaghan - - -	20	29 Aug. 1856		
Stirling - - -	55	14 Feb. 1861		Queen's County - - -	20	29 Aug. 1856		
IRELAND:				Roscommon - - -	28	8 June 1858		
Antrim - - -	50	10 Mar. 1860	No Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom has been embodied for so short a period as one month.	Sligo - - -	19	25 Aug. 1856		
Antrim Artillery -	42	28 Feb. 1861		Tipperary, South - -	47	21 Mar. 1861		
Armagh - - -	20	18 Aug. 1856		Tipperary, North - -	17	1 Sept. 1856		
Armagh Artillery -	15	21 July 1856		Tyrone - - -	26	14 May 1858		
Carlow - - -	18	21 July 1856		Tyrone Artillery -	13	21 July 1856		
Cavan - - -	20	25 Aug. 1856		Waterford Artillery -	42	30 April 1860		
Clare - - -	19	29 Aug. 1856		Westmeath - - -	19	11 Aug. 1856		
				Wexford - - -	39	31 Mar. 1859		
				Wicklow - - -	19	11 Aug. 1856		

M I L I T I A.

RETURN of the Number of Months during which each Regiment of MILITIA has been Embodied; the date when Disembodied; and the Total Number of Days which any Regiment that may not have been Embodied above One Month has been under Training, and at what Periods such Training took place.

(*Sir Frederic Smith.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 February 1863.*

173 77

ARMY (MILITIA SURGEONS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 March 1863;—for,

“COPY of the REPORT of the WAR OFFICE COMMISSION of last Year
upon the Case of the MILITIA SURGEONS.”

War Office, }
23 March 1863. }

G. C. LEWIS.

COPY of the REPORT of the WAR OFFICE COMMISSION of last Year upon
the Case of the MILITIA SURGEONS.

Sir,

2 July 1862.

THE Committee appointed by you to enquire into the position of Militia Surgeons, have met several times, and applied themselves to the enquiry into the various points referred to them, and have taken evidence thereon, which evidence they now forward to you, together with the following Report :

With regard to the duties of the surgeons of the militia when it is embodied, the Committee do not think it necessary to enter upon them, but confine their remarks to the position of the surgeons during disembodiment.

The duties of the militia surgeons during disembodiment, are to attend at such times as they may be directed at the county store, for the purpose of seeing any of the staff, their wives, or children residing there, who may require medical advice.

To visit any of the staff who may be sick in lodgings (the average from three to five a day). To examine any militia recruits who may be waiting at the store, or may be brought to them during the day.

To accompany the adjutant when he goes on recruiting parties, by order of the colonel.

To attend upon all the officers and men during the time of the annual training, and their wives and children.

To pass recruits for the line, attend recruiting serjeants, and their parties, and to examine deserters, and take charge of detachments of the army, when not attended by a medical officer.

For the performance of these duties, the surgeons receive 2 *d.* per head per week, for attending the staff and their families through the year, and at the training period they now receive 3 *d.* per head per week, for attending the recruits at the 14 days' preliminary drill, and 1 *l.* 1 *s.* per 100 for medicines and surgical appliances for all the men who come up for training.

They receive 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for the examination of each militia recruit, but if the number exceeds six in one day, they receive nothing for the additional numbers. They receive 4 *s.* for each approved, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for each rejected recruit for the line, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for the examination of each deserter.

During the training period, they have 11 *s.* 4 *d.* daily pay, and 2 *s.* allowance for forage, and it would appear that the emoluments from all sources, of militia surgeons, amounts on an average to about 120 *l.* a year.

Private practitioners, when there is no military or militia surgeon within reach, examine recruits for the line, attend recruiting serjeants and their parties, soldiers on furlough, if any are sick, examine deserters, and take charge of detachments of the army when not attended by a medical officer. In almost all cases they are called upon to examine recruits for the marines.

All these duties, including examining recruits for the marines, if so permitted by the Admiralty, might be performed efficiently by the militia surgeons at their head quarters, and indeed are, for the most part, performed by them now, but it would not be possible for them to undertake these duties at a distance from their head quarters.

After all the consideration the Committee have been able to give to the subjects referred to them, and the calculations they have been able to make, they cannot arrive at the conclusion that, by combining more of the above military duties performed by the private practitioners with the duties of the militia surgeons, any saving could be effected to the public, and they are apprehensive that the granting a rate of daily pay throughout the year would open the door for future claims and increased expenses.

The Committee being unable to recommend daily pay throughout the year for the militia surgeons, think it would be only just, that training pay and allowance for forage should be given to the surgeons for the 14 days' preliminary drill, and 10 s. per 100 men for medicines and medical appliances for the recruits for the fortnight, and 1 l. 1 s. per 100 men for the whole regiment for the three weeks' training, and that they should be paid 2 s. 6 d. for each militia recruit up to eight, and 1 s. after that number, in the same way as the private practitioner is now paid.

As residence at head quarters is required of them, and as it appears to the Committee that this regulation should not be dispensed with, they venture to suggest, that lodging money to the amount of 20 l. a year should be allowed to one medical officer so residing.

During the enquiry, the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the difficulty of securing to a militia regiment the permanent services of an experienced surgeon, who would abandon private practice and accompany his regiment when embodied and removed from head quarters, unless at a cost far beyond the pay of surgeons of the regular forces; and the Committee feeling that the securing such permanent and experienced service would be of great advantage to the militia force, beg to draw your attention to a suggestion thrown out by Dr. MacCormack, Lord Methuen, and one or two of the other witnesses in their evidence, from which it appears that there are retired medical officers of both Army and Navy, some receiving pensions, some half pay, who, though unfitted for foreign service, in a tropical climate, are perfectly competent to perform the duties of medical officers at home, and might be willing to let their services be rendered available for the militia regiments for the future, and their half pay or pension being added to their pay and allowances of the militia surgeon, would give them a fair rate of pay throughout the year, and in this way a surgeon might in future be added to the permanent staff of the militia, without any additional charge to the public.

(signed) *Churston*, Chairman.

Enfield.

Hope Graham, Colonel I. F. O.

W. H. Frederick Cavendish, Lieutenant Colonel.

J. K. Pison, Inspector General of Militia.

J. G. Logan, Inspector General of Hospitals.

To the Right Hon.,
The Secretary of State for War.
&c. &c. &c.

MILITIA (IRELAND).

RETURNS of QUALIFICATIONS of OFFICERS of MILITIA, delivered to CLERKS of the
PEACE in *Ireland* (pursuant to Act of Parliament 49 Geo. 3, c. 120, s. 18).

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

RETURN of QUALIFICATIONS lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of
Antrim, by OFFICERS holding Commissions in the Antrim Militia Corps, between
the 1st day of January 1862 and 1st day January 1863.

Name of Officer.	RANK.	Nature of Qualification.
Lewis O'Beirne Williams	Captain (Rifle Regiment)	Seised and possessed of certain household property situate at Ball's Bridge-terrace, in the town and parish of Donnybrook, and county of Dublin; also certain other property situate in Baggott-street and Merrion-street, in the city of Dublin, parish of St. Anne's, and county of Dublin, held for an unexpired term of 999 years from the 25th day of March 1826, which produces an annual income of 200 <i>l.</i> and upwards.

Peace Office, Belfast, }
2 February 1863. }

W. C. Cunningham,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

RETURN of OFFICERS appointed to the CLARE REGIMENT of MILITIA who have
lodged Qualifications in this Office from the 1st day of January 1862 to the 1st
day of January 1863, under 49 Geo. 3, c. 120.

NAME.	Date of Qualification.	Rank of Officer.	Amount of Qualification.	Description of Property as stated in Qualification.
	1862:		£. s. d.	
Richard Massey Stud- dert.	17 May -	Captain -	400 - -	Townlands of Mountrivers, Boulenskagh, Furror, Newtown, and Clarefield East and West, in county of Clare, as eldest son of Richard Studdert.
Crofton Fitzgerald -	3 August	Captain -	200 - -	Rent-charge out of parishes of Little Warley and Romford, in the county of Essex, England.

Peace Office, Ennis, }
2 January 1863. }

Robert Vere O'Brien,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

ACCOUNT of the Qualifications of Militia Officers received by the Clerk of the Peace during the Year 1862.

JOHN CRAIG, Esq., his qualification received the 26th of May 1862, for holding the commission of Major in the Royal North Down Rifle Regiment of Militia, is being seised of freehold property, situate in the townland of Portlonghan, in the parish of Saul, the townlands of Ballynagross and Slervinagriddle and Corbally, and the town of Downpatrick, all in the parish of Down, the townland of Carricknab, in the parish of Tyrella, all in the barony of Leeale and county of Down, of the clear yearly value of 300 *l*.

R. Craig Laurie,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

RETURN of QUALIFICATIONS of OFFICERS in the TIPPERARY LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT of MILITIA, lodged with the Clerk of the Peace, between the 31st day of December 1861 and the 31st December 1862.

NAME.	RANK.	QUALIFICATION.
Ralph Hall Bunbury	Captain - - -	Heir to 400 <i>l</i> . a year and upwards, out of the following lands; viz., Graigue-nemon, parish of Boullick, barony of Slievardagh, Croheragh, in the parish of Templeineiry, barony of Clanwilliam, both in the county of Tipperary; Ballyhall and Croughtabeg, in the parish of Ballytobin, barony of Kells and Sion and Middlenock, in the parish of St. John's and barony of Gouran, all in the county of Kilkenny.

Clonmel,
30 December 1862.

Geo. P. Prittie,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

RETURN of the QUALIFICATIONS of the OFFICERS of the WATERFORD REGIMENT of ARTILLERY MILITIA, lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for County of *Waterford*.

Rank of Officer.	Name of Officer.	QUALIFICATION.
Lieutenant Colonel	William Villiers Stuart	£.400 per annum, arising out of the townland of Castletown, in the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Iverk, county of Kilkenny, late Captain 12th Lancers.—Commission dated 26th December 1862.
Major - - -	George Neale Bolion	Of No. 3, Crescent Villas, Plymouth, late Captain Waterford Militia Artillery, said G. N. Bolton being seised and possessed of a clear yearly income arising out of personal property for his own use amounting to 440 <i>l</i> . per annum.—Commission dated 17th July 1858.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD—*continued.*

Rank of Officer.	Name of Officer.	QUALIFICATION.
Captain - -	John Palliser - -	Eldest son of Wray Palliser, of Comragh House, county of Waterford, Lieutenant Colonel Waterford Militia, said Wray Palliser being seised and possessed of freehold estates of upwards of 1,000 <i>l.</i> yearly, arising from the lands of Briska, Ballyboy, Kealfoun, Grangarush, and Gurtналаught, parishes of Fews and Kilrossenty, county of Waterford.—Description of qualification dated 2d October 1839.
Captain - -	John Esmonde, M.P.	Seised and possessed of freehold estates of the yearly value of 200 <i>l.</i> and upwards, arising from and out of the lands of Pembrokestown, Gaulstown, and Slieveroe, county of Waterford, and Cullinagree, Grange, and others, county of Wexford.—1st Nov. 1854.
Captain - -	Leopold G. F. Keane	Rentcharge of 200 <i>l.</i> per annum on the estate of Sir Richard Keane, baronet, of Cappoquin House, county of Waterford.—17th November 1854.
Captain - -	Henry Meagher - -	Personal property amounting to 200 <i>l.</i> and upwards per annum.—14th December 1854.
Captain - -	Nicholas F. Giles - -	Freehold estates amounting to 200 <i>l.</i> yearly, the same arising from the lands of Clashadonagh, Muckridge, and Knockaverry, and also out of the holdings commonly called Knight's Holdings, Castle-court, and Partnagalis, in the barony of Imokily and county of Cork.—23d Feb. 1855.
Captain - -	Edward Lymbery - -	Freehold estates of the yearly value of 200 <i>l.</i> on the lands of Ballycrony and Ballyeden, situate in the parish of Gaugebough, barony of Ida, county of Kilkenny.—2d December 1857.
Captain - -	John E. Power - -	Estate in land of the clear yearly value of 200 <i>l.</i> , situate in the parish of Ballylaneen, barony of Decies-without-Drum, and county of Waterford.
Captain - -	George E. Meara - -	Personal property as follows:—£. 1,350 Bank of Ireland stock, at 9 per cent. per annum, 120 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; 2,000 <i>l.</i> on mortgage of the lands of Camphire, property of E. Ussher, at 5 <i>l.</i> per cent. per annum, deducting income tax, 97 <i>l.</i> ; the whole amounting to 218 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> —26th January 1859.

16 January 1863.

W. J. Dennehy,
Clerk of the Peace.

MILITIA (IRELAND).

RETURNS of QUALIFICATIONS of OFFICERS of
MILITIA, delivered to CLERKS of the PEACE in
Ireland.

*(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament, 49 Geo. 3,
c. 120, s. 18.)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 April 1863.*

MILITIA (IRELAND).

FURTHER RETURNS.

QUALIFICATIONS of OFFICERS of MILITIA, delivered to CLERKS of the Peace in *Ireland*
(pursuant to Act of Parliament 49 Geo. 3, c. 120, s. 18).

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

RETURN of QUALIFICATIONS lodged by OFFICERS of the CAVAN MILITIA in the Year 1862.

Rank.	Name.	Qualification.
Captain - -	Edward Saunderson - -	£.200 a-year and upwards, arising out of lands in the County of Cavan, held in fee.
Captain - -	Edmond Robert Nugent - -	£.200 a-year and upwards, arising out of lands in the County of Cavan, held in fee.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct return.

Cavan, }
10 June 1863. }

P. Caffrey,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

CITY OF CORK.

RETURN of the QUALIFICATIONS of MILITIA OFFICERS of the ROYAL CITY of CORK ARTILLERY
MILITIA, lodged with the Clerk of the Peace of the City of Cork, in the Year 1862, pursuant to
the Act 49 Geo. 3 cap. 120.

Name.	Rank.	Qualification.	Date.
Richard Boyle Robinson -	Captain - -	Eldest son of Thomas Boyle Robinson, deceased, late of Cork, who was, at the time of his decease, in possession of an estate (fee simple) of the yearly value of over 200 <i>l.</i> out of the lands of Killaloane, in the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the County of Tipperary.	1 May 1863.

The foregoing is a correct return, which I certify.

7 May 1863.

George Foott, Clerk of the Peace.
Ralph Bull, Deputy.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

RETURN of the QUALIFICATIONS of OFFICERS of MILITIA lodged in the office of Clerk of the Peace, City of Dublin, during the Year 1862:

1.—Qualification of *Francis de Burgh*, Esq.

I CERTIFY that I am son of the late Very Reverend Thomas John de Burgh, Dean of Cloyne; that I am possessed of an interest in property of the clear yearly value of 300 l.; and that my said father was, at the time of his death, in possession of an equal estate in land, situate in the counties of Kildare and Longford.

(signed) *Francis de Burgh*.

2.—Qualification of *Thomas P. O'Meara*, Esq.

I CERTIFY that I am possessed of an estate in lands and heritages of the yearly value of 200 l.; said property being, lying and situate in the counties of Dublin and Kildare.

(signed) *T. P. O'Meara*.

3.—Qualification of *Charles Taylor*, Esq.

THE following is the qualification of me, the undersigned Charles Taylor, to hold the rank of Captain in the Royal Dublin City Militia, viz., as eldest son of the late William Taylor, Esq., who was, at the time of his death, on the 29th of October 1849, seised and possessed of real and freehold estate of the yearly value of 400 l. and upwards, arising from, and issuing and payable to him, out of and from house property situate in the town of Wexford, barony of Forth, county of Wexford; the town and lands of Ballycarney, barony of Scara-walsh, county of Wexford; the town and lands of Tullibords, barony of Bargy; the town and lands of Moortown, barony of Bargy, county of Wexford.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of May 1862.

(signed) *Charles Taylor*,
Lieutenant Royal City Dublin Militia.

4.—Qualification of *Joseph H. Bellew*, Esq.

THE following qualification of me, the undersigned Joseph Harcourt Bellew, to hold the rank of captain in the Royal City Dublin Militia, viz., possessing house property in the barony of Rathdown and in the city of Dublin, to the value of 200 l. per annum, and upwards.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of May 1862.

(signed) *Joseph H. Bellew*, Lieutenant.

Charles Kernan,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

To the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Fermanagh*.

Sir,

THE following is the qualification of me, the undersigned Edward Archdall, to hold the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the County of Fermanagh Regiment of Militia, viz., having heretofore received the commission of and served as major in said regiment.

Dated this 6th day of May 1862.

(signed) *E. Archdall*,
Lieutenant Colonel.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the statement of qualification lodged with me by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Archdall.

(signed) *Richd. Hamilton*,
Clerk of the Peace.

Enniskillen, 7 May 1863.

To the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Fermanagh*.

Sir,

THE following is the qualification of me, the undersigned John Gerard Irvine, to hold the rank of Major in the County of Fermanagh Regiment of Militia, viz.: I am seised and possessed of a real and freehold estate of the yearly value of four hundred pounds and upwards, arising from and payable to me out of the lands of Glenam, Stranahone, Stranadarriff, Lack and Largy, situate in the parish of Magheraculmoney, barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh.

Given under my hand this 3d day of June 1862.

(signed) *John Gerard Irvine.*

I certify the above to be a true copy of the statement of qualification lodged with me by Major John Gerard Irvine.

(signed) *Richd. Hamilton,*
Clerk of the Peace.

Enniskillen, 7 May 1863.

To the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Fermanagh*.

Sir,

THE following is the qualification of me, the undersigned Alexander William Bailey, to hold the rank of Captain in the County of Fermanagh Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, viz.: as eldest son of Thomas Bailey, Esq., who is seised and possessed of a real and freehold estate of the yearly value of four hundred pounds and upwards, arising from and payable to him out of the lands of Gortatole in the parish of Killesher, barony of Glenawley, Drummond in the parish of Gleenish, barony of Glenawley, Shillingmore, Lettan, Leam, and Doon, parish of Enniskillen, barony of Tyrkenedy, and Drumrainbane, in the parish of Galloon, barony of Coole.

Given under my hand this 10th day of March 1862.

(signed) *A. W. Bailey.*

I certify the above to be a true copy of the statement of qualification lodged with me by Captain A. W. Bailey.

(signed) *Richd. Hamilton,*
Clerk of the Peace.

Enniskillen, 7 May 1863.

To the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Fermanagh*.

Sir,

THE following is the qualification of me, the undersigned John Henry Viscount Crichton, to hold the rank of captain in the County of Fermanagh Light Infantry Regiment of Militia: as the eldest son and heir apparent of the Right Honourable the Earl of Erne, who is seised and possessed of a real and freehold estate of the yearly value of 200 *l.* and upwards, arising from and payable to him out of the lands of Cachenish, Callowhill, Cornahill, Cornaleck, Corracoach, Corraharra, Derrycannon, Derryhowley, Derrylin, Derryvore, Doon, Drumbominy, Drumhervin, Druminiskill, Gole, Gortgorgan, &c., situate in the parish of Kinawly, barony of Knockninny, and county of Fermanagh.

Crichton.

Dated this 4th day of June 1862.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the statement of qualification lodged with me by Captain Lord Viscount Crichton.

Richd. Hamilton,
Clerk of the Peace.

Enniskillen, 7 May 1863.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Sir,

The Grange, Tuam, 29 August 1862.

I BEG to say that I have been directed by Colonel the Marquis of Clanricarde to lodge with you a statement of my qualification for a commission in the Galway County Regiment of Militia; and I hereby beg to state that such qualification consists in my being possessed of a leasehold interest in the lands of Grange of the annual value of 200 *l.*, and I have a claim of 2,000 *l.* on the lands of Pallas, in this county; I have also a rent-charge for 200 *l.* a year on the lands of Belwell, in this county.

I am &c.

Dominick J. B. Odkin.

To the Clerk of the Peace, County of Galway.

(True copy.)

Robert Power, Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

RETURN showing the Name of every OFFICER on the Roll of the MILITIA (RIFLES) for the County of *Kildare*, for the Year ending the 1st of January 1863, together with the date of their Appointments, Promotion, Retirement, or Death respectively; with an Account of the Qualifications delivered by such Officers to the Clerk of the Peace.

Name and Rank of each Officer.	Date of each Appointment.	Date of Promotion.	Date of Retirement, or Death.	Nature and Amount of Qualification.
Colonel, the Marquess of Kildare - - -	6 June 1849 -	—	—	—
Lieut. Colonel, the Marquess of Drogheda -	18 April 1861 -	—	—	—
Major, Hugh L. Barton - - - -	12 June 1861 -	- - - -	- - - -	Heir apparent to - 800 <i>l.</i> per ann.
Captain, Charles Warburton - - -	23 March 1855 -	- - - -	- - - -	Heir apparent to - 400 <i>l.</i> „
Captain, Eustace Mansfield - - -	10 April 1856 -	- - - -	- - - -	Having in possession 200 <i>l.</i> „
Captain, Honourable Valentine Lawless -	30 March 1860 -	- - - -	- - - -	Heir apparent to - 400 <i>l.</i> „
Captain, Henry E. Moore - - -	12 June 1861 -	Adjutant 10 June 1862 -	- - - -	Having in possession 200 <i>l.</i> „
Lieutenant, Richard W. Mansfield - -	24 May 1859 -	Captain 10 June 1862 -	- - - -	Having in possession 200 <i>l.</i> „
Lieutenant, Walter R. Bulwer - - -	12 June 1861 -	—	—	—
Lieutenant, William C. Browne - - -	12 June 1861 -	- - - -	- - - -	Heir apparent to - 200 <i>l.</i> „
Lieutenant, Fortescue Tynte - - -	12 June 1861 -	- - - -	- - - -	Heir apparent to - 4,000 <i>l.</i> „
Lieutenant, Hans J. Hamilton - - -	10 Nov. 1861 -	- - - -	Died 8 August 1862 -	—
Adjutant, Francis Kennedy - - -	4 June 1855 -	- - - -	Died 10 June - 1862 -	—
Surgeon, Robert T. Huston - - -	6 Jan. 1855 -	—	—	—
Quartermaster, James Todd - - -	26 July 1855 -	—	—	—

George Medlicott,
Clerk of the Peace.

KING'S COUNTY.

RETURN of QUALIFICATIONS lodged in the Peace Office of the KING'S COUNTY by OFFICERS of the 98th REGIMENT, KING'S COUNTY ROYAL RIFLES, in the Year 1862.

Captain the Honourable *Alfred Bury*.

That he held the commission of captain in Her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot, and that he had served for 13 years and upwards in her Majesty's Forces.

Captain *Sandford Palmer*.

That he is the eldest son and heir of Sandford Palmer, of Ballinlough, in the King's County, who holds landed property under fee farm grant, of the value of 200 *l.* a year and upwards, situated in the barony of Clonlisk, in the King's County.

L. Parsons,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

RETURN of QUALIFICATIONS of MILITIA OFFICERS who have lodged same in the Peace Office for the County of LIMERICK for the Year 1862.

Ormsby Vandeleur - - -	Captain - -	That he is heir-at-law of George Vandeleur, Esq., of Ballynamona of a freehold estate, of the annual value of 1,000 <i>l.</i> , out of land situate at Ballynamona, in the parish of Ballynamona, in the County of Limerick.— Date of statement, 22 February 1862.
Henry Ormsby Rose -	Captain - -	That he is seised of a fee simple estate, of the annual value of 500 <i>l.</i> out of lands of Ballycullen, parish of Croom, and County of Limerick.— Date of statement, 24 January 1862.

Peace Office,
15 June 1863.

John Hardiman,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

CITY OF LIMERICK.

RETURN of QUALIFICATIONS lodged with the Clerk of the Peace by OFFICERS of the
CITY of LIMERICK MILITIA, for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Number of declarations - - - One.
Name of officer - - - William Rumley Holland.
Nature and amount of qualification { Personal estate of the yearly value of
declared. 200*l.*, contingent of a charge on lands
in county Dublin.
Date of lodgment of qualification - 10th January 1862.

I certify the above return is correct.

13 May 1863.

Thomas Fagan,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

RETURN of QUALIFICATIONS of OFFICERS of the ROYAL LONGFORD RIFLE REGIMENT
of MILITIA, lodged with the Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Longford* aforesaid, in
the Year 1862.

Ralph Anthony Dopping Hepenstal, Captain; appointed Major on the 17th February 1862.

Fee simple estate amounting to 1,800 *l.* per annum, lying and being in the barony of
Granard, in the county of Longford.

Thomas Shirley Ball, Lieutenant, 10th Hussars; appointed Captain on the 31st March 1862.

Eldest son of William Shirley Ball, Esq., from whom he will inherit fee simple estate,
amounting to 1,200 *l.* per annum, situate in the parishes of Abbylara and Columkill, in the
county of Longford.

7 May 1863.

R. Bouchier,
Deputy Clerk of Peace.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUALIFICATIONS in respect of PROPERTY of OFFICERS of the County of LOUTH
REGIMENT of MILITIA, delivered to the Clerk of the Peace of said County in the Year 1862, pursuant to
the Act 49 Geo. 3, c. 120.

NAME of OFFICER.	Rank.	Yearly Value of Property.	Description of Property.	SITUATION OF PROPERTY.				Date when delivered to the Clerk of the Peace.
				Denomination.	Parish.	Barony.	County.	
William Thomas Cormick	Captain -	£. 200	Fee simple -	Modeshill -	Mullinahone -	Shillclogher -	Tipperary, in Ireland.	8 June 1862.
William Stares - -	Same -	200	Same - -	Catisfield -	Fareham -	- - -	Southampton, in England.	11 June 1862.
Edward Thomas Lindsey -	Same -	200	In right of his father, Wil- liam Lindsey, deceased, who, at his death, was possessed of fee simple estate.	Bunnafinglass and Drums- cobe.	Attymass -	Gallen - -	Mayo, in Ire- land.	12 June 1862.

None of the above-named officers have been promoted to the rank of Captain from that of Lieutenant, although vacancies have for a long time existed.

Examined,

Thomas Bourne,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

ANNUAL RETURN, for the Year 1862, of the QUALIFICATIONS of OFFICERS in the ROYAL TYRONE REGIMENT OF MILITIA, lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County, pursuant to the Act 49 Geo. 3, c. 120, s. 18.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Nature of Qualification.
Lieutenant Colonel	James A. Caulfeild -	22 April 1862	The <i>bonâ fide</i> owner of property in the county of Tyrone of the clear annual value of 600 <i>l.</i> and upwards.
Major - -	Francis Ellis - - -	Same - -	Owner of property of the clear annual value of 300 <i>l.</i> , derived from a charge of 10,000 <i>l.</i> , (late currency) upon the Louth estates of the Earl of Roden, and also from the townland of Garoaghey, in the county of Tyrone.
Captains - -	William Cole Hamilton -	20 June 1862	Son of Major Arthur W. Cole Hamilton, who is the owner of property in the county of Tyrone, of the clear annual value of 200 <i>l.</i> and upwards.
	Lewis Mansegh Buchanan	Same - -	Son of the late John Buchanan, Esq., of Omagh, who died possessed of property in the county of Tyrone of the clear annual value of 200 <i>l.</i> and upwards.

L. M. Buchanan,
Clerk of the Peace.

249
TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE.



REPORT OF THE PROGRESS

OF THE

ORDNANCE SURVEY

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPÔT,

To the 31st December 1862.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

CONTENTS.

Section.	PAGE
I. General Statement of Progress - - - - -	3
II. Extension of the Triangulation of the United Kingdom into France and Belgium -	5
III. Photo-zincography - - - - -	6
IV. Catalogues - - - - -	7
V. Specimen Plans - - - - -	7
VI. England { 1. Progress of Parish plans, $\frac{1}{25000}$ or 25-inch scale - - - - -	7
{ 2. do. of County plans, 6-inch scale - - - - -	7
{ 3. do. of Kingdom, 1-inch scale - - - - -	8
{ 4. do. of Towns, 5 feet, 10 feet, or 10·56 feet scales - - - - -	8
{ 5. do. of Military Surveys - - - - -	9
VII. Scotland { 1. Progress of Parish plans, $\frac{1}{25000}$ or 25-inch scale - - - - -	9
{ 2. do. of County plans, 6-inch scale - - - - -	10
{ 3. do. of Kingdom, 1-inch scale - - - - -	10
{ 4. do. of Towns, 5 feet, 10 feet, or 10·56 feet scales - - - - -	10
VIII. Ireland { 1. Progress of Revision of Counties, 6-inch scale - - - - -	10
{ 2. do. of Towns, 5 feet and 10·56 feet scales - - - - -	11
{ 3. do. of Kingdom, 1-inch scale - - - - -	12
{ 4. Plans for the Landed Estates Court, $\frac{1}{25000}$ or 25-inch scale - - - - -	12
IX. Estimates for 1863-64 { 1. Topographical Dépôt - - - - -	12
{ 2. Ordnance Survey - - - - -	12
X. Distribution of Officers and Men - - - - -	13
XI. Return of the Sale of the Ordnance Maps during the year 1862 - - - - -	14
XII. Pay and allowances of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Royal Engineers, charged to the grant for the Survey - - - - -	14
XIII. Statement of the numbers and rates of pay of the Civil Assistants and Labourers employed on the Surveys, &c. - - - - -	15
XIV. Numerical and Company distribution of the four Companies - - - - -	15
XV. Topographical Dépôt { 1. General Statement of Progress - - - - -	16
{ 2. Persons employed - - - - -	17
{ 3. Works executed and in progress - - - - -	17
XVI. Office Buildings, Southampton and Dublin - - - - -	20

INDEX—DIAGRAMS.

No. 1	Progress of the Survey of England and Wales on the 25 and 6-inch scales.
" 2	Do. do. on the 1-inch scale.
" 3	Do. Scotland, on the 25 and 6-inch scales.
" 4	Do. do. on the 1-inch scale.
" 5	Do. Ireland, revised, on the 6-inch scale.
" 6	Do. do. on the 1-inch scale.

R E P O R T .

SECTION I.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

The survey of England and Wales will be finished by the end of the present month, and we shall shortly publish the complete map of England and Wales on the one-inch scale.

The survey of the United Kingdom has therefore reached a stage which makes it necessary that a brief review should be given of its history and progress in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in order that Government and Parliament may have a clear view of what has already been done, and of what is still required to make the National Survey complete.

The map of England and Wales, on the scale of one inch to a mile, was commenced in 1784, for the purpose of providing a military topographical map, and in 1824 this map was finished for all the southern counties of England and Wales, and as far northward as the southern borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

At this date a general survey of all Ireland on the scale of six inches to a mile was ordered to be made, to serve as a basis for the general valuation of the country, but the plans of some of the northern counties were made incomplete as regards the fences and other minor details. This has led to the necessity of a revision of the plans of those counties, to enable the valuers to make a complete property and tenement valuation in them.

The loss to the Government from the plans not having been made perfect in the first instance is thus stated by Sir Richard Griffiths, the Chief Valuator in Ireland, in his letter to Lord Wrottesley of the 8th April 1858, which is printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Survey, "Had the tenement valuation been completed in those five (northern) counties, the receipts by the public for income-tax alone (calculated at the rate of 7*d.* in the pound) would have exceeded the amount collected under the poor-law valuation by about 48,000*l.* a year."

The sum expended on the survey has therefore been very advantageously laid out, for as the area of these five counties is 5,838 square miles, whilst the area of all Ireland is 32,516 square miles, it follows that the produce from the income tax alone in Ireland has been 264,000*l.* per annum beyond what it would have been without the survey, and consequently that the sum of 1,043,511*l.*, which is the amount which will be expended upon the survey of Ireland up to the 31st March instant (including the cost of the one-inch map), and more than has been expended upon the survey of the United Kingdom, has already been repaid into the Imperial Exchequer.

In 1840 the survey of Great Britain was resumed, and the plans of Yorkshire and Lancashire in England, and of the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Fife, Kinross, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, and the Isle of Lewis, in Scotland, were published on the six-inch scale, the plans being in all respects like the plans of Ireland, excepting that in Ireland there are 67,000 townlands, generally co-extensive with private properties, the boundaries and areas of which are engraved upon the plans, and which give the six-inch plans of Ireland a value which they can never have in England or Scotland, where there are no corresponding territorial divisions.

In consequence of the dissatisfaction of the public, more especially in Scotland, with the six-inch plans, two Committees of the House of Commons were appointed to report upon the question of the proper scales for the Ordnance plans; and in 1858 a Royal Commission was appointed to report upon the same subject. The result of all these inquiries has been, that the following scales have been finally decided on as the most proper for the National Survey:—

Towns having 4,000 or more inhabitants,— $\frac{1}{500}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 126·72 inches to a mile, or 41 $\frac{2}{3}$ feet to an inch.

Parishes (in cultivated districts),— $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 25·344 inches to a mile, or 1 square inch to an acre.

Counties,—six inches to a mile.

Kingdom,—general map, one inch to a mile.

See Treasury Minutes of the 18th May 1855 and 11th September 1858.

Since then the survey of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, and all the southern counties of Scotland, with Perthshire, Forfarshire, and Dumbartonshire, has been made upon these scales, and is proceeding in Kincardineshire, Aberdeenshire, Buteshire, and Argyllshire. In addition to the surveys already enumerated very extensive surveys have been made for military purposes, the most extensive of which is that in Hampshire, embracing a large area round Portsmouth and the whole of the Isle of Wight. The survey round London and along the valley of the Thames extends from Kingston to below Sheerness, with an average breadth of 10 miles. A large area has also been surveyed round each of the following places, viz. :—Devonport, Pembroke, Dover, Portland, Torbay, Newhaven, Harwich, and Shoreham, and the plans of all these places have been made, in obedience to the orders of the late Lord Herbert, on the scales adopted for the National Survey, and as parts of a complete plan of the several counties in which the places are situated.

The arrangement for the publication of the plans being as follows :—

The plans of the *Counties* on the six-inch scale are made on sheets to join together, as the sheets of the one-inch map do, to form a perfect plan of each county; the area represented on each sheet being six miles by four miles.

The sheets of the plans of the *Parishes* on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale also join together to form a perfect plan of each parish, each sheet representing an area one and a half miles by one mile, or the sixteenth part of the area represented on the county plan, and they have numbers on them referring both to the county and the parish plan, as XXI. 13. A Book of Reference containing the area of each enclosure is published with the plans of each parish.

The plans of the *Towns* on the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale are arranged in like manner, so that 25 sheets of the town plan represent the same area as is on one of the sheets of the parish plan.

Nearly every country in Europe, excepting our own, has a complete Cadastral Survey, but no such perfect arrangement as the above has been adopted in any other country for the publication of their surveys, and yet the produce of the sale more than covers the cost of publication.

The survey of the northern counties of England upon the large scales mentioned being finished, it is necessary that Government and Parliament should come to a decision upon “ the expediency of extending the Cadastral Survey over those portions of the United Kingdom that have been surveyed upon the scale of one inch to the mile only.”

This question has already been submitted to a Committee of the House of Commons, of which Viscount Bury was Chairman, and the Report of this Committee contains the following resolutions :—

“ That it is desirable that the Cadastral Survey, on the scales directed by the Treasury Minute of the 18th May 1855, and recommended by the Royal Commission of 1858, and again directed by the Treasury Minute of the 11th September 1858, be extended to those portions of the United Kingdom which have been surveyed on the scale of one inch to the mile only.”

“ That it is desirable that the survey should be conducted as rapidly as possible, and that the sum voted for the survey should not vary in amount from year to year, as the frequent changes that have been made in the scales, and the mode of conducting the survey, have led, according to the evidence of Sir Henry James, to the waste of 30,000% in the course of the last 10 years.”

“ That it has been stated in evidence by the Director of the Survey that an annual grant of 90,000% would enable him to complete in 21 years the north of England and Scotland and the Irish revision on the scales now in progress, and the south of England on the scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$; and that he has further stated that the survey might be completed in 12 years if the grant were increased to 150,000%, thereby ultimately effecting a considerable saving.”

Although the valuation of Ireland has been made with the Ordnance six-inch plans as a basis, Sir R. Griffiths states that a great saving would have been effected had the plans been also drawn on the 25-inch scale, as they now are in England and Scotland. The plans of Ireland have been used for a great number of other important public purposes, such as the drainage of extensive districts, the statistics of agriculture, &c.

The Judges of the Landed Estates Court are now furnished with accurate and authoritative plans of the properties to be sold. If a larger scale than six inches to a mile is required, the plans are replotted on the 25-inch scale from the field books of the original survey, but they are revised by the Ordnance surveyors up to the period of the sale. The surveyors at the same time furnish certain information required by the Court respecting the property to be sold. The cost of preparing the plans, &c. is paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the estates, and this arrangement works in a most satisfactory

manner, both to the Judges of the Court and to the public, and it entails no expense upon the Government.

Since the Committee, of which Viscount Bury was Chairman, made their Report, a Bill has passed through Parliament to facilitate the transfer of property, and it contains the following clause:—

“ The identity of the lands with the parcels or descriptions contained in the title deeds shall be fully established; and the registrar shall have power, by such inquiries as he shall think fit, to ascertain the accuracy of the description and the quantities and boundaries of the lands; and, except in the case of incorporeal hereditaments, a map or plan shall be made and deposited as part of the description;”

and it cannot be doubted that a similar arrangement to that which exists in Ireland would greatly facilitate the working of the provisions of this new Bill.

The new Bill for the Parochial Aassessment would also seem to require an accurate plan of each parish, to enable the assessors to make an equitable adjustment of the incidence of the local taxation; and application has been made to Government by the magistrates of Dorsetshire for such plans to be made.

If Government and Parliament should decide on adopting the recommendations of Lord Bury's Committee, the surveyors might be most advantageously first employed in completing the survey of the Metropolitan counties and of Hampshire on the large scales, and the order in which the survey of other counties is to be taken up having been decided upon, a portion of the surveying force might be properly employed on the revision of the one-inch map in those parts of England and Wales the detail survey of which is not to be taken up for some time to come. But if the recommendation of Lord Bury's Committee should not be adopted by Government and Parliament, we should employ a part of the surveyors now engaged on the military survey round London, and of those in Northumberland and Cumberland in the north of Scotland, and a large party on the revision of the one-inch map of England and Wales.

The average number of impressions taken annually from the one-inch engraved plates is 200, and previous to the adoption of the electrotype process for multiplying plates, the engraved plates became very much worn, and the hill features to a very great extent obliterated, more especially in those parts where the engraving was light, to express the less prominent features of the ground.

Since the adoption of the electrotype process this deterioration has been arrested, as we now take duplicate plates from which to print; but the restoring of the obliterated features of the ground, the insertion of the latitudes and longitudes on the marginal lines, and the insertion of the railroads and other details, such as the new roads, houses, &c., required to make the map complete, is so formidable an undertaking, and requires so large an expenditure of time and money, that up to the present time we have only inserted the latitudes and longitudes, the railroads, and such details as we have been able to obtain a survey of from the military and other special surveys ordered by the Government in different parts of the country, and repairing the hill features in a partial manner upon some of the plates which have been most worn.

We considered it the most judicious course to devote the money granted for the survey to the completion of the maps of the northern portion of the kingdom in the first instance, and after we have received the decision of the Government and Parliament upon the question of proceeding with the Cadastral Survey, to take up the revision of the old maps in a systematic manner. The time has at length arrived for this, and whether the Cadastral Survey proceeds or not, a portion of the grant should be devoted to the revision of the one-inch map; but to revise the one-inch map, and then immediately afterwards to make a detail survey of the same ground, would be to throw away every shilling expended upon the revision.

The number of plans printed in the year 1862 was 203,910.

II.

EXTENSION OF THE TRIANGULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM INTO FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

We have this year published the result of our operations for connecting our triangulation with that of France, and extending it into Belgium. In the triangle Dunkirk, Cassel, and Mount Kemmel, which is common to the triangulations of France and Belgium, we find that the differences in the lengths of the sides as computed by us and by the Belgian geographers amount to less than one foot in ten miles, or less than the $\frac{1}{5280}$ part of the length. We have not yet received the result of the operations of the French engineers.

We are now making a comparison between the lengths of the standards used in Belgium and Prussia, and we hope also to have the standard toise of France sent over for comparison, and to have the means of giving the length of the arc of parallel from Valentia in Ireland to Oursk on the River Oural in Russia, reduced to a common standard of length.

III.

PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

In obedience to the orders of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, we have made a fac-simile of the whole of Great Domesday Book by means of photo-zincography, and, with the exception of the part relating to the county of Kent, which is not to be sold in consequence of the Reverend L. B. Larking having undertaken to publish a fac-simile of that part at his own expense, and previous to our having commenced this work, the parts relating to the several counties are now on sale at the following prices, viz. :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bedfordshire - - -	-	8 0	Lincolnshire - - -	-	21 0
Berkshire - - -	-	8 0	Middlesex - - -	-	8 0
Buckinghamshire - -	-	8 0	Nottinghamshire - -	-	10 0
Cambridgeshire - -	-	10 0	Northamptonshire -	-	8 0
Cheshire and Lancashire	-	8 0	Oxfordshire - - -	-	8 0
Cornwall - - -	-	8 0	Rutlandshire (bound with	8 0	
Derbyshire - - -	-	8 0	Leicestershire).		
Devonshire - - -	-	10 0	Shropshire - - -	-	8 0
Dorsetshire - - -	-	8 0	Somersetshire - - -	-	10 0
Gloucestershire - - -	-	8 0	Staffordshire - - -	-	8 0
Hampshire - - -	-	10 0	Surrey - - -	-	8 0
Herefordshire - - -	-	8 0	Sussex - - -	-	10 0
Hertfordshire - - -	-	10 0	Warwickshire - - -	-	8 0
Huntingdon - - -	-	8 0	Wiltshire - - -	-	10 0
Lancashire (see Cheshire and	8 0		Worcestershire - - -	-	8 0
Lancashire).			Yorkshire - - -	-	21 0
Leicestershire and Rutland	-	8 0			

Great Domesday Book contains 760 pages, and as the pages are rubricated, and the rubrication has to be done by double printing, the printing of the work is equivalent to printing 1520 pages of a folio volume without rubrication, and as we print about 300 copies of each part, the plates, which contain four pages on each, have been passed through the presses 114,000 times to produce 456,000 pages.

We are now proceeding with the fac-simile of Little Domesday Book, which contains the entries respecting the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. The price of the part relating to—

	s.	d.
Essex will be - - - - -	-	16 0
Norfolk „ - - - - -	-	23 0
Suffolk „ - - - - -	-	22 0

This volume is of the size of an octavo, and contains 900 pages; but as we can copy two pages at a time the amount of work is no more than if we had to copy 450 pages of Great Domesday; the amount of rubrication is also very small. We have already taken the negatives of one half of Essex.

581 copies of Cornwall, 375 of Lancashire and Cheshire, and 320 of Somersetshire, have already been sold; and as the sale of 250 copies will cover the entire cost of the publication, there can be no doubt but that the cost of the publication of the work will be more than covered by the sale.

Up to November last the art of photo-zincography had been applied only to the production of copies of plans, engravings, MS., or printed text, but I have been desirous of obtaining the means of producing photo-zincographs from nature, and to save the labour and expense of copying on zinc or stone the photographs of the numerous guns, pontoons, carriages, &c. in the army equipment, the particulars of which for every branch of the service I am now publishing, with drawings. This requires the production of a photograph in ink on zinc or stone, with half tone or gradations of shade, and this can be done by several previously known processes, but which are too expensive and too tedious for our requirements.

We have now succeeded in producing photographs in half tone and in printing ink on paper, which can be readily transferred to zinc or stone, and any number of copies taken that may be required. This is the first time that such transfers have ever been made. The cost of the materials for the transfer is not one penny, and the time required to produce it not ten minutes. The beauty, extreme simplicity, and cheapness of this process is certain of causing it to be very generally adopted for producing illustrations to works on all kinds of subjects.

IV.

CATALOGUES.

We have now published a perfect catalogue, in three parts, of all the maps, plans, and other works published by this department, and copies of them will be found in the libraries of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

V.

SPECIMEN PLANS.

In order that the members of both Houses of Parliament who have not had an opportunity of inspecting the plans on the 25-inch scale may now do so, the plans of the following parishes, with the area books, have been sent to the libraries of both houses—

County.	Parish.
Kent	Bromley.
Essex	Little Ilford.
Hants	Fareham (part of).

These plans are in every respect like those of the North of England and Scotland.

VI.

ENGLAND.

1. SURVEY ON $\frac{1}{2500}$ SCALE.

The state of progress of the survey and publication of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans is shown in the following Table:

	Area in Square Miles.	Surveyed Square Miles.	Published Square Miles.
Durham	1,097	all	all
Westmoreland	758	all	all
Northumberland	1,952	1,903	641
Cumberland	1,565	1,455	200

The number of square miles surveyed in the two northern counties during the past year was 504, and plans of 549 square miles have been published during the same period. The survey of Northumberland and Cumberland will be completed by the 31st March.

2. SIX-INCH MAP.

The counties which have been surveyed and published on the 6-inch scale *only* are, Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The 6-inch map is now engraved and published for—

	Square Miles.
Lancashire	1,905
Yorkshire	5,983
Durham	1,097
Westmorland	277
Total	9,262

The remainder of the map of Durham has been published during the year, and the map of Westmorland has been in progress of publication. The engraving of parts of Cumberland and Northumberland has been commenced.

3. ONE-INCH MAP.

AREA of ENGLAND, 58,000 square miles.

The engraving of the map in outline will be completed during the present year. The area for which the hills have been engraved during the past year is 369 square miles.

4. TOWNS.

		Sheets.
Engraved in outline and published	London on 5-feet scale	400
	London on 12-inch scale	44
	London on 6-inch scale	26
Engraved and published on 10-feet and 2-feet scales.		Alnwick.
Engraved or lithographed and published on 10-feet or $\frac{1}{500}$ scales.	Appleby.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
	Bishops Auckland.	Pembroke.
	Blyth.	Pembroke Dock.
	Dover.	Plymouth.
	Durham.	Sunderland.
	Gateshead.	South Shields.
	Hartlepool.	North Shields.
Drawn on 10-feet and 2-feet scales, but not engraved. These plans were made for the Board of Health, and in part paid for by the several towns.	Kendal.	Tynemouth.
	Longton.	
	Ashby de la Zouch.	Nantwich.
	Braintree.	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
	Burslem.	Ormskirk.
	Cardiff.	Rugby.
	Chelmsford.	Sandgate.
	Coventry.	Sheerness.
	Dartford.	Stratford-upon-Avon.
	Derby.	Torquay.
	Gloucester.	Uxbridge.
	Hitchin.	Ware.
	Hull.	Warwick.
	Knighton.	Woolwich.
	Margate.	Worthing.
Drawn, engraved, and published on the 5-feet scale.	Merthyr Tydfil.	
	Accrington.	Leeds.
	Ashton-under-Lyme and Staleybridge.	Liverpool.
	Bacup.	Malton.
	Barnsley.	Manchester.
	Bingley.	Middleton.
	Blackburn.	Middlesbrough.
	Bolton.	Oldham.
	Bradford.	Ormskirk.
	Bury.	Pontefract.
	Burnley.	Prescot.
	Bridlington.	Preston.
	Beverley.	Rochdale.
	Chorley.	Rotherham.
	Clitheroe.	Ripon.
	Colne.	Scarborough.
	Darlington.	Selby.
	Dewsbury.	Sheffield.
	Doncaster.	Skipton.
	Fleetwood.	St. Helens.
		Stockport.

Drawn, engraved, and published on the 5- feet scale.	{	Halifax.	Stockton-on-Tees.
		Haslingden.	Todmorden.
		Heywood.	Ulverstone.
		Howden.	Wakefield.
		Huddersfield.	Warrington.
		Hull.	Whitby.
		Keighly.	Wigan.
		Knaresborough.	York.
Surveyed and drawn on the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale.	{	Lancaster.	
		Cockermouth.	Penrith.
		Devonport and Stone- house (engraving).	Portsmouth (engraving).
		Barnard Castle (engraving).	Torquay.
		Maryport.	Whitehaven.
		Morpeth.	Workington.

The plans of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Hartlepool have been published during the year, and the survey completed of Carlisle, Cockermouth, Wigton, Maryport, Whitehaven, and Workington.

5. MILITARY SURVEYS.

The following Table shows the state of each of these surveys, which will soon be completed :—

	Area Acres.	Surveyed Acres.	Drawn Acres.
Plymouth - - - -	84,000	77,000	60,000
Portsmouth - - - -	46,000	all	all
Thames and Medway - - - -	263,000	176,000	95,000
Dover - - - -	13,000	all	all
Cannock Chase - - - -	40,000	all	all
Pembroke - - - -	82,000	all	47,000
Isle of Wight - - - -	98,000	all	85,000
London (environs of) - - - -	188,000	140,000	60,000
Newhaven - - - -	12,000	all	all
Harwich - - - -	16,200	all	all
Torbay - - - -	11,500	all	all
Portland - - - -	11,000	all	—
Shoreham - - - -	6,000	all	all
Mouth of Arun - - - -	2,000	all	all

These surveys are all in progress of publication.

VII.

SCOTLAND.

1. SURVEY ON $\frac{1}{2500}$ and 6-inch SCALES.

The following table shows the progress made in the survey and publication for each county :—

	Area Square Miles.	Surveyed Square Miles.	Published Square Miles.
Argyll - - - -	3,255	36	—
Ayr - - - -	1,149	all	all
Bute - - - -	171	47	—
Berwick - - - -	473	all	all
Clackmannan - - - -	46	all	—
Dumbarton - - - -	320	all	178
Dumfries - - - -	1,103	all	all
Forfar - - - -	889	all	187
Kincardine - - - -	394	88	—
Lanark - - - -	987	all	all
Linlithgow - - - -	127	all	all
Peebles - - - -	356	all	all
Perth - - - -	2,834	2,402	91
Renfrew - - - -	271	all	all
Roxburgh - - - -	720	all	all
Selkirk - - - -	266	all	all
Stirling - - - -	462	all	237

The number of square miles surveyed during the year was 773, and 554 square miles have been published. The survey of Kincardineshire has been commenced, and that of Perthshire nearly completed.

2. SIX-INCH MAP.

Maps have been published on the 6-inch scale of the following counties :—

	Square Miles published.		Square Miles published.
Ayr - - - - -	- 1,149	Kinross - - - - -	- 83
Berwick - - - - -	- 473	Kirkcudbright - - - - -	- 882
Dumfries - - - - -	- 1,103	Linlithgow - - - - -	- 127
Edinburgh - - - - -	- 360	Peebles - - - - -	- 356
Fife - - - - -	- 504	Wigton - - - - -	- 451
Haddington - - - - -	- 250	Isle of Lewis - - - - -	- 700

The maps of Dumfries-shire and Berwickshire have been finished during the year, and Renfrewshire, Roxburghshire, Lanarkshire, Forfarshire, Dumbartonshire, Selkirkshire, and Stirlingshire, are in progress of engraving. The area published during the year has been 732 square miles.

3. ONE-INCH MAP.

AREA of SCOTLAND, 30,000 square miles.

The map is completed and published for 4,022 square miles, and the engraving in outline has followed as closely as possible upon the completion of the survey.

4. TOWNS.

Published on $\frac{1}{500}$ or 10-feet scale.	Airdrie.	Irvine.
	Annan.	Jedburgh.
	Berwick.	Kelso.
	Coatbridge.	Kilmarnock.
	Dundee.	Lanark.
	Falkirk.	Maybole.
	Galashiels.	Peebles.
	Girvan.	Port Glasgow.
	Glasgow.	Rutherglen.
	Greenock.	Strathavon.
Engraved and pub- lished on 5-feet scale.	Hamilton.	Stirling.
	Hawick.	
	Ayr.	Kirkcaldy.
	Cupar.	Kirkcudbright.
	Dalkeith.	Linlithgow.
	Dumfries.	Musselburgh.
	Dunfermline.	St. Andrew's.
	Edinburgh.	Stranraer.
Surveyed and drawn on the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale.	Haddington.	Wigtown.
	Alexandria and Bonhill.	Kirkintilloch.
	Alloa.	Paisley (engraving).
	Arbroath (engraving).	Perth (engraving).
	Brechin.	Selkirk.
	Dumbarton.	

VIII.

IRELAND.

1. REVISION OF THE MAPS OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.

The plans of every county in Ireland have been engraved and published on the scale of six inches to the mile, but in consequence of the instructions under which the survey of Ireland was commenced, the plans of the northern counties, which were the first surveyed, were made without that amount of detail which has subsequently been found to be essentially necessary for the local valuation and assessments, and hence it is that we are now revising those northern counties at a great additional expense. In a great part of Ireland there are 50 enclosures to one in Scotland; and the cost of inserting these enclosures only in Ireland has amounted almost to the cost of an original perfect survey in Scotland.

The following counties have been revised :—

Antrim,	Fermanagh,	Tyrone,	Down,
Donegal,	Londonderry,	Monaghan,	Armagh,

and the revision of the counties of Louth and Cavan is in progress.

The revised maps have been published of Donegal, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and that of Down will shortly be completed. The area engraved during the year has been 579 square miles.

2. TOWNS.

Drawn and published on the scale
of 5 ft. to a mile - - -

{ Dublin.
Belfast.
Portadown.
Ballymena.

Drawn and published
on the scale of $\frac{1}{300}$

{ Ardglass.	Holywood.
{ Ballybay.	Keady.
{ Banbridge.	Kilkeel.
{ Bangor.	Killyleagh.
{ Carrickmacross.	Markethill.
{ Castleblayney.	Newry.
{ Clones.	Newtownards.
{ Comber.	Newtownhamilton.
{ Donaghadee.	Portaferry.
{ Downpatrick.	Rathfriland.
{ Dromore.	Tanderagee.
{ Gilford.	Warrenspoint.
{ Hillsborough.	Ballynahinch.

Drawn on the 5-
feet scale, but
not published

{ Antrim.	Dungannon.	Mountmellick.
{ Armagh.	Dungarvon.	Mountrath.
{ Askeaton.	Ennis.	Naas.
{ Athlone.	Enniskillen.	Navan.
{ Athy.	Fermoy.	Nenagh.
{ Balbriggan.	Fethard.	Newcastle.
{ Ballina.	Galway.	Newry.
{ Ballinasloe.	Graigne, Kilkenny.	Newton Stewart.
{ Ballymacarret.	Granard.	Omagh.
{ Ballyshannon.	Johnstown.	Passage.
{ Bandon.	Kanturk.	Portarlington.
{ Baltinglass.	Kells.	Queenstown.
{ Birr or Parsonstown.	Kildare.	Rathkeale.
{ Black Rock.	Kilkenny.	Roscommon.
{ Booterstown.	Killarney.	Roscrea.
{ Boyle.	Kilrush.	Sligo.
{ Bray.	Kingstown and Dunleary.	Templemore.
{ Cahir.	Kinsale.	Thomastown.
{ Carlingford.	Limerick.	Thurles.
{ Carlow.	Lisburn.	Tipperary.
{ Ditto, part called	Listowel.	Tralee.
{ Graigne.	Longford.	Trim.
{ Carrick-on-Shannon.	Loughrea.	Tuam.
{ Castle Bar.	Lucan.	Tullamore.
{ Cashel.	Lurgan.	Waterford.
{ Cavan.	Magherafelt.	Westport.
{ Charleville.	Mallow.	Wexford.
{ Clonakilty.	Maryborough.	Wicklow.
{ Clonmel.	Middleton.	Williamstown.
{ Cork.	Michelstown.	Youghal.
{ Drogheda.	Mullingar.	
{ Dundalk.	Monaghan.	

Drawn on $\frac{1}{500}$ scale, but not yet published

{ Armagh.
Lisburn.
Monaghan.

3. ONE-INCH MAP.

AREA of IRELAND, 32,813 square miles.

No. of square miles engraved in outline	all
Do. published with hills	2,460

The progress for the year has been 824 square miles completed with the physical features.

4. PLANS for the LANDED ESTATES COURT.

A large number of plans of properties has been made on requisitions from the Judges of the Court, who have expressed their entire satisfaction with the manner in which they have been prepared, and with the cost of their preparation. No part of the expense is borne by the public, while at the same time these surveys will afford the means of correcting the Government maps in accordance with the altered state of the country.

IX.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS which will require to be provided in the ESTIMATES for 1863-64 for the ORDNANCE SURVEYS of the United Kingdom and the Topographical Depôt.

	Estimate 1863-64.		Estimate 1862-63.	
	£	£	£ s. d.	£
Director { Regimental Pay - - - 474 10 0 Extra Pay - - - 870 0 0 }	1,345		1,196 18 7	
<i>Surveys of the United Kingdom.</i>				
Item.				
1. For the prosecution of the survey in—				
England - - - { In addition to the Regi- Scotland - - - { mental Pay of the Ireland - - - { Officers, and of four And of Military Stations { companies of Royal Engineers, employed upon the Surveys - }	67,000		57,000 0 0	
Of this sum about 3,000 <i>l.</i> is required to meet the expense of making surveys for the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, which will be repaid out of the produce of the sales of estates made under that Court.				
2. Towards engraving a Geographical Map of Great Britain - - - - -	2,000		1,000	
3. Engraving Geological Survey - - - - -	600		600	
4. Publication of the maps - - - - -	5,500		5,500	
5. Stores, value of - - - - -	2,500		Provided in Miscel- laneous Stores.	
The last two amounts will be covered by the produce of the sale of the maps. In the year ended 31st December 1862 the sum received has been 5,540 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , which, together with the value of the maps supplied to public departments, amounting during the same period to 2,118 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , makes the total value of the maps issued 7,659 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>				
6. Annual Repairs to the Survey Offices at Southampton and Dublin - - - - -	500		500	
7. For additional presses required to hold copper-plates and printed maps - - - - -	—		1,000	
Total Surveys - £		78,100		65,600

		Estimate 1863-64.		Estimate 1862-63.	
		£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Establishment of the Topographical Depot.</i>					
Numbers.					
1862-63.	1863-64.				
		£ s. d.			
1	1	{ Executive Officer, Regimental Pay - 281 6 10 }			
		{ Extra Pay - 419 15 0 }			
1	1	{ Assistant, Regimental Pay - 301 2 6 }			
		{ Extra Pay - 451 13 9 }			
1	1	{ Do. In addition to Regimental Pay. }			
3	3	{ Non-commissioned Officers }			
2	2	{ Sappers - - - - - }			
18	18	{ Civil Assistants - - - - - }			
7	8	{ Laborers - - - - - }			
33	34				
Allowance in lieu of servants - - - - -		91		54 15 0	
Travelling Expenses - - - - -		88		100 0 0	
Purchase of maps, colouring and binding plans, repairing presses, and miscellaneous charges - - - - -		750		933 0 0	
Add one day's pay, &c. for leap year - - - - -		15		—	
Total Topographical Department - £			7,341		7,209 11 8
Total - - - - -			85,441		72,809 11 8

Item.

1. The sum of 13,000*l.* has been taken this year from the loan for the defences for surveys at our principal ports, but only 3,000*l.* will be required next year, 10,000*l.* additional is therefore required to be inserted in this estimate.
2. The addition is made with the view of expediting the engraving of the maps.
5. This is the estimated value of the stores which will be required during the year. The value of the stores has not hitherto been charged in the estimate for the survey.

There is therefore no increase in the amount proposed to be expended on the survey next year, although there is an apparent increase in the amount of the estimates.

X.

DISTRIBUTION of the OFFICERS and MEN.

Colonel Cameron is the executive officer in charge of the general correspondence, and the publication of the maps of Great Britain, at Southampton.

Captain A. R. Clarke has charge of the trigonometrical branch of the work, and of the initial levelling.

Captain A. de C. Scott has charge of the examination and zincographing of the manuscript plans, and of their reduction to the 6-inch and 1-inch scales.

Officers in charge of divisions, and the districts upon which they are employed:—

England:—	Captain James (at Carlisle)	-	-	-	Cumberland.
	Lieutenant Sitwell (at Newcastle-on-Tyne)				Northumberland.
Military Stations.	} Captain Carey (at London)	-	-	-	{ Environs of the Metropolis.
		The Hon. Captain Trench (at Southampton)	-		
Scotland:—	Lieut.-Colonel Bayly (at Glasgow)	-		-	{ Buteshire.
					{ Argyllshire.
	Captain Pratt (at Perth)	-	-	-	{ Perthshire.
					{ Aberdeenshire.
	Captain Courtney (at Aberdeen)	-	-	-	{ Kincardineshire.
					{ Aberdeenshire.

Ireland:—Captain Wilkinson has charge of the publication of the maps, and of the office in the Phoenix Park, together with the Surveys for the Landed Estates Court.

Captain Martin (at Dublin) revising plans of Louth, Cavan, and Dublin.

In England:—The hill drawing, levelling, and contouring is carried on under Lieutenant Jones, who is stationed at Carlisle.

In Scotland:—The same duties are in charge of Captain O'Grady, who is stationed at Edinburgh.

In Ireland:—The hill drawing is executed under the direction of Captain Wilkinson.

XI.

RETURN of the Sale of the ORDNANCE MAPS, including the value of those supplied to Public Departments, between the 1st January and 31st December 1862.

		£	s.	d.
England	1-inch scale	1,519	16	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
	6-inch scale	1,113	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale	942	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5 and 10-feet plans of towns	236	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12-inch do	45	4	9
	Sundry maps and books	1,156	18	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total, including 1,291 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>d.</i> to Public Departments		5,014	10	7
Scotland	1-inch scale	35	19	9
	6-inch scale	330	11	6
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale	1,006	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5 and 10-feet plans of towns	138	13	6
	Sundry maps	36	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total, including 517 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to Public Departments		1,548	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ireland	1-inch scale	169	4	9
	6-inch scale	736	0	0
	5 and 10-feet plans of towns	75	13	10
	Sundry maps and books	115	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total, including 310 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to Public Departments		1,096	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Amount		£ 7,659	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

XII.

STATEMENT of the PAY and ALLOWANCES chargeable to the SURVEY ITEM of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the ROYAL ENGINEERS, attached to the SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Pay and allowances of 1 brevet-colonel at 30 <i>s.</i> ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, at 27 <i>s.</i> ; 2 first. captains, at 18 <i>s.</i> each; 8 second captains, at 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each; 1 lieutenant, at 13 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> and 1 at 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ; and 1 quartermaster, at 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	4,346	5	0
Working pay of 97 non-commissioned officers at rates varying from 2 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> , and of 291 sappers and buglers, at rates varying from 6 <i>d.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	11,402	6	7
	£15,748	11	7

XIII.

STATEMENT of the NUMBERS and RATES of PAY of the CIVIL ASSISTANTS and LABOURERS employed on the ORDNANCE SURVEYS, and their Numerical Distribution in the three portions of the United Kingdom.

Rates of Pay.	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total.
	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	
Above 15s. and not exceeding- 19s.	5	-	1	-	3	-	9
" 10s. " " - 15s.	9	-	1	-	2	-	12
" 8s. " " - 10s.	21	-	-	-	5	-	26
" 6s. " " - 8s.	39	-	3	-	17	-	59
" 4s. " " - 6s.	123	-	26	-	31	-	180
" 2s. " " - 4s.	159	191	55	132	38	-	575
" 2s. and under -	74	-	7	-	5	41	127
Total -	*430	191	93	132	101	41	988

* The large proportion of assistants employed in England is accounted for by the head quarters of all the Surveys being at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

The annual charge arising from the pay of the civil assistants and labourers as above enumerated is (approximately)—

Civil Assistants - - - - - £43,717
Labourers - - - - - £12,150

XIV.

NUMERICAL and COMPANY DISTRIBUTION of the FOUR SURVEY COMPANIES of ROYAL ENGINEERS, in each portion of the United Kingdom.

	Staff Serjeants.	Colour Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Buglers.	Sappers.	Total.
SURVEY OF ENGLAND.								
13th Company -	-	-	3	6	6	-	41	56
14th " -	-	-	3	4	6	2	56	71
16th " -	2	-	7	6	6	1	57	79
19th " -	-	1	4	5	3	1	39	53
Total -	2	1	17	21	21	4	193	259
SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.								
13th Company -	-	-	1	1	1	-	14	17
14th " -	-	1	3	4	2	-	9	19
16th " -	-	-	2	2	2	-	14	18
19th " -	-	-	2	3	4	-	29	38
Total -	-	1	6	10	9	-	66	92
SURVEY OF IRELAND.								
13th Company -	-	1	3	1	1	1	16	23
14th " -	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	9
16th " -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
19th " -	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
Total -	-	2	5	1	1	1	27	37
General Total -	2	4	28	32	31	5	286	388

XV. 1.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

The following are among the principal Works executed during the year.

The series of plans of barracks and forts in Great Britain and Ireland have been continued. These plans are for the most part on a scale of $\frac{1}{5000}$, or 10·56 feet to one mile, and are from original surveys, except in the very few instances in which sufficiently accurate plans were in existence. They have been completed in manuscript for the Northern, South-western, South-eastern, Aldershot, and London districts of England, the Northern and part of the South-western districts of Ireland. The zincography of these plans is also in progress, and has been completed for the Northern, South-western, Brighton division of the South-eastern, Aldershot, and London districts of England, and that portion of the Northern division of Ireland comprised in Dublin and Dublin Bay. These plans have been bound into atlases according to districts (that for the Brighton division is in the binder's hands but not yet issued), and distributed for the use of the authorities at the War Office, Horse Guards, &c. The plates on which the plans are zincographed have been preserved, and copies are issued as required to commanding Royal Engineers, &c. for accompanying estimates, preparing alterations to barracks, &c. Steps have also been taken for revising the plates annually. Reduced copies of these plans have been made and bound up according to districts into small manuals convenient for the pocket. These have been issued for the Northern, South-western, Aldershot, and London districts of England, and the Dublin portion of the Northern district of Ireland. In all, plans of 193 barracks and forts in Great Britain and Ireland have been zincographed and issued for use, and there remain about 250 to complete the whole; but for a great portion of these, plans made in connexion with the Ordnance Survey will be available.

Plans of the barracks and forts in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada have been zincographed and issued in atlases, and those for the two former districts have been reduced and issued in the manual form.

Lists of the equipment of an army in the field, containing the number and weight, and the price where procurable, of every article necessary for the supply of troops of all arms of the service, have been continued, and drawings to accompany them are in progress. The lists and illustrations for the medical equipment of a regiment have been completed, and are ready to be issued. The returns for the Artillery and a company of Engineers have been completed, and the illustrations for the latter are in progress, but in consequence of the alterations which are being made in the equipment of those two arms of the service it is not possible to say when these lists can be issued. Lists and illustrations for a regiment of the line are in progress, and will shortly be ready.

A work has been compiled from information derived from the military departments and from the Colonial and Indian Offices, showing the strength and organization of the regular forces, Militia, Volunteers, &c. in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, containing also information on points of interest connected with the military organization and resources of the empire. This work will be revised annually, and is authorized to be sold at 2s. 6d. a copy.

Drawings in chromo-lithography of the reviews of the Volunteers by Her Majesty in Hyde Park and at Edinburgh, commenced in the previous year, have been completed.

Several works have been executed for the different departments of the War Office; among others, 8042 copies of plans illustrating the repair of guns have been supplied; drawings showing the annual alterations and additions to the buildings in charge of the Inspector of Works Manufacturing Departments have been lithographed for enabling contractors to make tenders; specimens of hill sketches have been prepared for the Council of Military Education for the examination of candidates for commissions, &c.; some plans have also been executed for the Foreign Office.

XV. 2.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE.

2. Return showing the Persons employed from the 1st January to the 31st December 1862 inclusive.

Major A. C. Cooke, Royal Engineers, Executive Officer.	1 Sapper clerk, and registering circular printing.
Major F. Miller, Royal Artillery, Topographical Staff.	1 Librarian.
Captain M. Petrie, 14th Regiment, Topographical Staff.	1 Translator, and compiler of statistics.
1 Serjeant, Royal Engineers, in charge of accounts, and general superintendence.	1 Assistant Librarian.
1 Corporal, attending to the sale of topographical maps, and examining the colouring of plans.	8 Lithographers and Draughtsmen.
1 Corporal, attending to the sale of Ordnance Survey plans.	1 Lithographic Writer (writing forms, circulars &c., for transfer).
1 Lance-Corporal, surveying London Barracks, and drawing record plans of Aldershot.	3 Lithographic Printers.
1 Lance-Corporal, registering correspondence, making out all returns, and issuing stationery.	4 Lithographic Form Printers (printing circulars, returns, &c.)
	2 Pressmen.
	2 Stone Grainers and Cleaners.
	1 Office Messenger.
	1 Commissionaire.
	1 Labourer, assisting at barrack surveys.

XV. 3.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE.

3. WORKS EXECUTED from 1st January to 31st December 1862.

DRAWING AND PRINTING FOR LITHOGRAPHY.

	No. of Copies.		No. of Copies.
Army Equipment, Illustrations for - - -	7,767	Martello Towers, &c. :	
Armstrong Guns and Carriages, on traversing Platform, for Inspector-General of Fortifications, Drawings of - - -	40	6 - - - - -	"
Armstrong Gun, 20-pounder, Sighting Plates for, Drawings of, for Royal Gun Factory -	567	39 and 40 - - - - -	15
Arsenal, Royal, Woolwich, Drawings of proposed Additions to Buildings, for Contractors 1862 - - -	256	41 and 47, Sites of - - - - -	15
Balaclava, Plan of, for the Quartermaster-General - - -	6	43 and 44 - - - - -	15
		48 and 49 - - - - -	15
		51 and 52 - - - - -	15
		53 and 55 - - - - -	15
		57 and 72, Site of - - - - -	15
		58 and 59 - - - - -	15
		60 and 71, and Rifle Bulls, Eastbourne -	15
		61 - - - - -	15
		62 and 63 - - - - -	15
		64 and 65 - - - - -	15
		66 and 67, and Langley Fort - - - - -	15
		68 - - - - -	15
		69 and 70 - - - - -	15
		73 - - - - -	15
		74 and Seaford Battery - - - - -	15
Barracks, Atlas Series, Plans of :—		Batteries :	
		Blatchington - - - - -	14
		Deal, No. 1. - - - - -	15
		" 2. - - - - -	"
		Folkestone - - - - -	2
		Newhaven, Brighton, Upper and Lower Deal Castle - - - - -	15
		Lewes Convict Prison - - - - -	"
		Ordnance Yard, Eastbourne - - - - -	15
		Redoubt, Eastbourne (Circular) - - - - -	15
		Sandgate Castle - - - - -	"
		Sandown Castle, Deal - - - - -	15
		Title Page and Index Table - - - - -	15
		Walmer Castle and Grounds, Sheet 1. -	12
		" " " 2. -	12
		South-western District.	
		Block Plans.	
		Various Barracks - - - - -	234

No. of
Copies.No. of
Copies.

London District.

Barracks in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova
Scotia, Plans of, Atlas Series,

Block Plans:

Canada.

Various Barracks 409

Block Plans.

Aldershot District.

Kingston Sub-District.

Title and Index Page 26

Cataraqui Reserve 12
Fort Henry, Naval and Military Reserves 12

Montreal, Sub-District.

IRELAND.

Exercising Ground 12
Hired Buildings 12
Island Reserve 12
Montreal, General Plan of 12
Prison Reserve, Hoghelaga 12
Quebec Gate Barracks 12
Tete De Pont, Louguet 12
Citadel and Military Reserves, Quebec 12

Dublin or Northern District.

Sorel Sub-District.

Aldborough House 30
Arbour Hill, Prison and Hospital 30
Armagh and Omagh Barracks 15
Ballyshannon Barracks and Down of Inch Fort 15
Beggarsbush 23
Belturbet 15
Belleck Barracks and Greencastle Fort 15
Belfast Barracks 15
Carrickfergus Castle 15
Cavan and Monaghan Barracks 15
Dundalk and Newry Barracks 15
Dunree Fort 15
Ebrington Barracks 15
Enniskillen 15
Island Bridge 42
Knockalla Fort 23
Linen Hall Barracks 23
Macamish Fort 15
Magilligan Tower 25
Magazine Fort 30
Montpelier Store 24
Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park 60
Pigeon House Fort 23
Portabella Barracks, Sheet 1. 23
" 2. 23
Richmond Barracks 23
Royal Military Infirmary 23
Royal Barracks 30
Rutland Barracks and Neds Point Fort 24
Ship Street Barracks 24
Sligo Barracks and Rathmullan Fort 24
Title and Index Page, County Dublin 24
Martello Towers, &c.:
Babbriggan, No. 12. 24
Bray Head, No. 1., and Mount Park Bray,
No. 2. 24
Bullock, No. 10., and Sandycove, No. 11. 24
Carrick Hill, No. 4., and Belcarrick, No. 6. 24
Cork Abbey, No. 3., and Tara Hill,
Killiney, No. 7. 24
Dalkey Island, No. 9. 24
Drumanagh, No. 9. 24
Ireland's Eye, No. 3., and Williamstown,
No. 15. 24
Loughlinstown, No. 6. 24
Maghera Point, No. 4. 24
Portraine, No. 7. 24
Robswalls, No. 5., and Shenick's Island,
No. 10. 24
Rush, No. 8., and Rea Island, and Skerries,
No. 11. 24
Sandymount, No. 16., and East Pier Head,
New Battery, Kingstown 24
Sea Point, No. 14. 24
Sutton, No. 1., and Howth, No. 2. 24

Barrack Reserves 12
Index and Title Page 27
Island Reserves 12

Nova Scotia.

Sheet 1 20
" 2 20
" 3 20
" 4 20
" 5 20
" 6 20
" 7 20
" 8 20
" 9 20
" 10 20
" 11 20
" 13 20
" 14 20
" 15 and 12 20
" 16 20
" 17 20
" 18 20
" 19 20
" 20 20
" 21 20
" 22 20
" 23 20
" 24 20
" 25 20
" 26 20
" 27 20
" 27b 20
" 28 20

Clarence Fort 20
Fort George or Citadel 20
York Redoubt 20
Index and Title Page 14

New Brunswick.

Sheet 1 20
" 2 20
" 3 20
" 3a 20
" 3b 20
" 4 20
" 5¹ 20
" 5² 20
" 6 20
" 7¹ 20
" 7² 20
" 8 20
" 9¹ 20
" 9² 20
" 10 20
" 11 20
" 12 20
Index and Title Page 15

Barracks, Manual Series, Plans of—

South-western District 192
South-eastern " 62
London District 62
Dublin " 192

		No. of Copies.		No. of Copies.
Manual Series, Plans of—			Iron Mantlets, &c., reprinted for Director of Ordnance	18
New Brunswick	-	50	Mexico to Vera Cruz, Map of Country between	206
Nova Scotia	-	50	Pekin to Kiakhta, Route from, Map of	"
Belgrade, Plan of, lithographed for Foreign Office	-	34	Peninsular Battles, Plans of:—	
Breech-loading Guns, Plans to illustrate facing, sighting, &c., altered and reprinted for Royal Gun Factory Department	-	5,522	Affair at Casal Nova	51
Floating Battery, Trusty Plans, showing Experiments on (in 4 plates)	-	400	" Alva	51
Fortifications, Sketches of, showing Names of Parts of	-	626	" Condexia	51
Hill Sketch, Sheet 23, Kirkcudbrightshire, for Council of Military Education, for Military Examination	-	500	Plymouth, Drawing of proposed Erections at, for Contractors	102
Hill Sketch, reprinted for Council of Military Education	-	458	Prussian Guns, Drawings of, lithographed for Ordnance Select Committee	72
Illustrations for Work on European Armies:—			Tools for venting Smooth-bore Ordnance, Drawings of, for Royal Gun Factory Department	2,520
Map of Denmark	-	"	Virginia and Maryland, Map showing the Places occupied by the hostile Armies	152
Ireland, ancient Map of, from a Manuscript at the British Museum	-	52	Yorktown Defences, &c., Maps of, and Plates of Guns for official Distribution	481

PRINTING IN COLOURS.

	No. of Copies.		No. of Copies.
Europe, Map of Central, for the use of Colleges and Schools	468	Volunteer Review, Hyde Park, Drawing of	269
Sebastopol, Plan to illustrate Engineer Report on Siege of	270	Volunteer Review, Edinburgh, Drawing of	290

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canada, Plans of different Parts, for Defence Committee.	Guatemala and Isabal Road, Tracings of, for Foreign Office.
--	---

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Army Equipment, illustrations for.	Barracks, Manual Series, Plans of:
Barracks, Atlas Series, Plans of:	South-eastern District, including Brighton Engineer District.
South-eastern District, comprising Dover and Brighton Engineer Districts.	Pekin to Kiakhta, Route from, Map of.
Dublin or Northern District, comprising Belfast District.	

RETURN of FORMS, CIRCULARS, and RETURNS printed from 1st January to the 31st December 1862.

Name of Department supplied.	Number printed.	Remarks.
Adjutant-General's Office	74,648	Circulars, Forms, and Returns.
Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery	3,400	Circulars.
Army Medical Department	12,815	Ditto.
Asylum, Royal Military	2,360	Forms.
Commander-in-Chief's Office	19,550	Circulars.
Council Office	1,400	Ditto.
Home Office	30,033	Circulars and Forms.
Inspector-General of Cavalry	1,040	Circulars.
Inspector-General of Infantry	600	Ditto.
Paymaster-General	14,224	Circulars and Forms.
Quartermaster-General	39,667	Circulars, Forms, and Returns.
Recruiting Department	7,386	Monthly Returns.
Royal Engineers	6,860	Circulars and Forms.
Topographical Department	15,225	Forms.
War Office	44,896	Circulars, Forms, &c.
Total	274,104	

XVI.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

The Survey offices at Southampton and Dublin are in good repair, and have been fitted with every convenience necessary for the advantageous prosecution of the work.

Ordnance Survey Office,
Southampton, 13th March 1863.

HENRY JAMES,
Colonel, Royal Engineers.



LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 5 June 1863;—for,

A “RETURN of ARMY PRIZE MONEY granted, stating the Name and Date of Capture, and Date when the Distribution in *India* was authorised in General Orders.”

India Office, }
10 June 1863.

T. T. PEARS, Major General,
Military Secretary.

RETURN of ARMY PRIZE MONEY granted, stating the Name and Date of Capture,
and Date when the Distribution in *India* was authorised in General Orders.

NAME.	Date of Capture.	Date when the Distribution in India was authorised in General Orders.
Isle of France - - -	1810 - -	Madras General Order, 2 February 1819.
Java - - -	1811 - -	Royal Warrant, 22 August 1814.
Deccan - - -	1817, 1818 -	Bengal General Order, 28 March 1828 (“Actual Captures”).
Ditto - - -	” ” -	Bengal General Order, 15 May 1829 (“Constructive Captures”).
Burmah - - -	1824, 1825, 1826	Bengal General Order, 19 December 1836.
Bhurtpore - - -	January 1826 -	” ” ” 16 February 1829.
Coorg - - -	1834 - -	Madras ” ” 19 August 1836.
Ghuznee - - -	July 1839 - -	Bengal ” ” 17 March 1848.
Khelat - - -	November 1839 -	” ” ” 21 November 1845.
Scinde - - -	February 1843 -	” ” ” 31 December 1847.
Pegu - - -	1852, 1853 -	” ” ” 27 March 1863.
Persia - - -	1856, 1857 -	None declared.
Delhi - - -	September 1857 -	Bengal General Order, 13 December 1861.
Lucknow - - -	March 1858 -	” ” ” 31 December 1861.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

RETURN of Army Prize Money granted,
stating the Name and Date of Capture, and
Date when the Distribution in *India* was autho-
rised in General Orders.

(*Colonel North.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 June 1863.*

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

THE ACCOUNT of UNCLAIMED ARMY PRIZE MONEY, from 18th January 1809 to 31st December 1862; directed to be Annually laid before the Houses of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53.

Dr.

To 5 per Cent. deducted from Prize Money, pursuant to the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53, for necessary expenses, &c. - - -	£. s. d. 1,278 8 2
To Cash arising from Forfeited and Unclaimed Shares of Prize Money, Grants, &c. - - - - -	1,235,840 9 11
To Cash arising from the Dividends or Interest of Monies invested in the Public Funds or other Government Securities -	254,180 15 -
Balance (<i>vide</i> Memorandum below) - - - - -	15,231 18 1
£.	1,506,531 11 2

Cr.

By Cash refunded to Claimants - - - - -	£. s. d. 771,299 12 10
By Expenses in executing Acts from 18 January 1809 to 31 December 1862 - - - - -	58,492 12 4
By Sums paid to the Royal Hospital to 1 March 1842, in diminution of the Annual Votes for In and Out Pension - - -	£. s. d. 556,752 6 6
By Sums paid to the Royal Hospital since 1 March 1842 - - - - -	38,842 18 10
By Sums since the above date transferred to the Exchequer by the Paymaster General, in conformity with the Treasury Minute -	41,144 - 8
	636,739 6 -
By Paid to the Commissioners for Works and Buildings, by virtue of the Acts 11 & 12 Vict. c. 103, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 61, for appropriation in purchasing the Site of the Royal Military Asylum, and improving such Asylum - - -	40,000 - -
£.	1,506,531 11 2

Memorandum.—Although the Balance of this Account appears to be as above, yet there is in the Three per Cent. Consols 19,759*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Stock invested on account of Army Prize Money, and in the Bank of England 55,412*l.* 13*s.* Cash. The existence of this amount of Stock and Cash, notwithstanding the Balance is on the Debit side, arises from the Investments in the Stock having been made when the Funds were very low, and from the sales thereof, as occasion required, having been from time to time effected when the prices were considerably higher.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, }
15 July 1863. }

A. J. Moorhead,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

ACCOUNT of UNCLAIMED ARMY PRIZE MONEY,
from 18 January 1809 to 31 December 1862;
directed to be Annually laid before the Houses
of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 58.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 July 1863.

QUARTERMASTERS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 June 1863;—for,

“COPY of certain Parts of the CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Condition
of the REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTERS of the ARMY.”

War Office, }
3 July 1863. }

HARTINGTON.

Sir,

Gibraltar, 13 March 1859.

I HAVE the honour to forward, and request you will submit for the favourable consideration of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, the accompanying letter, memorial, and statement from Quartermaster Haden, of the battalion under my command.

In transmitting them I beg to be permitted to observe, that from my own knowledge of the duties of a quartermaster, and after a careful perusal of them, as stated in the above-mentioned documents, I do not consider that they are therein exaggerated.

I therefore respectfully recommend the memorial to His Royal Highness's support, in the hope that, if unable to comply with the full prayer of the petitioner, at any rate that some amelioration of the position of a quartermaster may be the result.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. MacLeod Fraser*, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2d Batt. 6th Foot.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

Sir,

Gibraltar, 10 March 1859.

In requesting you will have the goodness to forward the enclosed memorial and statement to His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, may I hope you will favourably recommend its consideration?

One of a class, and the only class, of staff officers without a department at the headquarters of the Army (though the representatives in their corps of many departments), without rank, interest, or hope, except from the intervention of His Royal Highness, who has inaugurated so many reforms, I am aware that an objection may be made to the length of my statement.

It is an important subject, but indifferently treated, and could not be conveniently curtailed.

I can only account for the peculiar disadvantages of my class by the belief that the duties are but little known. I wish, therefore, to point out the vast difference between the real and the actually defined duties.

I do not complain of their nature or quantity (although at times overwhelming), but of the inadequate pay, the absolute want of rank (real or relative), non-promotion, and want of proper and authorised assistance.

During the last few years many clerkships and situations hitherto filled by civilians, at high salaries, in staff and departmental offices, storekeeperships in arsenals, &c., have been thrown open to non-commissioned officers of the Army, with great advantage and saving to the public service.

It does not, therefore, follow that the class of recruits has been better of late years than formerly, but that recent events have exploded the idea engendered

(during a long European peace) in the public mind, that the ranks contain none but the dregs of society.

The "peculiar disadvantages" attached to the only commission that can be considered exclusively filled from the ranks cannot but have an injurious effect in deterring thinking and intelligent men from entering the Army.

Why officers who have spent the best years of their lives in the ranks wherever duty has sent them should, in this particular grade, be for ever afterwards classed as non-combatants, and debarred the promotion to which active service leads, I have never been able to explain to inquiring civilians, nor can I understand it myself.

Committing the enclosure to your care,

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Fraser,
Commanding 2d Batt. 6th Foot,
Gibraltar.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Samuel Haden*,
Quartermaster 2d Batt. 6th Foot.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge*, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c. &c.,
Commander in Chief of the Forces.

The Memorial of Quartermaster *Samuel Haden*, of the 26th Regiment,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the quartermasters of the Army, being exclusively appointed from non-commissioned officers, are the only class of officers without progressive rank, their relative rank being invariably that of subalterns.

That the pay and allowances of quartermasters bear no comparison with the difficult, arduous, and responsible nature of their duties.

That the duties being undefined are but little known, and therefore cannot be appreciated.

That memorialist, in the accompanying papers, has given a faithful account of the duties, the pay, and rewards, as also of the grievous disadvantages, attached to the rank.

That memorialist earnestly and most respectfully entreats early and favourable consideration of his class, in the confident hope that your Royal Highness, in justice to deserving officers, will be pleased to recommend, for Her Most Gracious Majesty's approval, an improvement in their position,—

By a general revision of the existing warrants for pay, pensions, and compassionate allowances, &c. ;

By placing the quartermaster in the same position as an adjutant—that of an effective subaltern, progressing as such for a captaincy, and receiving an equal addition of pay for the performance of the duties of his staff rank ;

By opening the situation of paymaster, generally, to quartermasters ;

By extending the age at which subaltern officers can enter the Commissariat Department ;

By defining the duties of quartermaster ; and

By authorising for the due performance of his duties an office, a clerk, and a storeman.

And memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *Samuel Haden*,
Quartermaster 2d Batt. 6th Foot.

Gibraltar, 10 March 1859.

THE DUTIES OF QUARTERMASTERS.

AFTER much examination of the subject, I have arrived at the conclusion that the disadvantages, as regards rank and pay, under which the class suffer, may be attributed to the circumstance that their duties, as referred to in Her Majesty's Regulations and Royal Warrants, would appear to be of so simple a nature, so easy of performance, and with so little apparent responsibility and trouble, that any non-commissioned officer of ordinary capacity would be capable of fulfilling them, and sufficiently rewarded after a long service by obtaining the commission, and serving at a uniform rate of pay until enabled to retire.

It must be borne in mind, that until the 3d November 1849, no increase was ever given in the rate of full-pay (6 s. 6 d.), the maximum rate of half-pay being the same in amount but a short time previously.

I am sustained in the foregoing conclusion from the circumstance that a great and very difficult portion of the duties, *i. e.*, as regards clothing, has never been prominently before

before the War Office authorities,—under the old system of clothing the Army, all accounts, returns, and documents, &c. having been rendered to regimental agents.

I will take the liberty of giving as concisely as possible all the information that a Commission, if appointed to inquire into the subject, could collect in reference to

THE DUTIES OF QUARTERMASTER AS DEFINED BY REGULATIONS.

All ammunition not in possession of the men to be kept in the barrack-store or magazine, and to be carried, with other regimental stores, under the special charge of the quartermaster.

Ammunition.
Queen's Regulations,
pages 106-7, paras.
9 to 17.

The delivery of ammunition to be made by the quartermaster to the captains or officers commanding troops or companies personally, upon receipts for the same.

The quartermaster will be held responsible that he so regulates this point of his duty as to prevent the necessity of entrusting the key of the magazine to any subordinate authority.

Circular Memorandum, Horse Guards,
4 November 1858.

Broken ammunition to be sent for exchange and delivery into store to the quartermaster, who is to keep distinct accounts of the service, practice, &c., under his charge.

That there may be no misunderstanding or dispute as to the articles for which officers, non-commissioned officers, and men are accountable, on the marching in of troops, inventories (separate and distinct from the general inventory prepared and kept by the barrackmaster) are to be made out for officers' and soldiers' rooms, hospital wards, and stables; which are to comprise every article under each head of furniture, bedsteads, bedding, utensils, and stores of every description, as well as fixtures in each room, ward, or stable. These inventories are to be dated and signed by the barrackmaster, and the officer occupying the room—if a soldiers' room, by the commanding officer or quartermaster; if an hospital ward, by the medical officer, or by the hospital serjeant; and if a stable, by the quartermaster, or by the troop serjeant-major.

Barracks.
Queen's Regulations,
page 226, para. 6.

The quartermaster with the barrackmaster to inspect all unoccupied portions of barrack buildings, to verify their condition, fittings, and furniture.

The quartermaster to report to the commanding officer every particular respecting articles of barrack equipment, deficiencies, &c.

War Office Circular,
No. 197, 30 December
1857. Barracks.
Queen's Regulations,
page 228.

When stores are issued by the barrackmaster, or received by him when returned by the troops, the quartermaster or other commissioned officer is to be present.

Queen's Regulations,
page 229.

The barrack chimneys are to be periodically and properly swept: the contractor's bill for the performance of the work is to be supported by a certificate from the quartermaster that the service has been duly executed.

Queen's Regulations,
page 229.

At barrack inspections the quartermaster to be furnished by the barrackmaster with a list of damages noted at the previous inspection, in order that it may be ascertained whether the repairs have been duly effected, and to enable the commanding officer to make his report on the subject.

Queen's Regulations,
page 231.

At marching-out inspections, a captain or lieutenant, with the quartermaster, to accompany the barrackmaster in giving over the barracks and assessing the damages.

Queen's Regulations,
page 232.

When cavalry relieve at stations where there is no barrack, the ridingmaster, quartermaster, or other officer, to remain and give over any articles in their possession to the relieving corps.

Queen's Regulations,
page 244.

Quartermasters to accompany the barrackmaster and a captain monthly at the inspection of books, &c., barrack libraries.

Queen's Regulations,
page 245.

Returns to be furnished in duplicate to Barrackmasters:—

- 1st. Fuel returns.
- 2d. Requisitions for straw.
- 3d. Washing certificates.
- 4th. Lodging-money return.

Queen's Regulations,
page 251.

A return to be sent quarterly to commissariat storekeepers, showing the sums paid for damages and deficiencies, and for washing sheets, &c. &c. &c.

Queen's Regulations,
page 236; Form at
page 251.

A Table of Books to be kept by the quartermaster:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Account of Clothing.	Account of Accountrements and Saddlery.	Account of Arms and Ammunition.	Account of Fuel, Forage, and Provisions.	Letter Book.

Books.
Queen's Regulations,
page 362.

The books are to contain correct accounts of all articles of clothing, accountrements, arms, ammunition, fuel, forage, provisions, &c., and to show the manner in which the same are distributed, with entries of all letters written by the commanding officer, or by his orders.

In camps, a quartermaster per brigade will be detailed daily, whose duty is to attend to the cleanliness of the camp, and to take care that all broken glass and filth of every kind is removed.

Camp.
Queen's Regulations,
pages 261, 262.

Clothing and Necessaries, Free Kils, Accoutrements, Great Coats, &c.
Royal Warrant of 24 August 1857.

The recent organization of a separate department at the War Office for the provision of Army Clothing has caused a complete revolution in the system hitherto in force. The Royal Warrant of 24th August 1857, whilst introducing changes, lays down explicit instructions for nearly every contingency, but at the same time has made much additional work for the quartermaster.

The numerous documents which are now required to vouch the contingent account, the constant attention required in making the issues, accounting for the alterations which occur in the strength by the frequent promotions and reductions of non-commissioned officers, the packing, unpacking, stock-taking, and examination (which on foreign service it becomes the more necessary to make to prevent deterioration from climate or insects), are matters which in other departments would be considered sufficient occupation for one person.

The cash responsibility which is stated to devolve upon the paymaster rests in reality unmistakably upon the quartermaster, the former officer having only to account for the sums placed to his credit upon the Contingent Estimates;—the quartermaster having to interpret the warrant, prepare and pay all accounts, recover and credit all sums received for extra issues of clothing, issues of accoutrements, and greatcoats, sales of part-worn clothing, make good deficiencies in store, and finally repay any disallowance which the examiners may make in the Contingent Accounts.

These are matters which might really be shown in the undefined duties of a quartermaster; the Royal Warrant being of such recent date as to justify the opinion that the detailed duties in relation to clothing not having hitherto been under the notice of the War Department, when improvements in the situation of quartermasters have been under consideration, their extent and importance were only known during the old system to the regimental agents.

Ten per cent. of the annual clothing to be applied for in material in future, and, in addition, one piece each of tunic and trowsers cloth, when necessary, for the purpose of making alterations in suits which, otherwise unserviceable, may be brought into use.

The quartermaster to send in a statement of the suits so altered, the cloth in each case used, &c. &c. &c.

The quartermaster is to keep a general account of the necessities under his charge, showing the total number of articles of each description received by him, and specifying the price to be paid by the soldier for each article, as fixed by a regimental committee, including the charge of three per cent. required in the Royal Warrant; he is also to keep a separate account with each troop or company, showing the number and description of articles delivered out by him from time to time for the men thereof; and he is to carry the aggregate of these deliveries quarterly to his general account of stores, and deduct it therefrom, so as to show the balance remaining in store at the termination of each quarter, according to the forms prescribed in the quartermaster's books.

The quartermaster is not to issue the necessities except on written requisitions, to be furnished in duplicate by the officers in command of troops or companies; one copy of which is to be delivered to the regimental paymaster, to enable him to charge the proper amount of stoppages against each troop or company, and the other copy is to be retained by the quartermaster as a voucher for his store accounts.

At the end of each quarter a committee of the officers commanding companies count the articles in store, compute their value at the issuing prices determined upon by the original committee of inspection, compare the general store account of the quartermaster with the companies' requisitions and separate accounts, the tradesmen's invoices, &c., and ascertain that the aggregate value of the necessities remaining correspond, or otherwise, with the sums shown in the paymaster's account as due to the tradesmen and per cent. fund respectively; reporting to that effect to the commanding officer.

"If a deficiency be found either in the store or the accounts, it must be immediately made good by the parties responsible;" this can alone refer to the quartermaster.

The quartermaster is on no account to be permitted to give orders for supplies of necessities, nor to deal therein with the soldiers, nor to have any pecuniary transaction with the tradesmen; but is simply to act in the capacity of storekeeper, and to issue the articles to the non-commissioned officers and men on the written orders or requisitions of the officers in command of troops or companies.

Annual returns to be made to the Secretary at War, on the 1st April in each year, by every corps, &c., after a careful inspection of the greatcoats by the commanding officers and quartermasters.

The greatcoats of militia volunteers to cavalry regiments to be returned by the quartermaster to the corps from which received.

Badges of distinction will be supplied on application in the usual annual requisition for clothing, and are to be retained in the quartermaster's store for issue under the provisions of these regulations.

Handcuffs for deserters are to be supplied from regimental stores.

The duties of a quartermaster in reference to the rations are not in any way defined by regulations, but on land or sea are equally difficult and important, and take up a considerable portion of time in their performance, and in keeping the requisite accounts.

The want of uniformity in the rates of fuel and other allowances at different foreign stations, where, in regard to climate and the description of rations issued, no material difference

Circular, No. 373,
War Office, 7 January
1859—51—General,
No. 1406.

Necessaries.
Explanatory Direc-
tions, page 78,
July 1848.

Queen's Regulations,
page 142; Royal
Warrant, 24 August
1857.

Greatcoats.
Royal Warrant, July
1848.

Horse Guards Cir-
cular Memorandum,
11 February 1858.

General Order, Horse
Guards, 10 Mar. 1858.
Prize Badges for Good
Shooting, Article 21.

Deserters.
Explanatory Direc-
tions, War Office, July
1848.

Rations.

difference exists, is an invariable source of complaint on the part of individuals, and entails much correspondence, the preparation of which falls upon quartermasters. This remark, in fact, applies generally, as well to barrack allowances as to rations, and the general routine in different commands.

Local general orders and regimental custom agree in fixing all responsibility upon the quartermaster, as to the quality, the reception in bulk, the storage and issue in detail, the examination in companies' accounts, the preparation of all accounts, returns, &c., and the risk of all possible losses in connexion therewith.

Where any benefit can be derived by obtaining the assistance of the Commissariat Department, by contract or otherwise, other articles of diet, not part of the daily rations, *i. e.*, groceries, vegetables, &c., the quartermaster has usually to superintend the receipts and distribute the supplies and furnish the paymaster with accounts of the same, as chargeable to the different companies.

Royal Warrant,
24 December 1850,
and Commissariat
Regulations.

Forage for cavalry to be inspected on receipt, and approved by the quartermaster and, when necessary, by the orderly officer, and to be again inspected in detail previous to issue.

Forage.
Queen's Regulations,
page 218.

DUTIES NOT DEFINED.

To attempt a description of the many matters which, in addition to the foregoing, either from custom or necessity, appertain to the quartermaster's department would occupy too much space; I therefore enumerate the more important.

1st. The correspondence, periodical returns, &c. on the following subjects:—

Ammunition, arms, accoutrements, and appointments.

All applications relating to barracks, quarters, or camps; alterations or additions, construction, occupation, or improvements; appeals, &c.; the choice of quarters; barrack damages, and barrack allowances of all kinds, camp equipage, &c.; clothing and necessaries, rations, transport; and the preparation of all documents (not periodical) called for by departments on those subjects.

2d. The recovery from officers commanding companies and regimental armourers of the value of all public stores which may have been lost by neglect or drawn for their use.

The distribution of barrack damage accounts, payments to barrackmasters, and recovery of same from individuals.

The examination of the armourers, tailors, and shoemakers' monthly accounts against companies, and the payment to the workmen of their wages.

The preparation of monthly accounts against companies for necessaries drawn from store.

3d. Daily to receive from the respective stores the supplies required for the corps, and issue to companies and individuals.

Constant and almost daily communication with the Barrack and Commissariat Departments, in reference to the accommodation and comfort of the troops.

Not only to act as storekeeper in the manner directed, but having, in addition, to make the direct issue to the soldier, and personally see fitted every article composing the annual issue of clothing; to note all alterations required, and provide for the marking. In the like manner to see all fatigue-suits fitted, and, in order to ensure uniformity in the kits, to mark all necessaries previous to issue.

The general superintendence of the regimental workshops.

The cleanliness of all yards, passages, staircases; cooking, washing, and ablution houses; guardrooms, cells, latrines, and out-buildings in use generally.

The lighting of the barracks; removal of soil, and all refuse.

The provision of lime and charcoal for whitewashing and sanitary purposes; the good order of the drains, tanks, and wells.

On many stations the inspection of and cleansing of the garrison guards.

Previous to a march, all arrangements to make in regard to transport of baggage, the weighing of each package, the packing of each waggon, the return to store of barrack equipment, &c., and the packing of regimental stores and ammunition.

To be in his corps a representative of the following departments, and carry out the public duties required respectively by each:—

Clothing Department.
Military Store Department.
Quartermaster General's Department.
Barrack Department.
Commissariat Department.

In addition to the books referred to in the Queen's Regulations, the quartermaster must of necessity keep the following, viz. :—

1. General Store Account Necessaries.	2. General Issue Ac- count.	3. Ledger Necessaries.	4. Account of Free Kits.
5. Greatcoats and Haver- sacks.	6. Contingent and Part- worn Clothing Ac- count.	7. Regimental Boards	8. Barrack Furniture, and Requisitions, &c.

GUARD BOOKS.

1. Returns.	2. Invoices, War Department.	3. Invoices and Letters, Necessaries.	4. Letters, Public Departments.	5. Requisitions, Neces- saries, &c.	6. Accounts, Monthly.
----------------	------------------------------------	--	--	--	-----------------------------

REMARKS.

Having given what I believe to be a correct detail of the duties performed by quartermasters generally, I most respectfully entreat favourable consideration while endeavouring to point out some of the disadvantages under which they labour.

In doing so I must necessarily allude to other staff officers, military and civil, not to draw invidious comparisons, nor with a view to underrate the duties and importance of their respective positions, but in order to substantiate the fact that, notwithstanding the immense responsibility resting on the quartermasters, the incessant exertion, mental and bodily, required of them, and the annually increasing work of their department, they receive less pay than other staff officers, and are the only class without relative progressive rank.

The average service of non-commissioned officers promoted as quartermasters is certainly not less than from 15 to 20 years, although several, myself among the number, have obtained the commission at earlier periods. The qualification for the appointment I will not presume to enter into, merely premising that few individuals ever obtain it who would not otherwise be entitled to rewards, carrying with them annuities or gratuities, for distinguished or meritorious conduct, necessitating abilities and zeal with the strictest integrity of conduct displayed in the performance of their duties, and approved of by successive commanding officers.

The daily rate of pay of a quartermaster is as follows:—

	Pay, Infantry.	Pay, Cavalry.	Relative Rank.
	s. d.	s. d.	
1st. On appointment - - - - -	6 0	8 6	As subaltern.
2d. After 10 years' service as a quartermaster, or after 15 years' service as a commis- sioned or non-commissioned officer, of which at least five years shall have been as quartermaster - - - - -	8 6	10 6	As subaltern.
3d. After 15 years' service as quartermaster, or after 20 years' service as a commis- sioned or non-commissioned officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as quartermaster - - - - -	10 -	12 -	As subaltern.
4th. After 25 years' service, of which 15 as quartermaster, or after 20 years as quartermaster - - - - -	No increase -	- -	As subaltern.
5th. After 30 years' service, of which 20 years as quartermaster, or after 25 years as quartermaster - - - - -	No increase -	- -	As subaltern.

While hopefully looking forward to a revision of the above rates, I would beg to remark upon them in passing, that not more than one per cent. of the quartermasters, however fortunate

fortunate in obtaining early promotion, will be entitled to the first increase of pay, until they have served an aggregate of at least 16 years, and for the second and final increase, 21 years, service as privates not being allowed to reckon for increased pay.

But as it is possible for the pay of 10 s. to be obtained at 21 years' service in all ranks, it would be desirable that a further increase, at 25 and 30 years' service respectively, should in justice have been authorised to meet such cases.

I might quote numerous examples of the inequalities of the scale of pay, but will only refer to one case.

A quartermaster recently gazetted, who had never served in the ranks, will, 10 years hence, receive the same pay as members of the class who will then have been five years and upwards quartermasters, with an aggregate of from 20 to 35 years' service as officers and non-commissioned officers.

Without further alluding to the inequalities of the warrant as regards the pay of individual quartermasters, I will proceed to examine the position of the adjutant, a situation, like that of the quartermaster, very generally filled by officers from the ranks. Of the very important nature of their duties I am perfectly informed; but they are neither so incessant, so varied, nor complicated as those of the quartermaster, who has to conduct an equal amount of correspondence, to keep numerous and difficult accounts, is liable to and cannot avoid occasional losses, and has many other risks, from all which an adjutant is free.

The latter officer has always an orderly-room and an ample staff of clerks; the quartermaster has neither an office nor a clerk, having only a sergeant to assist in his multifarious duties.

The pay of an adjutant is as follows:—

	s.	d.
If an ensign - - - - -	8	9 a day.
If a lieutenant - - - - -	10	„
When seven years a lieutenant - - - - -	11	„

Each commission carries with it an equivalent money value, which that of the quartermaster does not possess.

If an ensign is adjutant, he usually obtains his lieutenantancy without purchase on becoming senior of the rank, and can hold the situation until in like manner, by casualty or augmentation, he becomes a captain without purchase.

The period of duration in each rank must obviously be controlled by circumstances; the adjutant may become a captain at from 4 to 12 years' service, and, without indulging in too sanguine expectations, with reason may expect to become a field officer in 18 years from the date of his commission, without purchasing a step.

Should Providence spare me for a similar period (as quartermaster ranking with a subaltern), I would then be entitled to retire, after 30 years' service, with the honorary rank of a captain.

A staff officer in this garrison obtained his captaincy, without purchase, in 15 months after his promotion from sergeant-major to an ensigncy.

The relative positions of quartermasters and adjutants are indeed very different, equally so the prospective advantages of each; the time of the former wholly occupied in endeavouring to perform his endless duties without a ray of hope of future rank—a quartermaster and a subaltern, no matter to what length his services may extend, or how beneficial they may have been to the public.

With feelings of exultation have I read of the great services of a gallant colonel and C.B. now in India, who 13 years since was serving in the ranks; this is evidence that a non-commissioned officer promoted to an ensigncy has every opportunity of obtaining rank and distinction; his duties are not difficult, and usually allow time for study, improvement, recreation, and social enjoyment.

The course of examination from rank to rank may soon be mastered where the stimulant promotion is held out as it now is; opportunities offer of obtaining staff employment with additional pay and allowances; and when on active service there is this consolation, that though the duties may be arduous and trying, there are hopes of distinction and certain promotion.

It is under similar circumstances that the situation of a quartermaster is the more trying: though his duties are increased, he has no increased rewards to look forward to—no promotion to a superior class nor staff employment to obtain; he is not permitted, whatever his length of service as an officer may have been, to exchange even with a lieutenant; and if allowed to resign his commission as quartermaster, he would become junior ensign of his corps, although he were the oldest officer in it.

The recent warrants for the medical officers, the civil branches of the Royal Engineers' Department, the chaplains, the new organization of the Commissariat Department, whilst vastly improving the position and increasing the emoluments of individuals, invariably and most accurately determine their relative rank with combatant officers, either by class or after certain periods of service.

Subaltern officers of two years' service are now eligible for the commission of deputy-assistant-commissary-general with the rank of captain, with favourable prospects of further promotion in the department, remunerative pay, &c.; but the limitation in regard to the age of the candidates is an effectual bar to the entrance of a quartermaster.

I will now allude to a few anomalies in the warrants, as they at present exist, in the relative rank of the quartermaster:—

Royal Warrant, July 1848, pages 50 and 87.
Royal Warrant, page 98.

For field and forage allowance - The adjutant and quartermaster alike.
Indemnification for losses of equipment - - - - - { The quartermaster at a lower rate than any sub-altern officer.

Royal Warrant, 13 June 1857.

Pensions for wounds - - - - - { The quartermaster, without reference to service - - - - - 50%.
Lieutenants and adjutants - - - - - 70%.

Royal Warrant, 15 June 1855.

Widows' pensions, and compassionate allowance - - - - - { The quartermaster, until 10 years such, as ensign.
The quartermaster, after 10 years, as lieutenant and adjutant.

Queen's Regulations, page 272, 273.

Rewards for services on coast duty { The quartermaster—1st category, as ensign.
The quartermaster—2d category, with subalterns generally.

And lastly, in the Army School Regulations of July 1857, when authorising two rooms as quarters, with fuel, &c., for schoolmasters, married with leave, they are not only placed upon a superior footing in that respect to all commissioned officers under the rank of a field officer, but special allusion is made to the quartermaster, by whose rate of allowance for one room (which is all he is entitled to), the schoolmaster's allowance for two rooms is to be calculated.

That the importance of the position held by the quartermasters is becoming more apparent, and a desire to improve their prospects has for some time past been shown in promoting several to the situation of regimental paymaster, has afforded much satisfaction; and I earnestly pray that vacancies in the situation in question may eventually be filled exclusively by quartermasters, whose duties, experience, and general knowledge of military regulations and finance must in great measure qualify them for regimental accountants.

This in itself would be received as a boon by the class; and I feel assured would be advantageous to the public service, and less expensive than the old system of appointments.

Another subject which it is desirable most particularly to notice is the want of proper assistance in carrying on the duties of the quartermaster's department; he has no office, clerk, or storeman. Purveyors to hospitals (whose duties, however great, are not by any means so extensive, and cannot possibly be of more importance) are allowed a steward, clerk, and storeman; and an army schoolmaster is provided with a soldier, as orderly and cook, &c., at a cost to the public of 1 s. per week.

Although two-thirds of the general orders and circular letters which emanate from the headquarter departments have some reference to matters coming under the quartermaster's department, no provision is made for supplying a copy for his use, though the expense would be so trifling, and the information so necessary.

The value alone of the necessaries in my store during the past 12 months was above 5,000 l.; as quartermaster I am neither entitled to a contingent nor stationery allowance.

The number of official letters written to the public departments during the year was upwards of 200.

Of the returns, &c. required, I append a table. In making up this table, where returns are not periodically rendered, my object has been to state the average periods when they are required as accurately as possible.

I would beg to explain that the extracts from regulations are given at such length only with the view of showing how small a portion of the duties are there defined, and how great in comparison are those, though summed up so shortly, in regard to which no direct reference to the quartermaster is in many instances made.

It will probably be considered that the statement is overdrawn; it is neither exaggerated nor exhausted; many additional duties and returns are required in different corps by commanding officers in carrying out their interior economy. I avoid all allusion to them, and confine myself to those which, from experience, observation, and inquiry, I find are general to the service and common to all regiments.

I do most sincerely regret that the task I have undertaken has not been more satisfactorily performed; but at a period when it is believed a measure is in contemplation to increase the pay of the subalterns of the Army, and after nearly every branch of the service has undergone revision, the want of ability on my part will, I earnestly trust, be pardoned, when the magnitude of the subject and its importance to the only class of officers holding Her Majesty's Commission who have been exclusively promoted from the ranks is considered.

While gratefully acknowledging the improvement which in many respects Her Majesty has been pleased to make in the position of the class, I would earnestly entreat a revision of the existing warrants regarding pay and allowances; and, with reference to comparative rank, most respectfully urge that, as at present classed, the whole of the advantages, privileges, &c., so clearly defined in the following extract from a recent warrant, with which I will conclude, are lost to the quartermasters of the army:—

Memorandum.—Royal Warrant, 1st October 1858, Article 17: "Relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds, and shall regulate the choice of quarters, rates of lodging-money, servants, forage, fuel and light, or allowances in their stead; detention or prize-money; and to all the allowances granted by Our Royal Warrant of 13th February 1857 on account of wounds and injuries received in action as combatant officers holding the same relative rank; and their families shall, in like manner, be entitled to all allowances granted to the families of combatant officers holding the same relative rank."

RETURNS, &c. rendered by REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTERS.

NATURE.	Printed.	Manuscript.	To whom rendered.															Total required, each Form.	REMARKS.		
			Adjutant General.	Quartermaster General.	Secretary at War.	Brigade Major.	Military Storekeeper.	Commissary General.	Barrack Master.	Garrison Quartermaster.	Town Adjutant.	Regimental Tradesmen.	Quarterly Board.	Regimental Paymaster.	Companies.	Contingent Vouchers.	Invalid Depôt.			Regimental Adjutant.	Copy to keep.
ANNUAL:																					
Arms, state of, and requisition for -	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	W. O. F., 735.
Arms, account for marking of -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	To vouch contingent.
Ammunition, requisition for -	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	W. O. F., 736, 737.
Accoutrements, return of -	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	W. O. F., 1,100.
Ditto, account for repairs, &c. -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	To vouch contingent.
Ditto, particulars of sale of unserviceable.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	- - ditto.
Clothing, requisition for regiment -	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	R. W., 24 August 1857.
Ditto, supplementary -	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	- - ditto.
Ditto, for schoolmasters -	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	Army School Regulations, July 1857.
Ditto, for rifle instructor -	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	R. W., 24 August 1857.
Ditto, account of cloth used in alteration.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. C. 373, Jan. 1859.
Ditto, contingent account -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	R. W., 24 August 1857.
Ditto, application for compensation in lieu of.	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	R. W., ditto.
Ditto, size rolls for regiments -	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	} To accompany requisition for clothing.
Ditto, ditto, for schoolmaster -	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	
Ditto, ditto, for rifle instructor -	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	
Ditto, nominal roll of -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	General clothing account for the year.
Ditto, boards of inspection -	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	On each separate supply.
Ditto, reports of quality, wear, &c. -	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	R. W., 24 August 1857 ; Queen's Regulations, p. 139.
Greatcoats, return of -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 134.
Necessaries, return of, in store -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	} To check the store and tradesmen's accounts.
Ditto, Balance-sheet of -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
HALF-YEARLY:																					
Bedding, requisitions for -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Barrack forms.
Ditto, Washing certificates for wear.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	- - ditto.
Ditto, ditto, chargeable -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	- - ditto.
Clothing, return of, with men sent to depôt.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	W. O. F., 974.
Account of charges for carriage -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	To vouch contingent.
Forms, requisitions for blank -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	To include in General Regulations.
Free kits, requisitions for -	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	} R. W., 24 August 1857.
Free kits return, and nominal roll of recruits.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Greatcoats, requisition for -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	W. O. F., 130.
Ditto, accounts for marking -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 857.
Ditto, expense of sergeants' cuffs and collars.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 975.
Ditto, sums received for loss of -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	To vouch contingent.
Ditto, return of, sent with men to depôt.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	On transfer form.
Necessaries, requisitions for -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	R. W., 24 August 1857.
Ditto, distribution of, freight, and on original cost-price of.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Art. 77 & 78, ditto, ditto.
QUARTERLY:																					
Accoutrements, account for marking	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	To vouch contingent account.
Ditto, requisitions for -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	To replace losses by neglect, &c.
Ammunition, requisition for guards	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	A local form.
Ditto, return of, expended by guards.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	- - ditto.
Arms, requisition for materials, small-arms.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Queen's Regulations, p. 99.
Barrack damages, return of, payments.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	" " p. 251.
Chimneys, requisition for sweeping -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	" " p. 229.
Ditto, certificate of having been swept.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	" " para. 20.
Clothing contingent, requisition for money on account of.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Art. 27, R. W., 24 Aug. 1857.
Account for making and alteration -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	To vouch contingent.
Contingent account, estimate -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 1,019.

RETURNS, &c. rendered by Regimental Quartermasters—continued.

NATURE.	Printed.	Manuscript.	To whom rendered.													Total required, each Form.	REMARKS.					
			Adjutant General.	Quartermaster General.	Secretary at War.	Brigade Major.	Military Storekeeper.	Commissary General.	Barrack Master.	Garrison Quartermaster.	Town Adjutant.	Regimental Tradesmen.	Quarterly Board.	Regimental Paymaster.	Companies.			Contingent Vouchers.	Invalid Depot.	Regimental Adjutant.		
QUARTERLY—continued.																						
Free kits, accounts for marking	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	To vouch contingent account.	
Ditto, alterations of fatigue suits	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	- ditto.	
Ditto, knapsacks, account of non-effectives.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	- ditto.	
Ditto, sums paid on account of	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	- ditto.	
Necessaries, return of and value in store.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	For Quarterly Board.	
Ditto, report of sums to be remitted on account of.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Clothing Warrant, 1857, Art.	
Account of issues to militia, recruits, transfers from cavalry, &c.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	80, to complete their kits, &c.	
Bills for issue to officers, &c.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	Special applications.	
AVERAGE NUMBER.																						
MONTHLY :																						
Barrack damages, report of completion.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Queen's Regulations, p. 232.	
Barrack, distribution in detail of charges.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	For information.	
Barrack, bills for companies	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	Receiving from companies.	
Bedding, return for clean sheets	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
Bedding, certificate for washing	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Barrack form 34.	
Brooms, heath, return of, required.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Barrack form 44 (foreign).	
Clothing, account of sale, part worn.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	Art. 95, R. W., 24 Aug. 57.	
Lime, requisition for	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	For whitewashing, &c.	
Necessaries, summary of issues	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	A check on store account.	
Necessaries, detail, and bill for	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	One for each company.	
Necessaries, account of sums due for	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Abstract of companies' returns for paymaster's information.	
Quarter, return and detail of occupation.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	A local form.	
Rations, certificate, servants and horses.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 904.	
Rations, free, return of wives, families, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 320.	
Rations, distribution of battalion, for water.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	W. O. F., 901.	
Rations, return of water required daily.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 900.	
Rations, scale of each barrack, for issue of, daily.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	The numbers varying frequently.	
Rations, scale of each barrack, for oil	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Frequently, and requiring constant revision.	
Distribution of battalion daily, for	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	All necessary as a check on the company returns, and in order that the exact quantities may be determined as drawn.	
Distribution, abstract of three days' return.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
Distribution, account of daily receipts and issues of fresh meat.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
Ditto - ditto - of salt meat	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
Ditto - ditto - of bread	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
Transport, requisition for	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	W. O. F., 906.	
Wood, orders on contractors	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	For regimental requirements.	
Check to staff officers' departments	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	For servants to staff officers, and individuals drawing separately.	
HALF-MONTHLY :																						
Forage orders for mounted officers	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Seven regimental officers receive forage.	
WEEKLY :																						
Coal orders on issues	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	} For regimental requirements.	
Oil orders on issues	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Tanks and wells, state of	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		A local form.
Guard-rooms, certificate of being clean.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	- ditto.	
EVERY THREE DAYS :																						
Ration returns	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 903.

RETURNS, &c., rendered by Regimental Quartermasters—continued.

NATURE.	To whom rendered.																	REMARKS.			
	Printed.	Manuscript.	Adjutant General.	Quartermaster General.	Secretary at War.	Brigade Major.	Military Storekeeper.	Commissary General.	Barrack Master.	Garrison Quartermaster.	Town Adjutant.	Regimental Tradesmen.	Quarterly Board.	Regimental Paymaster.	Companies.	Contingent Vouchers.	Invalid Depot.		Regimental Adjutant.	Copy to keep.	Total required, each Form.
DAILY:																					
Meat orders on contractor	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	} For regimental requirements.
Bread orders on contractor	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
AS REQUIRED:																					
Allowances in lieu of fuel and light	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	W. O. F., 37.
" " forage	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	W. O. F., 33.
" " quarters	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	W. O. F., 32.
" " black servants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	W. O. F., 36.
Allowance, lodging-money, officers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	W. O. F., 907.
" " married soldiers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	W. O. F., 213.
Ammunition, requisition for	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	W. O. F., 736 and 737.
Ammunition, statement, to be returned to military stores.	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	On change of quarters, &c.
Barracks, requisition for repairs, &c.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Constantly required.
Barracks, requisition for extra accommodation.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Whenever necessary.
Bedding, infected, requisition for exchange.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Three or four times each month.
Chests, arms, &c., requisition for	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	On embarkations, Queen's regulations, 296.
Equipage, camp, requisition for	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	} As required.
Equipage, camp, return of	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Greatcoats, return of, transferred	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 132.*
Rations, certificate of issues to detachments.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 909.
Rations, statement of, returned into store.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 913.
Rooms, certificate of occupation	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	W. O. F., 910.

* One to Corps receiving transfer.

Gibraltar, }
10th March 1859. }(signed) Samuel Haden, Quartermaster,
2d Battalion, 6th Foot.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 17 May 1859.

WITH reference to the letter which you forwarded from Quartermaster Haden, of the battalion under your command, accompanied by a Memorial and Statement as to the position and duties of the quartermasters of the Army, I am directed by His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to request you will inform Quartermaster Haden that, adverting to the fact that the case of the quartermasters has been so recently brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, when advantages were granted to them which they did not before possess, His Royal Highness cannot bring the subject again before the Secretary of State.

Lieut.-Col. Frazer,
Commanding 2d Batt. 6th Foot, Gibraltar.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Yorke.

Sir,

War Office, 26th September 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23d ultimo, addressed to the Adjutant General, covering statements from Quartermaster Haden, 2d Battalion 6th Foot, regarding the various duties of quartermasters in connexion with accounts, &c., I have the honour, by direction of the Secretary of State for War, to return those documents, in order that the several questions of admitted importance raised therein (bearing also, as they do, upon interior economy of the regiment) may be re-submitted by Mr. Haden, in separate portions, each of which is to be confined to one principal head of service, as Arms, Clothing,

Provisions, Forage, Fuel and Light, and forwarded in a separate communication by the commanding officer of the battalion; this arrangement being essential to a due consideration of the whole subject, in all its branches by this department.

The General Officer Commanding
at Gibraltar.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. R. Drewry.*

Sir,

War Office, 25th June 1861.

I AM directed by Lord Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, forwarding a memorandum by Quartermaster Haden of the 2d Battalion 6th Foot, on the duties and position of quartermasters generally.

In reply I am to inform you that the subject of this communication will receive the Secretary of State's consideration.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Officer Commanding Second Battalion
6th Foot.

Sir,

Anglesea Barracks, Portsmouth,
14 October 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying letter, memorial, and statement from Quartermaster Cole of the battalion under my command, in which I believe he has correctly detailed the duties discharged by quartermasters of the army, and I request you will be pleased to submit the same to His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief.

I beg to be permitted to state from my own experience, that I consider quartermasters render the greatest assistance to commanding officers, both in quarters and in the field, and their services contribute much to the well-being and efficiency of regiments.

I therefore respectfully recommend the memorial to the most favourable consideration of His Royal Highness.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Ratcliffe,*
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding
2d Battalion, 20th Regiment.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

Sir,

Portsea, 9 October 1862.

I HAVE the honour to request you will forward to His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief the enclosed memorial and statement which I have drawn up in the general interest of my class, believing that their duties as set forth therein, together with their services of general utility, are appreciated by general officers and officers commanding regiments, and that improvement in their position would be hailed with satisfaction by all classes in the Army.

I feel assured that your own knowledge of the duties of quartermasters, and your experience of their services at home and abroad, in quarters, and in the field, will enable you to recommend it for favourable consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Cole,*
Quartermaster, 2d Battalion,
20th Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Radcliffe,
Commanding 2d Battalion, 20th Regiment.

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., &c., Commanding in Chief the Forces.

The Memorial of Quartermaster *John Cole*, 2d Battalion, 20th Regiment;

Humbly sheweth,

THAT Memorialist, and all other Quartermasters of the Army, being the executive officers in all that appertains to the moving, quarters, rations, clothing, necessaries, arms, equipment, and ammunition, as well as the comfort and sanitary condition of regiments, have great responsibility, varied and arduous duties, entailing upon them incessant mental and bodily exertion.

Referring to recent warrants improving the pay and position of other regimental staff officers, and officers of the commissariat, military store, and barrack departments, memorialist

rialist observes that non-combatant and civil officers (and even con-commissioned officers in newly-organised corps) are rewarded according to the extent of their responsibilities, and the practical nature of their duties, and that quartermasters are the only class of staff officers whose pay and position are wholly incommensurate with their responsibilities, the duties they discharge with every department in connexion with the army, and the service they render to the public. He therefore prays for recognition of their responsibilities, appreciation of and reward for their services.

Your memorialist has endeavoured in the accompanying statement to show as briefly as possible the duties that devolve upon quartermasters, but cannot therein convey an adequate knowledge of the actual work performed by them daily under the different heads into which those duties are divided.

As many acts of your Royal Highness have shown that you value officers according to the service they render to the Sovereign and the State, your Memorialist earnestly and hopefully trusts that you will be pleased to bring the case of his class (as set forth in this Memorial and Statement) under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and recommend to Her Majesty improvement in the position of quartermasters of the army by allowing them better pay and progressive relative rank with all the advantages attached thereto, and your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Portsea,
9 October 1862.

(signed) *J. Cole*,
Quartermaster 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment.

As the fact that proper pay (according to the nature and extent of their duties and responsibilities) and progressive relative rank, with all the advantages attached thereto, which is allowed to all other staff and non-combatant officers (even in semi-military departments) is withheld from quartermasters of the army, can only be accounted for by the belief that their duties and responsibilities, being undefined, are but little known to the higher authorities of Her Majesty's Government or to the public, and therefore cannot be appreciated.

The following statement, though it cannot convey an adequate idea of the actual work performed by quartermasters under the different heads into which it is divided, is intended, and it is hoped will be sufficient to show, that their duties being various and practical, personal and real, are as onerous and difficult, and as important to the public and the army as those of any other officers in regiments, corps, or departments.

STATEMENT of Duties which, by Regulation, Local Orders, Custom, or Necessity,
devolve upon Quartermasters of the Army.

It is the duty of a quartermaster to prepare all requisitions, correspondence and returns, relative to arms and appointments, and on their receipt to have them inspected by Boards, properly marked and issued. Arms and appointments.

To keep correct records of their delivery, distribution, and changes, also to assist and record their state at periodical inspections.

He has charge of all articles demanded from military stores for the repair of arms, issues them as required, keeps account of those, the prices of which (not being fair wear) are to be credited to the public, and furnishes the annual account to be transmitted to the War Office, of the numbers or quantity received, issued, and remaining in his charge.

The demand, receipt, charge, issue, and account of ammunition, especially of that for practice and exercise, is, during the season of drill and rifle instruction, a very troublesome part of a quartermaster's duty; as no matter how distant the magazine, or how busily employed in some other part of his multifarious duties, his personal attendance at the issue of ammunition to companies on the receipt of that which is not expended, is imperative; and as the daily rifle practice generally commences early in the morning, and is left off and resumed several times a day, according to the change of weather, or the routine of instruction, he is frequently required for this when, as he cannot be ubiquitous, he must disobey the order, or neglect if he cannot postpone other important garrison or regimental duties. Ammunition.

The centralization under the War Office of the supply of clothing, necessities, &c., to the army, and the increase in the number of articles supplied to the soldier, which must be taken charge of, issued, and accounted for by the quartermaster, has greatly increased, and with every new arrangement continues to increase his duties and responsibility. Clothing.

The preparation and transmission to the War Office of requisitions and size rolls for clothing, its receipt from military stores, inspection by Boards of Survey, all correspondence and reports respecting it, the making, fitting, alteration, and reception into store for marking, and record of final issue to individuals must be personally attended to by the quartermaster.

He must be very careful in making the issues according to the period of the year that entitles men to compensation and extra articles; also in the issue and account of articles supplied biennially; he must keep account of the articles issued or returned to store on account of casualties by deaths, desertions, transfers, promotions, or reductions, to enable him to furnish after the 31st March in each year, a correct return of the clothing received, issued, and remaining in the regimental store, accompanied by a nominal roll of all men who have been in the regiment during the year (which is a check upon the return) showing the issues to each individual, the time the biennial articles have been in their possession, the

the compensation paid in lieu of articles not issued, and the nature and date of every casualty causing increase or decrease in the several grades.

Any discrepancy in the clothing roll will cause a disallowance in the contingent charges, the loss of which must be borne by the quartermaster, by which it is evident that the cash responsibility which is supposed to rest with the paymaster, falls in reality upon the quartermaster, as the former simply makes advances upon approved requisitions from the latter, who must attach authority or receipts for each item in the accounts furnished by him to be charged or credited in the regimental pay list, under the head of clothing.

Accountments, harness, and saddlery.

The quartermaster must attend to the demand, receipt, inspection by boards, marking and issue of accountments, harness and saddlery, record the dates of supplies from military stores, and of articles damaged or lost by neglect or desertions, and fill up these details in the annual report by the three senior officers present with the regiment at the end of each year.

Free kits.

The quartermaster is responsible for the charge, issue, and account of free kits, of which he must furnish an annual return, to be transmitted to the War Office after the 31st of March, showing the number received, issued, and remaining in store.

He must take charge of the knapsacks or valises of non-effective men, have them valued by Boards, and reissue them, charging in the contingent account, supported by receipts, the valuation paid to captains of companies, and the difference paid to recruits.

Necessaries.

The quartermaster is the storekeeper and issuer of all articles of regimental necessities received for the use of the regiment; he furnishes the paymaster with a monthly account of the sums to be recovered from troops or companies, and also accounts to captains of the articles, prices, and amounts with which they have been charged.

He must be very particular in the separate accounts of necessities issued to troops or companies in making up and deducting the aggregate from the general store account; as any deficiency found by the quarterly committee, either in the stores or accounts, must, under the provisions of the clothing warrant, be immediately made good by him; as he has charge of the former, and furnishes the latter, he must assuredly be "the party responsible."

Great coats.

It is the duty of the quartermaster to prepare requisitions for great coats, have them properly marked, issue them, take charge of all that are spare, keep a record of the number and dates of those received from the military stores or transferred to other corps, and of the decrease through transfers, losses by desertions, &c., which with their state must be shown in the annual return prepared by him, and sent to the War Office on the 1st of April.

Barracks.

When a regiment has marched into barrack, it is the duty of the quartermaster to inspect every portion of them, to see that the damages charged against the regiment which last occupied them have been completely and properly repaired, to enable the commanding officer to make his report upon the subject; this must also be done by him after each monthly barrack inspection.

The quartermaster must have a perfect knowledge of the construction, occupation, and state of the barracks, quarters, or camp; keep a record of their distribution, and attend to all repairs required, either by damage or fair wear. He is the real sanitary officer, as he must attend to the cleanliness of yards, passages, staircases, cooking houses, guard rooms, latrines, and outbuildings in use generally; the good order of tanks, and wells, the removal of soil, and refuse, the provision of lime and charcoal, for whitewashing and sanitary purposes, and during the winter months, the lighting of the barracks.

He prepares all returns for barrack supplies of clean bedding, sheets, straw, fuel, and light; is present at their issue from the barrack stores, and superintends their distribution to the regiment.

On the receipt of the barrackmaster's estimates for damage to buildings and deficiencies of stores after marching out or monthly inspections, the quartermaster must examine them to see that the several items are correct and chargeable to the regiment, before they are approved by the commanding officer, after which he furnishes the paymaster with a statement of the amounts to be recovered from troops, companies, or individuals, and to each of the latter, statements of the items and sums for which they are accountable.

He is subjected to all the annoyance of inquiries, complaints, and objections that are made by individuals, and of preparing all the correspondence and appeals that may result therefrom.

When a regiment marches out of barracks, the quartermaster must remain behind to give over to the barrackmaster and note the damages assessed, and also by his knowledge of what had been reported or noted by the Royal Engineer Department, as fair wear (but not repaired), to protect both the interest of the soldier and the public.

Rations.

The receipt, issue, and account of rations is a very troublesome and important part of the quartermaster's duty, and takes up a very considerable portion of his time daily.

If rations or forage are supplied by contractors direct to regiments, the quartermaster superintends their issue, and is responsible that they are of good quality, and that troops or companies receive the proper quantities shown on their returns.

If rations for men are supplied from a commissariat depôt, he must furnish the estimate of the quantities of bread, meat, and groceries required for the regiment, receive them in bulk, and have them cut up, weighed, and issued in small quantities, as required by messes and families.

He must keep a correct record of the quantities of the different rations supplied, and of those issued to each troop or company daily, and at the end of each month give receipts

receipts for the former to the commissariat officer, or contractor, and furnish the paymaster with a statement of the latter, and the amounts to be recovered by him on account thereof; also, if the rations are supplied direct by contractors, the quartermaster necessarily prepares the monthly bread and meat returns to be transmitted to the Accountant General, which are supposed to be furnished by the paymaster.

The quartermaster, of course, is in these, as in all other supplies (of which he alone has charge, and keeps the account), responsible for any loss or deficiency that may occur after their delivery.

When a regiment moves from one station to another, the duties of the quartermaster are almost overwhelming, as he has not only to attend to the packing of his numerous stores, public and regimental, to know the contents of each package, and see them properly secured and labelled, but he must make arrangements most convenient and advantageous to the regiment, for the conveyance of the whole baggage, see it weighed and loaded, and keep a record of the number and weight of the packages belonging to each individual. Moving.

He must personally attend to the delivery of all bedding, furniture, or utensils, that are to be delivered into the barrack stores, noting their state, and the parties responsible for charges on account of dirt, damage, or deficiencies.

He must also attend to the packing, carriage, or delivery into store of unexpended ammunition, and to the preparation of all documents necessary to winding up local accounts for rations, lodgings, &c.

In short, the quartermaster, though generally having a family, is the only officer in a regiment who, on these occasions, cannot attend to his private affairs.

Not only in quarters, but on board ship and in the field, the quartermaster's duties are urgent, onerous, important and perplexing, requiring immediate and constant attention, together with a knowledge of the regulations and orders to be attended to, under the different circumstances.

On board ship he is the only person in a regiment who cannot enjoy relaxation, and in a campaign he must distribute and keep the account of camp equipment, clothing, &c., and at every halt of the army, when others may rest after a march, the quartermaster, after taking up the ground and arranging everything requisite for encampment, must be prompt in procuring the necessary supplies of rations, &c., from the commissariat, and attend to their issue.

In short, from the nature of his duties, which is to attend to, and provide for, all the wants of his regiment, there is no officer on whose individual ability and exertions the interests, health, comfort, and economy of a regiment, is more dependent.

REMARKS.

The simple details in the foregoing statement are much wider in their import, as may be understood when it is considered that quartermasters are the storekeepers, issuers, and accountants of all public property in use of the army, and that on them devolves the duty of carrying out the instructions contained in all warrants and circulars issued to regiments respecting accommodation, allowances, or supplies; that they are in fact the only officers in regiments transacting the entire business, which, for the army, requires corps and departments with numerous well-paid officers, clerks, and employes, which have been, and continue to be increased, and with them, or the necessity for them, have increased the duties and responsibilities of quartermasters, who are, in their regiments, the executive officers for the War Office, and the representatives of the Military Store, Clothing, Commissariat, Quartermaster General's, Royal Engineer, and Barrack Departments, preparing all correspondence and returns sent to them, keeping records of the same, and carrying out the public duties in connexion with each.

It is evident, by the rates of pay and the advantages of progression in relative rank, granted to officers of the various corps and departments that have been created, increased, or improved by late warrants, that the onerous or practical nature of their duties have been considered.

Why, then, should the pay and position of Quartermasters of the Army remain unimproved, whose duties, as has been shown, are to transact the business of regiments with each and all of these corps and departments, and must therefore be not only similar in nature, but more diversified and perplexing.

Their pay (which is subjected to various compulsory deductions for regimental contributions and subscriptions) is so small that they are worse off in a pecuniary sense than the non-commissioned officers who are under their immediate supervision and direction; nevertheless they must keep up uniform, and maintain themselves and their families in every respect as become gentlemen by Her Majesty's commission.

Their position, though they may toil for the good of the service and the benefit of their regiments, even until they become the oldest officers in them, is still the ambiguous one of subalterns, without any progressive advantage from relative rank, either to be enjoyed by themselves or for the benefit of their families in the event of their death.

Having submitted this plain and truthful statement for the consideration of the Royal Chief of the Army, who, in conjunction with successive Ministers for War, has evinced a desire that rewards to all officers should be commensurate with their duties and services, the conclusion may be that the Quartermasters of the Army have reason to hope.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 11 April 1863.

WITH reference to the memorial which you forwarded to me on the 14th October last from Quartermaster Cole, of the battalion under your command, praying for certain improvements in the position of regimental quartermasters, I am directed by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the War Office, stating that although Sir G. C. Lewis has given the subject his most careful consideration, nothing can be done for the Quartermasters of the Army at present.

Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, or
Officer Commanding 2d Batt. 20th Regt.,
Portsmouth.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

(38,025-2.)

Sir,

War Office, 9 April 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 29th October 1862, transmitting a communication from the officer commanding 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, covering a memorial from Quartermaster Cole of that battalion, praying for certain improvements in the position of regimental quartermasters, I am directed by Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis to request you will state to the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief that although he has given the subject his most careful consideration, nothing can be done for the Quartermasters of the Army at present.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

303

QUEEN'S AIDES-DE-CAMP, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 March 1863;—for,

“COPY of further CORRESPONDENCE relating to the CLAIMS of the QUEEN'S
AIDES-DE-CAMP and COLONELS promoted for DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
in 1855.”

War Office, }
20 April 1863.

DE GREY AND RIPON.

Sir,

War Office, 1 April 1862.

IN calling attention to that part of the Report of Sir Charles Yorke's Committee on the claims of the distinguished service Colonels, wherein the cases of the five Captains and Lieutenant Colonels of the Guards, whose names are inserted in the margin, are referred to, in connexion with the recommendation in the 102d paragraph of the Report of the Royal Commission of 1858, I am directed by Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis to request you will move the General Commanding in Chief to favour him with an opinion as to whether the inequality of promotion in the Guards and Line, as illustrated by these five examples, is such as to justify the adoption of any measure which will have the effect of removing this inequality and altering the position in the “Army List” of the five officers in question.

Lieut. Colonels—
Hepburn.
Bruce.
Hon. R. Characteris.
D. Carleton.
Lord A. FitzRoy.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

P. S.—Attention is also called to the correspondence on Lieutenant Colonel Carleton's case, in the Appendices, numbered 11 to 17, of Sir Charles Yorke's Report.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 7 May 1862.

HAVING submitted to the General Commanding in Chief your letter, (No. 28,811—5) requesting his Royal Highness's opinion, whether there is such inequality in the relative positions of certain Captains and Lieutenant Colonels of the Foot Guards (named in the margin) among the Lieutenant Colonels of the Army generally, as would justify the adoption of any measure calculated to improve their prospects in the service, I am directed to acquaint you that his Royal Highness does not deem it advisable to recommend any measure for changing the positions of these officers.

Cpts. and Lieut.
Colonels—
Hepburn.
Bruce.
Hon. R. Characteris.
Carleton.
Lord A. FitzRoy.

I am to add that his Royal Highness considers that when, on occasions where a great public object is to be gained, the interests of individual officers should suffer, it is to be much regretted; but in the present instance his Royal Highness does not see any sufficient grounds for specially altering the existing rules of the Service as regards the advancement of these Captains and Lieutenant Colonels; and he is therefore of opinion that the subject should not be re-opened.

The Under Secretary of State
for War.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

11, Gloucester-terrace, St. George's-road, Pimlico,

Sir,

17 January 1863.

HEARING a rumour that I am in danger of being superseded by 12 junior officers, may I be permitted to compare my case with that of the senior officer who thus claims precedence over me.

I find I am the senior officer in the Army disabled during the Crimean War, and beg to state that I was Lieutenant Colonel in command of my (late) regiment for a considerable period prior to that war. On the 25th of October 1854, I was disabled at the head of my regiment; and 10 days subsequently the officer I allude to was likewise disabled, but as junior Major of his. We were, therefore, both incapacitated from further active service in the field. The officer I allude to, however, was specially promoted three times since he was disabled, whereas I received no promotion beyond my just claims on the Royal Warrant of the 6th October 1854.

May I, therefore, beg the favour of your consideration in my behalf with his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to spare me from being thus superseded.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Yorke*,
Colonel, late 1st Dragoons.

The Military Secretary, Horse Guards,
Whitehall, S. W.

11, Portman-square, London,

22 January 1863.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state that having heard that there is an intention on the part of the authorities to alter the existing position of the Colonels of the Army, by placing a few of them who were promoted for service in the Crimea over the heads of many of their seniors, I beg to represent most respectfully the hardship to which the remaining Colonels will be subject.

Having myself been promoted to the rank of Colonel and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, in the first promotion of 1855, for conduct in the field, with the exception of the prior promotion of Colonel Sir T. Troubridge, I should, if any change take place, be benefited thereby by being placed over the heads of some few of my seniors; but Sir T. Troubridge, though my junior as a field officer, would be placed over my head in consequence of his prior promotion to Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. No one can possibly object to any promotion Her Majesty is pleased to make; but as their promotions were cancelled by the Warrant of 1858, and all Colonels placed in their proper relative position by the Warrant, which was evidently framed on account of the unfair retrospective bearing of the Warrant of 1854, it would be most vexatious if, after the lapse of some years, the positions of the Colonels were altered for the sake of a few officers who will be benefited by the change, to the great detriment and annoyance of many officers, most of whom are their seniors in years and service.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Percy*,
Colonel, Half-pay, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty,
late Grenadier Guards.

Major General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.—I have the honour to request that you will, if the intention alluded to is to be proceeded with, lay this letter before the Secretary of State for War.

(signed) *H. Percy*.

United Service Club, Pall Mall,
23 January 1863.

Sir,

RUMOUR is so rife that the position of the so-called "Distinguished Service Colonels" is to be again changed, and that they are to be replaced, or placed approximately in the "Army List" as they stood before the promulgation of the Warrant of 14th October 1858, that I now have the honour of addressing you on the subject, in order that my letter may be submitted to the Secretary of State for War.

The Colonels in question (of whom I have the honour to be one) consist not only of those who were gazetted as promoted for distinguished service in the field, but also of those who were promoted by being made Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, and these promotions took place irregularly, and at intervals between the 18th May and the 11th December 1855; they were all, however, conferred for services performed during the Crimean campaign.

The first officer so promoted was Sir Thomas Troubridge, who returned to England early during the campaign in consequence of wounds.

The next officers promoted were eight, who were made Queen's Aides-de-Camp on the 29th June 1855, and then on the 17th of the following month six more were promoted "for distinguished service." Amongst these last, I was recommended for promotion by the Commander in Chief of the Army in the Field; but I was arbitrarily excluded from the list for no other reason alleged, than "that I was a Guardsman;" my services for ten years in the Line, five of them as Adjutant in the Mauritius and East Indies, being thus completely ignored.

I was subsequently gazetted to the rank of Colonel "for distinguished service" on the 2nd November 1855.

The effect of the promotions as above detailed as regards myself, was, that, in addition to five officers junior to myself being promoted over me by being made Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, I was also superseded by three junior to me by the promotions on the 17th July 1855; placing altogether eight juniors over my head for no ostensible reason, and for no alleged superiority of service or merit.

The effect of the Warrant of October 1858 being retrospective, cancelled this, to me and others, act of injustice; for, although it again placed above us those who had been originally our seniors, and whom we had superseded at intervals between the 18th May and 11th December 1855, it nevertheless removed from us the mortification of being passed over by our juniors; and it is now, after an interval of upwards of four years when we had accepted our position and thought the matter finally settled, that it is proposed (if report be true) to re-open the whole question, and for the benefit of the few, to do an irreparable injustice to the many.

I protest against it, Sir, respectfully, but firmly, in the name of everything that is fair and just.

I consider that the questionable benefit that would accrue to myself and others, by being placed again over the heads of certain officers, now our seniors, would be more than counterbalanced by having placed over our heads, those who, like ourselves, were promoted for services performed in the same campaign.

I protest against an officer, who was unfortunately compelled to retire from the campaign at an early period in consequence of wounds, being placed over the heads of myself and others, who remained at our duty in the front during the whole of the siege operations.

I protest against a change, which for the exclusive and entire benefit of a very few of our juniors, and for the partial benefit of the others, myself included, will disgust and dissatisfy the whole Army.

It may be invidious to mention names, but I cannot help offering one example to show how unjustly any change, such as I understand is contemplated, will operate. Take the case of Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford; this officer served with his battalion in the Caffre War, as well as during the whole Crimean campaign, and his subsequent services in India have been recognised by a good service pension, by being made Knight Commander of the Bath, and by an important staff appointment. Will it be fair or just to supersede him in the position he holds amongst the Colonels by promoting over his head officers who were only Captains when he was a Lieutenant Colonel? I could enumerate other examples, but I trust this one will be sufficient for my purpose, and give strength

to my earnest request that the Secretary of State for War will not sanction any arrangement which will sacrifice to the inordinate craving of rank of a very few, the interests of others who, to say the least, have done as good service as themselves.

In conclusion, I would venture to suggest that there is only one way of remedying the complaints of the "distinguished service Colonels," without injustice to others, and that one is, I fear, not likely to be sanctioned by the Treasury.

It is to augment the establishment of Major Generals by the number of "distinguished service Colonels," to promote these last at once to the rank of Major General, placing them on a supernumerary list, co-relatively to one another as they now stand, until they shall become absorbed in the general list in their proper term, and that each Colonel whom they would by these means at once supersede, should, on his becoming Major General, assume that place relatively to the "distinguished service Colonels," that he now occupies.

Major General
Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Brownrigg*,
Colonel.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 26 January 1863.

17 January 1863.

WITH reference to a letter which appears to have been addressed to you by Colonel J. S. Brownrigg, regarding the case of certain Colonels promoted for distinguished conduct in the field in the years 1855-56, I am directed by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for War, the accompanying copy of a communication on the same subject from Colonel Yorke, late of the 1st Dragoons, who was promoted for similar service on the 28th November 1854, in which he remonstrates against being superseded in the manner contemplated in your letter of the 8th November last.

I have to add that it is proposed to discuss this subject at the meeting at the War Office on Wednesday next.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster*.

Sir,

Sheerness, 31 March 1863.

HAVING observed in the newspapers that Major General the Hon. James Lindsay has given notice of a Motion in the House of Commons, relative to an inquiry which is to be brought before that Honourable House, respecting the disadvantages, as he terms them, of the Colonels promoted for distinguished service in the Crimea, dated 1855, and as any alteration of the Regulating Warrant of 1858 would, I presume to say, inflict an injustice upon myself, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to re-submit, for the consideration of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, the letter which I addressed you in the summer of 1860, after having been honoured with an audience by his Royal Highness.

The circumstances remain exactly the same as when I addressed you in the summer of 1860; for your convenience I beg to forward a copy of the letter alluded to, and regret that I did not make a note of the month in which it was written. I believe it was either in June or July.

The agitation of the question alluded to, in the House of Commons, has naturally directed my attention to a subject which I had hoped had been set at rest. So far as the House of Commons is concerned, it appears that the question respecting the Colonels of 1855, is again to be discussed, therefore I have the honour to request you to be so good as to re-submit my letter of the summer of 1860 for the favourable consideration of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief; which letter was written at a period nearer to the date of the Warrant of 1858, and on reading it over I cannot find a word to add to, or withdraw from it.

Major General Forster, K.H.,
Military Secretary,
Horse Guards, London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William R. Nedham*,
Colonel, Royal Artillery.

Sir,

Sheerness,*

1860.

* I believe the month was June or July; I have not the exact date.
(signed) W. R. N.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so good as to submit the following statement for the favourable consideration of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

During the present Session of Parliament, Colonel Lindsay has asked the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, on more than one occasion, if he was disposed to rectify the injustice (as he termed it) which the Colonels promoted for distinguished service in the Crimea laboured under. On a very recent occasion the Secretary at War stated that the matter was under consideration, but that he should be disposed to adopt the view which his Royal Highness took of the case.

As any alteration or revision of the list of Colonels of the 28th November 1854, as regulated by the Royal Warrant of 1858, by the ante-dating of the commissions of the Colonels of 1855, and some others already in the year 1854, would affect my prospects considerably, I beg leave to submit the following facts:—

Having been a Lieutenant Colonel of February 1854, I, with more than 100 of other Lieutenant Colonels, were either promoted to the rank of Colonel with the date of 28th November 1854, or ante-dated to that day, by the effect of Her Majesty's Warrant of 1858, which was deemed necessary on account of the Warrant of 1854 not having taken cognizance of the claims of the officers who had become Lieutenant Colonels before the 20th June 1854, on which day a brevet was announced, with the understanding that the officers promoted on that day or afterwards, were to be guided in their future promotion by a Warrant which would soon appear, and which was promulgated the following October.

The rectifying Warrant of 1858 placed the Colonels who were not subject to the Warrant of 1854 in their proper seniority, that is to say, the Colonels who had become Lieutenant Colonels before the 20th June 1854.

The Colonels of 1855, whose case Colonel Lindsay supports, I presume must wish to be placed in the year 1854; manifestly they do not claim the foot of that list, as they would gain nothing by it. I can only, therefore, suppose that they claim to be placed in the year 1854, at least before the Colonels who bear the date of the 28th November of that year, and who had previously become Lieutenant Colonels before the operation of the Warrant of 1854.

I beg leave to submit, with the greatest respect, that if such an event took place, I should consider it an injustice to myself; for instance, take the month of May 1854, first, previous to the brevet of June 1854, in anticipation of the Warrant of 1854. At that period Sir T. Troubridge, Bart., Colonel Dickson, Colonel Norcott, Colonel Lysons, and the Earl of Longford were Majors; and the remaining officers, Colonel J. W. Gordon, R.E., His Serene Highness Prince W. A. of Saxe Weimar, Sir David Wood, R.A., Colonels Fitzmayer, Chapman, Barker, and Wetherall, were all Captains, without any brevet rank of field officer. If several of the above-mentioned officers were ante-dated as Colonels to November 1854, they would become Colonels of a date at which in reality they were not even Majors, and all of them became Lieutenant Colonels under the operation of the Warrant of 1854. Colonels Barker, Gordon, and Chapman did not become even Brevet Majors, until the 12th December 1854, so that if they were ante-dated as Colonels to November 1854, they would be holding commissions as Colonels when actually at that period they were merely Captains in the Army.

I feel great respect for the officers who received the rank of Colonel for their distinguished services in the Crimea; but as all of them had two steps of brevet rank, and some of them three, in little more than a year, I conceive that they have no claim to be placed over me, having been a Lieutenant Colonel in the early part of 1854, and not being subject to the operation of the Warrant of 1854, which was acknowledged by the operation of the Regulating Warrant of 1855.

In conclusion, I respectfully submit, that the Colonels now existing of 1855, promoted for distinguished service, have no claim to be placed over me—

Firstly. Because none of them became Lieutenant Colonels until the 20th June 1854, or afterwards, and therefore have no claim to be placed above me, who became a Lieutenant Colonel before the operation of the Warrant of 1854.

Secondly. Because, at the time I became a Lieutenant Colonel, the present Colonels of 1855 were not only not Lieutenant Colonels, but the greater portion of them were simply Captains in the Army, holding no brevet rank of field officer.

Apologising for the length of this communication,

I have, &c.

(signed) W. R. Nedham,
Colonel, Royal Artillery.

Major General Forster, K.H.,
Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

QUEEN'S AIDES-DE-CAMP, &c.

COPY of further CORRESPONDENCE relating to
the CLAIMS of the QUEEN'S AIDES-DE-CAMP
and COLONELS promoted for DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE in 1855.

(*General Lindsay.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 April 1863.*

185.

Under 1 oz.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 February 1863;—for,

“COPY of the REPORT of the COMMITTEE on SMALL BORE RIFLES,
and the various Systems of Rifling as tried last Year.”

War Office, }
19 March 1863.

G. C. LEWIS.

(81—G. No.—307.)

(No. 2578.) 26th November 1862.

REPORT of ORDNANCE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SYSTEMS of RIFLING for
SMALL ARMS.

Brigadier General ST. GEORGE, C. B., R. A., President.

Captain Sir W. WISEMAN, Bart., R. N., Vice President.

Brevet Colonel HOGGE, C. B., R. A.,

Brevet Colonel F. CAMPBELL, R. A.,

Lieutenant Colonel R. S. BAYNES, Unattached,

Lieutenant Colonel GALLWEY, R. E.,

} Members.

Brevet Colonel LEFROY, R. A., Secretary.

Captain HEYMAN, R. A., Assistant Secretary, and Secretary to Small Arms
Sub-Committee.

Brevet Major CONOLLY, Coldstream Guards,

Captain HERRICK, 12th Regiment,

} Associate Members.

WITH reference to the undermentioned War Office communications, 28th June 1859 (81—W.—157); 6th September 1861 (81—Gen. No.—256); 5th October 1861 (81—L.—92); and 19th November 1861 (81—R.—356).

R E P O R T.

THE Ordnance Select Committee, having completed the experiments upon which they have been engaged in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State for War, have now the honour to submit a detailed account of their proceedings, and to express an opinion upon the various points to which their attention has been directed.

1. The systems of rifling which have been under consideration include what is known as the Enfield principle; viz., three or five broad shallow grooves, either of uniform or progressive depth; the Lancaster oval bore with increasing spiral, the above in two calibres (0·577 and 0·451 inch); the Whitworth hexagonal bore, with quick twist; and Mr. Westley Richards' system of breech-loading applied to an octagonal bore, the two last in the smaller calibre only.

2. These systems have been represented by the following number of arms, of which a more detailed description is given in the schedule of arms appended hereto:—

1. LARGE BORES.

Number of Rifles.	Nature.	Calibre.	Pitch.	Number of Grooves.
5	Service Enfield - - - - -	0·577 - - - - -	1 turn in 78 inches - - -	3
5	Enfield C - - - - -	0·577 - - - - -	1 „ in 78 „ - - -	5
5	Enfield B - - - - -	0·577 - - - - -	1 „ in 63 „ - - -	5
5	Enfield A - - - - -	0·577 - - - - -	1 „ in 48 „ - - -	5
5	Enfield D - - - - -	0·577 - - - - -	1 „ in 48 „ - - -	5
5	Lancaster - - - - -	Major axis 0·580 Minor axis 0·572	1 turn in 36 inches - - -	Ellipse.

A and D being similar in all respects except in weight of barrel, which in the latter is heavier by 4 ozs.

Freed at breech, with gaining twist.

2. SMALL BORES.

Number of Rifles.	Nature.	Calibre.	Pitch.	Number of Grooves.
5	Enfield - - - - -	0·451 - - - - -	1 turn in 20 inches - - -	5
5	{ Whitworth - - - - - Light barrels - - - - -	{ Across angles 0·503 Across flats 0·451	{ 1 „ in 20 „ - - -	Hexagon.
5	{ Whitworth - - - - - Barrels 10½ ozs. heavier -	{ Across angles 0·503 Across flats 0·451	{ 1 „ in 20 „ - - -	Hexagon.
3	Lancaster - - - - -	Major axis 0·462 Minor axis 0·450	1 „ in 20 „ - - -	Ellipse.
5	{ Westley Richards - - - Breech-loaders - - -	{ Across angles 0·480 Across flats 0·450	{ 1 turn in 20 inches - - -	Octagon.

Freed at breech, and with gaining twist.

3. These

3. These several varieties of arms have been tried in accordance with the conditions laid down in the accompanying programme ; the mode of proceeding being as follows :—

a. 1st Series of Experiments,—

To determine the best of the large calibres, as to precision under circumstances most favourable to the arms themselves, by firing one variety side by side with another under equal conditions of wind and weather.

b. 2d Series of Experiments,—

To ascertain the best of the small bores by a similar process.

c. 3d Series of Experiments,—

To compare the best of the large with the best of the small bores, and thus determine their relative precision under equal and similar circumstances.

4. In proceeding to determine the respective merits of the large-bore rifles, the Enfield Rifle marked C was first placed in competition with the Enfield Service Rifle, which it resembles in all respects, except that the number of grooves is increased from three to five.

As in both cases the width of the grooves is the same, it follows that in the C rifles the surface of the lands is considerably reduced, and the results, as given in the margin, show that this alteration gives a decided advantage in precision.

5. It appears that the question of increasing the number of grooves in the Enfield system, or rather that of reducing the amount of frictional surface presented by the broad lands of the existing three-grooved rifle by running a narrow groove down each of the lands, has for some time past been entertained by Mr. Boucher, his object being to increase precision by the employment of a tighter fitting bullet than that adopted in the service, without sacrificing facility in loading.

6. Two Enfield rifles, constructed on Mr. Boucher's plan, were tried in the course of these experiments.

The ammunition, which was made after his own instructions, consisted of two kinds, viz. :

1. Disc bullet, diameter 0·564".
2. Polygonal-sided bullet, with cavity at base, diameter 0·564".

The shooting with this ammunition was wild, and a correspondence ensued with Mr. Boucher, which ended in his withdrawing the disc bullet, pressing, however, for a continuance of the trial with polygonal bullets of a diameter somewhat less than the former, viz., 0·560", and a slower burning powder than that used in the service.

As the nature of the proposed experiments implied a long and laborious investigation, the Ordnance Select Committee decided that its consideration should form the subject of a future and separate inquiry.

EXTRACT FROM TABLES

Nos.	1	6	10	13	18
	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>
Range - -	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Enfield Service	12'69	19'80	41'61	95'01	133'53
Enfield C -	8'88	19'27	40'65	78'74	120'60

Showing the mean radial deviation of the group from the mean point of impact (or what is commonly called the figure of merit).

7. The Enfield Rifle C (five grooves, pitch one turn in 78 inches), having proved superior to the service pattern, was next placed in competition with the Enfield B rifles, having also five grooves, but with the spiral increased to one turn in 63 inches.

As will be seen on reference to the abstract given in the margin, this increase of pitch led to very satisfactory results, the precision being improved at all ranges, but more especially at the longer ranges.

8. The quicker twist, however, has the disadvantage of increasing the tendency to foul, which is made apparent by comparing the results of targets made for precision, between these rifles and the Service Enfield, after each had fired 1,000 rounds continuously.

9. The two varieties of Enfield arms marked A and D, have each a twist of one turn in 48 inches, and are similar in all respects, except in the weight of the barrel, which in the D rifles is heavier by 4 ozs.

The total weight of the rifle is not affected by the addition, as a corresponding reduction has been made in the weight of the stock.

These rifles, differing only in weight, were first compared with each other; the superiority in precision, although scarcely appreciable, was, as the results in the margin show, invariably in favour of the heavier barrels. The D rifles were consequently selected for comparison with the B rifles with the slower pitch of one turn in 63 inches.

10. The results of the trial, as given in the margin, show, that in fair, moderate weather, the slower pitch is sufficient for all ranges up to 1,000 yards.

The figures marked thus * denote the result of a trial made between the two best rifles of Class B and D respectively, with a view to test the relative stability of the slower and quicker twist in windy and boisterous weather.

As the results were in favour of the latter, as also the trial at the extreme range of 1,200 yards, the Committee were led to give the preference to the D rifles, above the other varieties of Enfield arms submitted for trial.

11. The Committee have, however, observed in these rifles the same tendency to foul and to lose precision after repeated firing as in the rifles with the 63 inch pitch, which justifies the conclusion that in the Enfield system this tendency is inseparable from increase of spiral.

12. The results of the present experiments when carefully compared show that the precision of the Enfield rifle, when the arm is clean, is capable of considerable improvement, by a combination of increased twist with five grooves; but that under circumstances of firing continued beyond 150 rounds, without cleaning, the loss in precision, due to the increased fouling, is such as to reduce its precision almost to a level with that of the present Service Enfield.

13. As,

TABLES		2	7	11	14	19
		yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Range -	-	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Enfield C -	-	9"84	16"90	34"34	93"46	128"33
Enfield B -	-	8"52	12"58	28"10	49"75	103"08

TABLE 23.

		yds.
Range -	-	500
Enfield Service -	-	24"72
Enfield B -	-	83"76

TABLES NOS.		3	7	11	15	20
		yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Range -	-	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Enfield A -	-	8"12	16"65	30"79	48"43	96"29
Enfield B -	-	7"84	15"38	30"12	47"54	91"10

TABLES NOS.		4	8	12	16	21
		yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Range -	-	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Enfield B -	-	9"02	14"23	28"13	47"93 *49"20	107"64
Enfield D -	-	8"98	16"80	28"94	49"57 *38"22	101"76

See Table 23.

See Tables 56 to 59.

13. As, however, the latter is found to cease to be an arm of precision at 800 yards, and that the D rifle, with its sharper pitch of one turn in 48 inches, may be said to preserve its precision, at least under ordinary circumstances, up to 1,000 yards, the Committee are of opinion, that should it be considered desirable to retain the Enfield system of rifling in the service, an increased twist with five grooves may be introduced with advantage.

14. The large-bore rifles, on the Lancaster principle, submitted for trial have been of a calibre adapted to the service 0·55 ammunition.

Mr. Lancaster has (on this occasion) adopted an elliptical bore.

Major axis 0·580'.

Minor axis 0·572'.

Spiral of one turn in 36 inches at breech, increasing to one in 33 inches at muzzle, and the breech freed to the extent of 0·002'.

15. It may be urged that Mr. Lancaster, by reducing the minor axis to 0·572', has secured to his system an advantage by which all results are rendered directly incomparable with those of calibres whose diameter is 0·577'; but on this point the Committee would observe that if it can be practically shown, that the alleged advantage is one of which the Lancaster principle is susceptible, without in any degree sacrificing that facility in loading, and non-tendency to foul, which is held to be essential for a military weapon, then the reduced bore becomes admissible, and cannot be otherwise recognised than as an important point in favour of the Lancaster system.

16. The Lancaster rifles in the first instance were at each successive range placed in competition with the class of Enfield rifle which had at that particular range made the best figure, and consequently, as shown in the margin, will be found sometimes in competition with the B Enfield (five grooves, one turn in 63 inches), and at others with the D Enfield (five grooves, one turn in 48 inches).

17. Having once determined the general superiority of the D Enfield over all the other varieties of arms representing the Enfield system, the Committee made a second trial between those arms and the Lancaster rifles at all ranges.

18. The results obtained in this as in the former trial, which are given in the margin, show that the sharp pitch of one turn in 36 inches adopted by Mr. Lancaster, has the advantage in precision at all ranges above 500 yards, and that at 300 yards the precision of both rifles is about equal.

19. The figures obtained at 500 yards need some further explanation.

In the first trial between the Enfield B and Lancaster rifles, the inferiority of the latter in precision was considerable.

In the second trial, when compared with the D Enfield, the Lancaster was still inferior, although not to the same extent.

TABLES Nos.	5	8	12	17	22
	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>
Range -	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Lancaster -	9'24	20'35	27'93	42'67	87'98
Enfield D -	8'11	-	-	-	94'56
Enfield B -	-	15'65	28'03	60'04	-

TABLES Nos.	44	45	46	47	48
	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>
Range -	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Lancaster -	10'06	17'58	28'35	43'61	65'09
Enfield D -	9'07	15'82	29'43	47'42	87'02

The Committee being at a loss to understand why a rifle which was nearly equal in precision at 300 yards, and superior at all ranges above 500, should fail at that one particular range, and having reason to suspect that the holders on the fixed rests at the 500 yards station were not suitable to the peculiar set of the Lancaster stock, as upon several occasions they had exhibited a tendency to jam in the slide, determined to repeat the trial for the third time by firing at this range from the Whitworth rests, which had been used at all the other ranges.

20. The results of this trial, as shown in the margin, prove that the previous anomaly was due to the cause assigned above, the difference in precision on this occasion between the competing arms being scarcely appreciable.

	<i>yds.</i>
Range - - - -	500
Lancaster - - - -	17 ⁷ / ₈
Enfield D - - - -	17 ² / ₆

21. Having thus, as far as lay in their power, determined the relative precision of these arms when compared under circumstances most favourable to its attainment, the Committee proceeded, as in the case with the Enfield arms, to test the Lancaster rifles for precision after they had to a certain extent been fouled and exposed to the weather for several days.

The figures in the margin show the results, and prove that the precision of the Lancaster rifle is not deteriorated by continued firing, while that of the Enfield is.

TABLES 56 to 59.

	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>
Range - - - -	300	500	800
Lancaster - - - -	9 ³ / ₆	17 ⁹ / ₄	34 ⁵ / ₆
Enfield D - - - -	12 ⁴ / ₂	18 ⁷ / ₈	34 ⁸ / ₀
Enfield Service - - - -	11 ⁸ / ₈	17 ⁵ / ₂	39 ⁸ / ₅

22. The question of fouling being of the greatest importance, and one under which the relative advantages of different systems of rifling might be expected more plainly to show themselves, than in any other trial to which the arms could be subjected, the Committee decided to fire 1,000 rounds continuously, under similar circumstances, from the Enfield D and Lancaster rifles, and then compare them for precision in a dirty state.

23. The result of this trial was, that after the Enfield D rifle had fired 100 rounds, it began to load roughly, hard fouling having deposited in patches on the interior surface of the barrel, while the loading of the Lancaster rifle continued easy throughout.

24. When subsequently fired for precision side by side, the shooting of the Enfield D was wild, while that of the Lancaster had scarcely deteriorated, as will be seen on reference to the results in the margin.

The rifles were then carefully cleaned, and targets made for precision, to ascertain by direct comparison the amount of wear that had taken place, as at this stage of the experiments, 1,700 to 1,800 rounds had been fired from each arm.

The figures obtained from both rifles were identical and very good, whence the Committee were led to the conclusion, that neither system had suffered to any appreciable extent from wear, and justifies them in placing the Lancaster and Enfield systems on an equality in point of endurance.

26. The

TABLE 23.

	<i>yds.</i>
Range - - - -	500
Lancaster - - - -	19 ⁶ / ₈
Enfield D - - - -	45 ² / ₄

	<i>yds.</i>
Range - - - -	500
Lancaster - - - -	15 ⁴ / ₈
Enfield D - - - -	15 ⁴ / ₈

26. The Committee are aware that an objection has been frequently raised against the Lancaster system, on account of its supposed liability to lose the form of the ellipse, owing to the unequal friction which is exerted in forcing the bullet into its longer axis, but from their own experience they are satisfied that if the alleged defect exists at all, it is so inconsiderable as to be of little or no importance.

27. It has likewise been urged that freeing at the breech, as in the case of the Lancaster rifle, is a disadvantage, for assuming that the bullet expands to the full size of the bore, immediately on the ignition of the charge, it has necessarily to undergo a certain amount of distortion in its passage through the narrower part of the barrel.

28. In the opinion of the Committee, this distortion must at least equally occur in any rifle where the depth of the grooves is progressive, as in the case of the Enfield system, in which the grooves decrease from 0.015" in depth at breech, to 0.005" at the muzzle.

29. The Committee, are, however, disposed to think that an advantage may possibly be derived from both freeing at the breech in the one system, and progressive grooving in the other, in cases where the expansion of the bullet has not been completed at the first moment of discharge; and referring to the experiments made at Woolwich and at Hythe in 1853-54, it will be seen that it was then considered that the freed breech had the advantage of diminishing the liability of the bullet to strip.

30. The same may be said of Mr. Lancaster's increasing spiral, which in the large bore rifles gains from 1 turn in 36 inches at breech, to 1 turn in 33 inches at muzzle, and the results of all the experiments with the large bore rifles upon which the Committee have been engaged, show that in the Lancaster large bore rifles there is now no greater tendency of the bullet to strip than is common to most systems of rifling.

31. Having then carefully weighed and considered the relative advantages of the Enfield and Lancaster systems applied to large calibres, and adapted to one and the same ammunition, viz.,

Bullet, 530 grains.
Diameter, 0.55, —wood plug.
Powder, 2½ drachms, J².
Cartridge, service.
Lubrication, pure wax.

The Committee are led to the following opinion :—

- 1st. As regards precision when clean.
- 2d. As regards precision when foul.
- 3d. As regards non-tendency to accumulate fouling.
- 4th. As regards simplicity of management.

The Lancaster rifle has the advantage.
The Lancaster has a decided advantage.
The Lancaster is considerably superior.
The Lancaster has the advantage, a smooth barrel being more easily cleaned than a grooved barrel.

About equal (average penetration at 30 yards in $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch elm boards placed half an inch apart) :

Lancaster, 12'00.
Enfield D, 11'40.

Equal.

Total weight of arm the same ; weight of barrel same as the D Enfield.

5th. As regards penetration.

See Table No. 67.

6th. Rapidity of fire.

7th. Weight.

	Lancaster.	Enfield D.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Initial - - - - -	1,234'9	1,248'6
But after firing 1,020 rounds the initial velocity was - - -	1,211'8	1,157'3
Showing the effects of fouling loss - - - - -	23'1	91'3

8th. Initial velocity, arms being clean. Table No. 68.

Ditto, with foul arms.

Lancaster has the advantage.

About equal.

9th. Trajectory.

10th. Cost of manufacture.

32. The Committee now proceed to detail the results of the trials made between the small bore rifles which have a mean calibre of 0'451", and comprise three different systems of rifling, viz. :

1. The grooved system as in the small bore Enfield.
2. The polygonal, as adopted by Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Westley Richards, being hexagonal in the former, and octagonal in the latter ; and
3. The elliptical bore of Mr. Lancaster.

33. In each of the small bore rifles, the weight of the barrel exceeds that of the Service Enfield in the following proportions, viz. :

Whitworth Enfield barrels of the same exterior dimensions as the Service Enfield,—

Excess, 1 lb. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Whitworth Enfield barrels of reduced weight, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Enfield small bore, 1 lb. 2 ozs.

Lancaster, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

Westley Richards, 1 lb.

But by a reduction in the weight of the stocks, the total weight of each arm exceeds that of the service Enfield in the following proportions :

Whitworth Enfield heavy barrels, from 11 to 16 ozs.

Whitworth Enfield light barrels, nil.

Enfield small bores, from 11 to 16 ozs.

Lancaster, 3 to 4 ozs.

Westley Richards, from 2 to 7 ozs.

34. The bore of these rifles being reduced to 0'451", while the weight of the bullet remains the same as that used with the large bore rifles, it follows, that as the length of the projectile is thus necessarily increased, a quicker twist is required to maintain the proper rotation of the bullet round its longer axis.

35. In

35. In this particular all the small-bore rifles are alike, the pitch adopted being 1 turn in 20 inches, and as the calibres are also identical, no very marked difference in precision could have been expected when they were tried under favourable circumstances, and with the same ammunition, which in the case of the muzzle-loaders consisted of a bullet 530 grains:—

Diameter, 0·442".

Length, 1·41".

Powder, 70 grains C. & H., No. 6.

And in that of Westley Richards' breech-loading musket, of a

Bullet, weight 530 grains.

Diameter of body, 0·447".

Diameter of base ring, 0·468".

Powder, 76 grains, C. & H., No. 6.

36. On referring to paragraph 17 of the programme, it will be observed, that in determining the fitness of any arm for military service, it was held "essential that it should retain its precision when that lubricant was employed which had been proved by experience to be the best adapted for all climates and conditions," viz.,

"Pure Beeswax."

The Committee proceed, therefore, to give the results obtained with each lubricant separately, and in the order employed, viz.:

1st. With Mr. Whitworth's lubricant of grease, applied in the form of a wad between the powder and bullet for all the muzzle-loaders, and Westley Richards' special lubricant, No. 8, on bullet and wad, for his breech-loaders.

2dly. With a wax wad for the muzzle-loaders; and wax on the bullet for the breech-loaders.

37. With the special grease lubricant a comparison was first instituted between the Whitworth rifles, heavy and light barrels, which were fired side by side at each range.

The results given in the margin show that the precision of both arms is nearly equal, although slightly in favour of the heavier barrels at all distances except 1,200 yards.

The latter result, however, the Committee are disposed to regard as exceptional, and they therefore give the preference to the heavy barrels as to precision.

38. These rifles were next placed in competition with the Enfield small-bores, and, as will be seen on comparing the results, little difference exists between them, although generally the Whitworth arms show a higher degree of precision.

39. Under circumstances of continued firing and exposure to the weather, the results given in the margin show that the advantage in precision rests with the Whitworth rifle; and, during this experiment, this class of arms exhibited a marked advantage in respect to general facility in loading.

These results are still further confirmed by subsequent

TABLES, Nos.	24	28	34	37	41
	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>
Range - -	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Whitworth HB	3·98	8·21	17·59	26·18	46·92
Whitworth LB	4·89	9·89	19·32	29·26	43·99

TABLES, Nos.	25	29	35	38	42
	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>
Range - -	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Enfield - -	4·44	9·86	18·02	25·34	46·25
Whitworth HB	4·16	10·20	17·11	24·72	45·39

TABLES 56 to 59.

	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>
Range - - - -	300	500	800
Whitworth - - -	4·08	7·50	19·02
Enfield - - - -	6·54	10·44	21·06

sequent experiments, in which 1,000 rounds were fired continuously from each rifle, after which they were fired for precision in their foul state; the loss in precision due to accumulation of fouling was not considerable in either, but, as will be seen by the figures in the margin, more marked in the Enfield rifle.

40. Mr. Westley Richards' breech-loading muskets were next tried, being at each range placed in immediate competition with that rifle which had made the best figure at that particular range, and consequently will be found sometimes in comparison with the Enfield small bore, and at other times with the Whitworth heavy barrel rifles.

The figures obtained with the breech-loaders (when the arms were clean) are inferior at all ranges to those of the muzzle-loaders; but the former have the advantage of a lower trajectory, as will be seen by the angles of elevation given in the tables.

When tried for loss of precision due to fouling from continuous fire and exposure to weather, the breech-loaders exhibited no deterioration as compared with their performances when the respective arms were clean, and their well-retained accuracy places them nearly on an equality with the Whitworth and Lancaster muzzle-loaders, and renders them superior to the Enfield, when tested under similar circumstances.

This freedom from fouling may be attributed to the fact that in breech-loaders the fouling left in the barrel by any one round is in each instance ejected by the succeeding one, whereas in muzzle-loading rifles the deposit has a tendency to accumulate.

The greased felt wad attached by Mr. Westley Richards to the base of his cartridge is likewise instrumental in removing all fouling.

The object of this wad is two-fold; it is devised as a means to arrest the escape of gas, and acts as a cleanser and lubricator immediately in front of the bullet of the succeeding round by which it is projected through the barrel.

The Committee are therefore of opinion that Mr. Westley Richards' breech-loading rifle is as regards precision, inferior to the muzzle-loader rifled on the same principle, but it possesses advantages peculiar to itself, such as ease in loading, facility of manipulation (and consequent capability of great rapidity of fire), simplicity of management, is readily cleaned and examined, and is not subject to the action of the head of the ramrod, which is found to be so prejudicial to the interior of all rifled barrels.

It also admits of the use of a hardened lead projectile, which increases its penetration to a considerable extent, an advantage of which a muzzle-loader is not susceptible when an expanding projectile is employed.

41. The small-bore rifles on the Lancaster principle are, as in the case of the large bores, freed at the breech, and have a spiral increasing from 1 in 20° at breech to 1 in 18° at muzzle. Although Mr. Lancaster was called upon to prepare 5 rifles for competition, by some oversight on his part,

TABLE 65.

Range - - - -	yds. 500
Whitworth - - - -	9'48
Enfield - - - -	10'92

TABLES, NOS. 26 30 36 39 43

Range - -	yds. 300	yds. 500	yds. 800	yds. 1,000	yds. 1,200
Westley Richards	4'97	11'11	20'26	28'89	61'41
Whitworth -	3'86	-	15'67	23'13	52'34
Enfield - -	-	7'97	-	-	-

TABLES 56 to 59.

Range - - - -	yds. 300	yds. 500	yds. 800
Westley Richards, clean -	4'98	-	22'44
Westley Richards, foul -	4'68	7'02	23'46

See Table 67.

TABLES Nos.	27	30	36	40	43
	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>
Range - -	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Lancaster -	4'36	9'32	19'32	25'36	56'72
Whitworth -	4'28	-	15'28	28'88	50'28
Enfield - -	-	8'44	-	-	-

TABLES 56 to 59.

	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>	<i>yds.</i>
Range - - - -	300	500	800
Lancaster, Clean - -	3'72	9'32	16'92
Lancaster, Foul - - -	3'48	6'60	17'64

TABLE 65.

Range 500 yards, after fouling 1,000 rounds.

Lancaster - - -	7'08"
Whitworth - - -	8'88"

2 of the 5 were rifled with a sharper pitch than 1" in 20", and as they differed in this respect from the rest of the small bores submitted for trial, they were rejected.

By comparing the figures given in the margin, it will be seen that as regards precision, with grease lubrication, the Lancaster rifles were inferior to the Whitworth and Enfield arms, with which they competed.

A tendency to throw occasional wild shots was observed in the Lancaster small bores, which was not the case in the large bores on the same principle.

The Committee think it probable that this defect in the small bores arises from an incomplete expansion of the bullet, which, in the case of the large bores, is overcome by the larger cavity at the base of the bullet, assisted by the boxwood plug.

When tested for precision after continued firing and exposure to weather, the Lancaster small bore rifles showed no deterioration; on the contrary, their precision was increased, as will be seen by comparing the figures in the margin, obtained from clean and foul arms, and a further comparison between them and the Whitworth rifles after 1,000 rounds had been fouled from each, proves that the accuracy of the Lancaster rifle is not easily affected by fouling.

The loading during these experiments was easy when compared with that of the Enfield small bore, although in this latter particular, the Lancaster small bore was inferior to the Whitworth rifle, with which loading continues easy to any number of rounds, while in the Lancaster a slight difficulty occasionally occurred in sending the bullet home.

42. The above details close the trial of the small bores with grease lubrication, and from the results obtained, the Committee are inclined to place the respective rifles in the following order of merit:—

Precision when clean.

1. Whitworth.
2. Lancaster and Enfield, equal.
3. Westley Richards.

Precision when foul.

1. Whitworth.
2. Lancaster.
3. Westley Richards.
4. Enfield, s.b.

Non-tendency to foul so as to obstruct loading.

1. Westley Richards.
2. Whitworth.
3. Lancaster.
4. Enfield, s.b.

43. With a pure lead expanding bullet, the various small-bore muzzle-loading rifles differ little in amount of penetration, as will be seen on reference to Table No. 67, the average being about 12½ boards.

Mr. Westley Richards, with his breech-loading rifle,

rifle, is able to use a hardened bullet (19 lead, 1 tin), and thus increases penetration to about 20 boards.

The hardening process cannot, however, be applied where expansion of the bullet is requisite, but the polygonal system with uniform bore has the peculiar advantage, where great penetration is required, of admitting the employment of a mechanically fitting projectile of hardened lead or steel.

44. With regard to flatness of trajectory, the Enfield small-bore has a slight advantage; next to it, and scarcely inferior, is Westley Richards' breech-loading musket, next in order the Whitworth, and lastly the Lancaster small-bore.

45. As in the above trials the Whitworth heavy barrels exhibited the greatest precision, the Committee selected them to represent the reduced calibre for further comparison with the best of the large bores under precisely similar circumstances.

46. Although it has been considered advisable, for the sake of arriving at a fair and impartial comparison, to make this trial, the Committee would observe with respect to it, that no conclusion could have been expected, other than what the results have shown, viz., the superior range and precision of the small-bore rifles.

They think, therefore, in this instance, it will be sufficient to show the several figures obtained from the competing arms, observing only, that the service-powder was used with the large-bores, while with the small-bores, that powder was employed which experience has proved to be the best adapted to a small calibre, viz. :

Curtis and Harvey's No. 6.

47. With a view to meet the conditions specified in paragraph 17 of the printed programme, with respect to the use of wax lubrication, Mr. Whitworth submitted an ammunition, in which the grease pellet was covered with a thin coating of wax.

In the opinion of the Committee, this combination of grease and wax, although they tried it, failed to fulfil the requirements which render the employment of pure bees' wax necessary, and with a view to test the fitness of the service lubricant for small-bore rifles, they instituted experiments with ammunition, in which a pellet of pure wax was substituted for the grease pellet employed by Mr. Whitworth.

48. The results of the trial made with both these lubricants show, that with the combination of grease and wax, the precision of the small-bore rifles is not affected to any appreciable extent, but that with the pure wax, the shooting of the Whitworth and Enfield arms deteriorates, while that of the Lancaster rifle improves to a degree which renders its precision not only superior, but equal to the shooting of the Whitworth and Enfield when fired with the grease lubricant.

49. The

TABLES 44 to 48.

	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Range -	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Whitworth -	3'89	7'39	17'18	26'54	49'69
Enfield D. -	10'29	17'04	28'96	43'66	81'10
Lancaster, L. B.	10'06	17'58	28'35	43'61	65'09

TABLES 49 to 53.

GREASE and WAX.					
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Range -	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Whitworth -	4'17	8'69	16'10	31'56	46'06
Enfield, S. B. -	5'69	11'05	20'04	37'22	40'10
Lancaster, S. B.	4'48	8'80	19'04	32'04	43'56

TABLES, Nos. 54 55 62 63 64

PURE WAX.					
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Range -	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
Whitworth -	5'76	8'49	19'49	34'56	56'42
Enfield, S. B. -	5'33	10'46	21'14	30'69	52'86
Lancaster, S. B.	4'20	6'08	12'20	22'52	44'80

TABLES, NOS.	60	61	62	63	64
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Range - -	300	500	800	1,000	1,200
WestleyRichards	6'12	10'29	21'17	29'47	45'77

49. The precision of Mr. Westley Richards' breech-loading rifles was not affected by the employment of wax on the bullet.

50. From these results it would appear that the wax lubricant in this form suits the Lancaster rifle, but the Committee are inclined to think that its success is due rather to the fact that it acts as a wad than as a lubricant, and in this opinion they are borne out by Mr. Lancaster himself, who advocates the employment of a felt or any other wad as being conducive to the attainment of the highest precision with rifles on his principle.

It does not, however, follow that wax would be found suitable in a small calibre if applied on the bullet, as in the present service cartridge, as the bullet would have to be reduced in diameter to render loading possible under such circumstances.

51. In the experiments that were made with this lubricant, it was observed from the commencement, that the Enfield and Lancaster rifles had a tendency to lead, and the loading more especially with the former was occasionally performed with difficulty.

52. As this was not the case with the Whitworth arms, the Committee thought that a severe trial for fouling with this lubricant would be well calculated to bring out the relative advantages or disadvantages of the different systems of rifling under consideration, and with this view they decided to fire continuously 1,000 rounds lubricated with wax from each of the small bore rifles.

53. It resulted that the Enfield rifle commenced to load with difficulty at the 7th round, which increased as the firing proceeded, the bullet on most occasions had to be forced through the paper, and at the 93d and 606th rounds respectively the bullet jammed in the barrel, and had to be driven home by blows from a mallet.

In the Lancaster rifle the loading was comparatively easy, although on some occasions the application of more than usual force was necessary to drive the bullet down the barrel.

In the Whitworth rifle the loading from first to last was so easy as to require no greater pressure than the weight of the ramrod itself.

54. The Committee were unfortunately prevented from comparing the shooting of the Whitworth rifle in its foul state with that of the other arms, as the percussion lump of the former had split to a depth of 0.7 inch, which rendered the arm unserviceable. The other results are shown in the margin.

55. Having now concluded the detail of the experiments carried out by them, the Committee proceed to express their opinion on the several points to which their attention has been directed in W. O. letter, dated 6th October, 1861 (81—G. N.—256).

In the opinion of the Committee it is not.

56. The Enfield rifle was introduced into the service at a period when comparatively limited experience had been acquired in this country with

See Table No. 66.

TABLE 66.

	yards.
Range - - - -	500
Enfield - - - -	10.80
Lancaster - - - -	7.68
Westley Richards - -	10.56

1st. Whether the present Enfield rifle 0.577 bore, is now manufactured on the best possible principle of rifling.

respect to elongated rifle bullets, and when no fixed and generally accepted principles had been established as to rifling small arms.

The gun trade were themselves much divided in the opinions they held, and those that were accepted as the best were founded rather on speculation or arbitrary rules, than on experiment or scientific reasoning.

Under such circumstances the highest credit is due to those who, selecting and combining such proved advantages as then existed, produced a weapon, which not only at that time was, but is still believed to be, superior to any arm adopted by other countries.

Since the year 1853, however, not only has the attention of scientific men been directed to the improvement of rifled fire-arms, but the value of their theories has been tested, both at home and abroad, by an amount of careful experiment which exceeds that of any other period.

The results of these labours has been the production of rifles of greatly increased precision at long ranges, a point of considerable importance, when the improvements in modern artillery are taken into consideration.

The Enfield rifle with its present twist fails in precision at distances above 600 yards, and any attempt at improvement by increasing the spiral, entails, as has been shown in the Enfield grooved system, a tendency to foul the rifle, and thus mars its efficiency as a military weapon.

Another defect inherent in this system is the large frictional surface which the broad lands present to the descending bullet, rendering a comparatively large windage necessary to secure easy loading.

57. In the elliptical and polygonal systems the frictional surface is considerably reduced. Theoretically in the ellipse, the bullet with its envelope of paper and wax, should touch and only touch at two points, but practically a certain amount of bearing surface does and must exist between the exterior surface of the bullet and the sides of the barrel.

In the Enfield rifle the amount of bearing surface, and consequent resistance to the descending bullet when loading, is considerably greater than it is in the elliptical bore.

In the latter, the resistance to the bullet is exerted only at the two points where the ellipse differs little from the circle; in the former, it extends over segmental surfaces of concentric circles.

58. In the Whitworth hexagonal bore, the resistance to the bullet is practically less than in the ellipse, for as the bearing surfaces in the polygon are perfectly flat, the pressure on each is a minimum, and the bullet in its passage down the barrel is exposed to pressure over a less portion of its circumference than is the case in the ellipse, where the surfaces incline to coincidence.

The accompanying diagrams on a scale fifteen times the real size, will possibly show more clearly the

the relative amount of bearing or resisting surface of the Enfield, Lancaster, and Whitworth systems.

59. In the course of the present experiments, the value of the Enfield and Lancaster principles of rifling have been tested in both large and small calibres, whereas Mr. Whitworth's polygonal system has been confined to small-bores, not that it is inapplicable to large bores, or incapable of giving proportionately good results; but as with the weight of bullet and charge now adopted in the service, superior results are obtained by the reduced bore, Mr. Whitworth has expressed his unwillingness to employ an inferior construction when better proportions are available.

2d. Whether in consequence of the advantage which a rifle of a small bore appears to possess at long ranges and under certain circumstances over the Enfield rifle, it is advisable, after taking into consideration all military reasons, and the inconvenience of different ammunition, to use a rifle of a smaller bore as the armament of any portion of the army, or even for the entire service.

60. The Committee are of opinion, that as the present system of musketry instruction is calculated to produce ere long a very high standard of shooting throughout the army, the introduction of a weapon of great precision at long ranges would materially increase the general efficiency of the infantry, and place it in a better position to keep down the fire of the rifled artillery of the present day.

61. Although the reduced bore has shown a great superiority in precision over the large calibre, and in some respects exhibited a greater suitability to be employed as a military arm, yet the wear that takes place in the percussing is so considerable, that the rifle in a very short time is rendered un-serviceable.

62. In the course of these experiments, and before 500 rounds had been fired from any one of the small-bore rifles, eleven hammers had been broken by the force of the gas escaping through the nipple.

63. The threads of the screw in the nipple lump had in most cases been blown through, and in one instance after 1,500 rounds, the nipple lump cracked to an extent of 0.7 inch, rendering the arm un-serviceable.

64. This wear may, however, be prevented to a certain extent by bouching the nipple hole with platinum or copper, and by a very careful fitment of the nipple into its bed, but the Committee are satisfied from the experience they have had, that no amount of precaution is likely to be effectual in preventing the very rapid wearing out of the small-bore rifle in this respect.

65. As regards ammunition, the Committee think that the Whitworth cartridge which has been used throughout these experiments is inadmissible for general use in the service, and if a cartridge were constructed on the same form as the present service cartridge to suit the reduced calibre, its necessarily increased length would render it liable to break in the pouch, and it would be inconvenient to load with.

66. The Committee have been given to understand that the cost of the Whitworth rifle, if made of Enfield metal, and manufactured in large quantities

tities with barrel 4 oz. heavier than the present service barrel, with common bayonet and iron furniture, would be (approximately) 15 s. more than the cost of the present service Enfield, but as the wear and tear is so excessive, the actual cost attending its adoption would be considerably greater than what has been estimated above.

67. For the foregoing reasons, the Committee do not at present feel warranted in recommending the introduction of a rifle of so small a bore as 0.451 inch for the entire army; but they think that a partial employment of arms having such superior precision would be attended with advantage, and is not inexpedient. Whether they should be allotted to special regiments, or distributed amongst marksmen of known skill and coolness, is a question, however, for higher authorities to decide; in either case there must be two kinds of ammunition in store and in the field, but in the former, one ammunition only in a regiment.

68. Although the Committee have assigned reasons above for not recommending the general adoption of a rifle of the reduced calibre of 0.451", they think it only just to Mr. Whitworth to acknowledge the relative superiority of his small-bore rifle even as a military weapon, over all the other rifles of similar calibre that have been under trial.

69. With reference to the latter part of No. 3 question, they are of opinion that as the makers of every small bore rifle having any pretension to special accuracy, have copied to the letter the three main elements of success adopted by Mr. Whitworth, viz., diameter of bore, degree of spiral and large proportion of rifling surface, it is not probable that any further modifications or *quasi* improvements, that might result from the question being now thrown open to the gun trade, would be attended with any practical advantage.

70. With the exception of the defect already noticed as to wear, and the difficulty of obtaining ammunition suitable for the rifle as well as the service, the Committee are of opinion that the Whitworth rifle, taking all other points into consideration, is superior to all other arms as yet produced, and that this superiority would be retained if Mr. Whitworth could ensure all the arms being made with equal mechanical perfection.

71. The breech-loading rifles on Mr. W. Richards' principle have, as stated in paragraph 40, shown advantages peculiar to this species of arm; but setting aside the question as to the expediency or otherwise of having a breech-loading musket for the infantry, the Committee consider that the cost of the rifle, viz., 9 l. 9 s., is so excessive as to preclude its introduction, at the same time they think that, for cavalry, this system of breech-loading adapted to carbines offers such advantages as to compensate for any additional expense which may be incurred by their general introduction in that branch of the army.

3d. Whether (if the Committee are of opinion that a rifle of smaller bore than that now used should be adopted) any particular pattern arm has shown from experiment any superiority, or whether the gun trade should be invited to compete for the production of the best weapon.

Instructions conveyed in W. O. letter, dated 19th November 1861, 81—R.—356. "The Secretary of State for War has decided that the small bore breech-loading rifle proposed by Mr. Westley Richards should be tried with the other small arms about to be experimented on by the Committee."

Instructions conveyed in W. O. letter, dated 5th October 1861 (81—L—99): "That the Committee should consider whether the Lancaster oval-bore rifle possesses any superiority over the Enfield rifle, and whether they would recommend any extension of its use."

72. At paragraph 30 the Committee have particularized the relative merits of the Enfield and Lancaster systems when applied to large calibres.

A strict but impartial comparison on all points connected with military efficiency establishes the superiority of the Lancaster rifle.

Should it therefore be decided to retain the present Enfield calibre (and in the absence of any data of their own as to the value of the polygonal system applied to this calibre), the Committee are of opinion that the adoption of the Lancaster system of rifling, with a spiral of 1 turn in 36 inches, minor axis of the ellipse, 0.572, will be attended with considerable advantage to the service, more particularly as it can be accomplished without necessitating any change in the present service ammunition, or increase to the present cost of supply.

J. St. George, Brig. Gen.,
President.

PROGRAMME for the Trial of 52 Rifled Muskets of different diameter of Bore and pitch of Rifling, as shown in the Schedule appended hereto.

THE object at first contemplated by the Secretary of State for War, in entrusting this inquiry to the consideration of the Ordnance Select Committee, was to ascertain, as far as practicable, the relative merits of the Whitworth and Enfield rifles (of reduced bore). 18 June 1859. (81 W.—152.)

The attention of the Committee has, however, by subsequent authority, been directed to an inquiry extending over a much wider field, and they are at present called upon to determine what description of bore and principle of rifling is best adapted for military purposes. 6 Sept. 1861. (81—G. No.—256.)

2. Of the 52 arms which have been ordered and supplied for the trial, there are eleven varieties, which are classed as follows:—

SMALL BORES.

1. Whitworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Heavy Barrels.
2. Whitworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Light Barrels.
3. Enfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Light Barrels.
4. W. Richards'	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Breech Loaders.
5. Lancaster's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oval Bore.

LARGE BORES.

6. Enfield (1853)	-	-	-	-	-	3 Grooves—Pitch, 1 in 6' 6".
7. „	-	-	-	-	-	Experimental, 5 „ „ 1 in 6' 6".
8. „	-	-	-	-	-	5 „ „ 1 in 5' 3".
9. „	-	-	-	-	-	5 „ „ 1 in 4'.
10. „	-	-	-	-	-	Heavy Barrels - 1 in 4'.
11. „	-	-	-	-	-	Boucher's Rifling, 1 in 6' 6".

3. It being impracticable to provide a separate target and fixed rest for each individual description of rifle, which the Committee admit would have been the more satisfactory mode for the attainment of results under exactly equal and similar circumstances, they have decided to adopt the following course, which they consider will at once be fair to all, and calculated to eliminate the relative qualifications of the different arms.

1st Series of experiments.

4. The Committee will determine, in the first series of experiments, what particular description of Enfield rifle, large bore, gives the best results as regards precision. One arm of each class, taken two and two together, will be placed in a fixed rest, and fired for precision at the ranges hereinafter specified, side by side, under perfectly equal and similar circumstances.

The successful batch of arms will then be tried side by side, as above, with another batch, and so on in succession, until the large-bore Enfields have all been tested.

5. The Enfield rifles being completed, that batch of arms which has given the greatest satisfaction will be placed in competition with the rifles with Mr. Boucher's grooving, and the best of these with Mr. Lancaster's large-bore rifles.

2d Series of experiments.

6. In the second series of experiments, the Committee will determine which of the small-bore rifles are the best as regards precision, commencing with a comparison between Mr. Whitworth's heavy and Mr. Whitworth's light barrels; the successful batch of these will then be tried in comparison with the small-bore Enfield rifles, and so on consecutively; the successful batch taking up Mr. Lancaster's small-bores and Mr. Westley Richards' breech-loading rifles.

7. The Committee will adjudicate on the merits of the arms, as to shooting, by taking the mean of the figures of merit of each individual batch.

3d Series of experiments.

8. In this series the Committee will place in competition the best of Nos. 1 and 2 series, and compare rifle with rifle under precisely equal and similar circumstances.

9. The above conditions are, in the first instance, to be carried out without regard to any questions other than

Precision and Range,

commencing at 300 yards, and proceeding to 500, 800, 1,000, and 1,200 yards, provided the latter range can be obtained.

10. Targets of 20 rounds to be made from each rifle, but 22 shots to be fired. The two worst shots to be taken out of the diagram previous to the mean deviation being taken.

This is to allow for inaccuracies for which the rifle is not always responsible.

11. Each rifle to be cleaned out when the target is completed.

4th Series of experiments.

12. In this series the attention of the Committee will be directed to compare these rifles under conditions analogous to what may be expected on actual service, with reference to the above points, and also for

Penetration,
Fouling,
Simplicity of management,
Rapidity of fire,
Liability to failure,
Relative cost, and facility of supply and repair,
Weight, sighting, &c.

13. With reference to the test of precision under these conditions, the Committee direct that two rifles be selected from each class, and that 500 rounds of ammunition be fired from each of them for fouling. These arms will be left in their dirty state, and exposed by night and by day to the weather for a period of not less than 120 hours. Afterwards they will be taken, in the order laid down for the experiments under the head of the 1st, 2d and 3d series, and fired for precision in their dirty state, for comparison between themselves and with their shooting when in the clean state. In this series, targets will be made at 300, 500 and 800 yards, and at more distant ranges should the Committee consider it desirable.

Penetration.

14. Two rifles of each class will be selected and tested as to their power of penetration, by firing 10 rounds from each rifle at half-inch elm board (previously soaked in water), placed in a frame half an inch apart; distance 30, 60 and 100 yards.

Fouling and Rapidity.

15. Two rifles of each class will be tested for fouling by firing 1,000 rounds from each arm, as rapidly as the arm can be loaded: time to be noted.

16. *Ammunition.*

Mr. Whitworth's rifles	-	-	-	Whitworth ammunition.
Enfield small bores	-	-	-	Special ammunition, manufactured in Royal Laboratory.
Mr. Westley Richards' rifles	-	-	-	W. Richards' ammunition.
Mr. Lancaster's small bores	-	-	-	Whitworth's ammunition.
Ditto - - large	-	-	-	Service, 55 ammunition.
Enfield's large bores	-	-	-	ditto - ditto.
Mr. Boucher's rifles	-	-	-	Special, 15 sided. Bullet, 0" 564 diameter. Prepared in Royal Laboratory.

17. It will be regarded as an essential element in the fitness of any arm for military service, that it shall retain its precision when that lubricant is employed which has been proved by experience to be the best adapted for all climates and conditions, and therefore those arms which are used with any other than the service lubricant (pure beeswax), will be fired over again for precision and fouling with ammunition made up with that lubricant.

18. Targets will be made from the Committee's fixed rests, using such slides as shall be determined upon by them, but the same for all the arms in each comparison.

19. All angles of elevation will be absolute, *i. e.*, above the true horizon; and will be taken by the same clinometer, and by the same officer.

20. One rifle of each description will be tested for initial velocity by the Musket Balistic Pendulum lately erected on the Committee's rifle range, or by Navez' apparatus, or both.

21. A copy of this programme to be sent to each inventor, to whom due notice will be given of the day fixed for the commencement of the trial, when the several inventors will be at liberty to attend.

22. The Committee will request the several inventors, if present, to leave the entire management in their hands, and to abstain from all interference during the trial.

J. St. George,
Col. and President.

13 January 1862.

TABLES OF PRACTICE referred to in the foregoing REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 24th January 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range. Yards.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation. ° ' "	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
1	Enfield, No. 1 - 3 grooves 1 in 6'	300	S.W. Strong and gusty.	530 grs. 0.55" Wood plug.	Drams. 2½ J ²	20	20	-	3	10.92	0 46 12	29.52	51	Feet. 12	12	Feet. 11.91	Feet. 9.79	Feet. 2.21
2	Enfield, No. 1 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6'	"		"		"	"	-	3	11.28	0 43 54	"	"	"	"	Feet. 12.67	Feet. 10.66	Feet. 1.55
3	Enfield, No. 2 - 3 grooves 1 in 6'	"		"	"	"	"	-	2	8.40	0 42 30	"	"	"	"	Feet. 11.47	Feet. 9.98	Feet. 2.05
4	Enfield, No. 2 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6'	"		"	"	"	"	-	2	7.92	0 42 48	"	"	"	"	Feet. 13.06	Feet. 10.67	Feet. 1.65
5	Enfield, No. 3 - 3 grooves 1 in 6'	"		"	"	"	"	-	2	14.52	0 42 42	"	"	"	"	Feet. 12.71	Feet. 9.14	Feet. 2.90
6	Enfield, No. 3 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6'	"		"	"	"	"	-	2	7.44	0 44 42	"	"	"	"	Feet. 12.02	Feet. 9.91	Feet. 2.09
7	Enfield, No. 4 - 3 grooves 1 in 6'	"	Increasing, blowing hard in gusts.	"	"	"	"	-	2	18.60	0 44 0	"	"	"	"	Feet. 12.76	Feet. 10.90	Feet. 1.80
8	Enfield, No. 4 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6'	"		"	"	"	"	-	2	9.24	0 47 36	"	"	"	"	Feet. 12.43	Feet. 10.48	Feet. 1.55
9	Enfield, No. 5 - 3 grooves 1 in 6'	"	Variable from S.W. to S.	"	"	"	"	-	3	11.04	0 45 18	"	"	"	"	Feet. 11.29	Feet. 9.76	Feet. 2.35
10	Enfield, No. 5 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6'	"		"	"	"	"	-	3	8.52	0 40 48	"	"	"	"	Feet. 13.80	Feet. 12.00	Feet. 1.30
11	Enfield, No. 1 C - 3 grooves 1 in 6'	"		"	"	"	"	-	2	7.56	0 48 18	"	"	"	"	Feet. 12.01	Feet. 10.55	Feet. 1.45
12	Enfield, No. 1 B - 5 grooves 1 in 5'	"		"	"	"	"	-	2	7.56	0 46 54	"	"	"	"	Feet. 11.86	Feet. 11.52	Feet. 0.50
13	Enfield, No. 2 B - 5 grooves 1 in 5'	"		"	"	"	"	-	2	7.20	0 51 42	"	"	"	"	Feet. 11.03	Feet. 9.88	Feet. 2.30
14	Enfield, No. 2 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6'	"		"	"	"	"	-	2	10.08	0 47 12	"	"	"	"	Feet. 12.64	Feet. 11.09	Feet. 1.10

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
Enfield	- - - 3 grooves 1 in 6'	Juches. 12.69	0 44 8	0 44 8	Feet. 2.16		
Enfield, C	- - - 5 grooves 1 in 6'	8.88	0 43 55		1.62		

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 2.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 27th January 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
15	Enfield, No. 3 C -	5 grooves 1 in 6 6"	300	530 GRS. 0'55"	2 1/2 J ²	20	20	-	2	9'00	0 48 48	30'29	44	Fixed	Feet. 12	12	Feet. 10'50	12'52	Feet. 1'55
16	Enfield, No. 3 B -	5 grooves 1 in 5 3"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	10'20	0 47 36	"	"	"	"	"	11'23	12'58	0'92
17	Enfield, No. 4 B -	5 grooves 1 in 5 3"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	9'12	0 47 24	"	"	"	"	"	11'07	11'57	1'00
18	Enfield, No. 4 C -	5 grooves 1 in 6 6"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	9'84	0 46 6	"	"	"	"	"	10'46	10'85	1'90
19	Enfield, No. 5 C -	5 grooves 1 in 6 6"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	12'72	0 48 36	"	"	"	"	"	12'16	9'15	2'85
20	Enfield, No. 5 B -	5 grooves 1 in 5 3"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	8'52	0 46 18	"	"	"	"	"	11'59	10'54	1'55
21	Enfield, No. 1 D -	5 grooves 1 in 4"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	7'92	0 42 30	"	"	"	"	"	11'14	11'55	0'95
22	Enfield, No. 1 A -	5 grooves 1 in 4"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	6'72	0 46 6	"	"	"	"	"	12'12	12'70	0'75
23	Enfield, No. 2 A -	5 grooves 1 in 4"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	7'92	0 43 12	"	40	"	"	"	12'14	11'88	0'20
24	Enfield, No. 2 D -	5 grooves 1 in 4"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	6'48	0 43 48	"	"	"	"	"	11'47	11'72	0'60
25	Enfield, No. 3 D -	5 grooves 1 in 4"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	8'64	0 45 42	"	37	"	"	"	11'22	11'76	0'85
26	Enfield, No. 3 A -	5 grooves 1 in 4"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	7'32	0 49 12	"	"	"	"	"	11'56	10'94	1'25



COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, C -	Inches. 9'84	0 47 48	Feet. 1'77
Enfield, B -	8'52	0 47 56	1'25

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE No. 3.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 28th January 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range. Yards.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
27	Enfield, No. 4 A - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	300	S.E. Fresh and variable to	580 grs. 0.35"	$2\frac{1}{2}$ J ²	20	20	-	7.68	0° 37' 30"	30.28	40	Fixed	Feet. 12	Feet. 12	Feet. 11.87	Feet. 11.81	Feet. 0.25
28	Enfield, No. 4 D - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"	S. Clouds, with	"	"	"	"	-	8.88	0° 39' 18"	"	"	"	"	"	12.41	11.60	0.58
29	Enfield, No. 5 D - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"	rain. After 2 P.M.,	"	"	"	"	-	7.08	0° 41' 6"	"	"	"	"	"	12.29	10.60	1.42
30	Enfield, No. 5 A - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"	fine.	"	"	"	"	-	9.24	0° 46' 36"	"	"	"	"	"	12.03	11.52	0.48
31	Enfield, No. 1 A - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	-	8.52	0° 45' 24"	"	47	"	"	"	11.88	12.09	0.15
32	Enfield, No. 1 D - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	-	7.32	0° 41' 36"	"	"	"	"	"	12.59	11.51	0.80
33	Enfield, No. 2 D - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	-	9.12	0° 44' 0"	"	50	"	"	"	11.81	10.88	1.14
34	Enfield, No. 2 A - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	-	9.36	0° 43' 12"	"	"	"	"	"	13.08	11.35	1.28
35	Enfield, No. 3 A - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	-	9.48	0° 42' 42"	"	"	"	"	"	11.31	12.02	0.70
36	Enfield, No. 3 D - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	-	7.68	0° 41' 18"	"	"	"	"	"	11.02	12.29	0.30
37	Enfield, No. 4 D - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	-	6.96	0° 40' 12"	"	"	"	"	"	11.73	11.36	0.70
38	Enfield, No. 4 A - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	-	6.12	0° 43' 6"	"	"	"	"	"	11.22	11.38	0.96
39	Enfield, No. 5 A - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	-	8.88	0° 46' 54"	"	"	"	"	"	11.44	11.45	0.75
40	Enfield, No. 5 D - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	-	8.40	0° 41' 18"	"	"	"	"	"	11.98	11.06	0.95

COMPARISON—FIRST.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, A - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	Inches. 7.77	0° 44' 31"	Feet. 0.88
Enfield, D - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	7.80	0° 43' 28"	0.58

COMPARISON—SECOND.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, A - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	Inches. 8.47	0° 44' 15"	Feet. 0.76
Enfield, D - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	7.89	0° 41' 40"	0.78

MEAN OF TWO COMPARISONS.

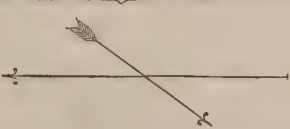
Rifles.	Mean Deviation.
Enfield, A - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	Inches. 8.12
Enfield, D - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	7.84

J. St. George, President.

TABLE No. 4.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 29th January 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range, Yards.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
41	Enfield, No. B 1 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 5' 3''}$	300	S.W. Strong Breeze. Squally, with Rain.	530 grys. 0.55"	Drams. $2\frac{3}{4}$ J ^s	20	20	-	6	8.76	0 48 48	29.834	49	Fixed	Feet. 12	Feet. 12	Feet. 11.96	Feet. 12.78	Feet. 0.70
42	Enfield, No. D 1 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		Wood plug.		"	"	"	"	11.76	0 43 24	"	"	"	"	"	11.96	10.27	1.75
43	Enfield, No. D 2 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"		"	"	"	"	9.72	0 43 42	"	"	"	"	"	12.66	11.50	0.83
44	Enfield, No. B 2 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 5' 3''}$	"		"		"	"	"	"	9.12	0 38 54	"	"	"	"	"	11.99	10.92	1.08
45	Enfield, No. B 3 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 5' 3''}$	"		"		"	"	"	"	9.00	0 42 54	"	50	"	"	"	12.40	13.02	1.10
46	Enfield, No. D 3 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	7.08	0 44 54	"	"	"	"	"	12.01	11.97	0.03
47	Enfield, No. D 4 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	7.32	0 41 30	"	"	"	"	"	12.40	11.03	1.05
48	Enfield, No. B 4 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 5' 3''}$	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	7.32	0 42 42	"	"	"	"	"	11.98	12.01	0.02
49	Enfield, No. B 5 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 5' 3''}$	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	10.92	0 43 24	"	54	"	"	"	11.53	12.61	0.75
50	Enfield, No. D 5 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	9.00	0 40 36	"	"	"	"	"	12.05	11.78	0.34
	Enfield, No. E 1 - $\frac{6 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 6' 6''}$	"		Disc (Bauchery) Diam. 0.564"	"	18	12	6	"	*	*	"	"	"					
	Enfield, No. D 3 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		Service Diam. 0.55"	"	"	18	-	"	*	*	"	"	"					

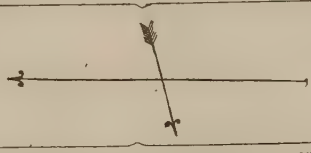
* Not taken; firing wild and dangerous; practice discontinued.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield	$\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 5' 3''}$	Inches. 9.03	0 48 18	Feet. 0.73
Enfield	$\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	8.98	0 42 49	0.78

J. St. George, President.

TABLE No. 5.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 30th January 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
53	Lancaster, No. 1 -	300	W. Fresh. 	530 grs. 0.55" Wood plug.	2½ J²	20	20	-	6	9.84	0 37 30	29.766	52	Fixed	Feet. 12 12	Feet. 13.01	Feet. 11.02	Feet. 1.40	
54	Enfield, No. D 1 -	"		"		"	"	"	-	"	8.04	0 51 48	"	"	"	"	"	11.74	0.40
55	Enfield, No. D 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	7.56	0 48 54	"	"	"	"	10.91	12.23	1.10
56	Lancaster, No. 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	9.36	0 41 24	"	"	"	"	12.71	11.82	0.74
57	Lancaster, No. 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	8.52	0 46 0	"	"	"	"	11.36	12.19	0.68
58	Enfield, No. D 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	8.64	0 49 12	"	"	"	"	11.76	12.66	0.70
59	Enfield, No. D 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	9.00	0 42 18	"	"	"	"	11.41	10.02	2.05
60	Lancaster, No. 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	9.36	0 47 30	"	"	"	"	10.48	12.83	1.55
61	Lancaster, No. 5 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	9.12	0 41 24	"	"	"	"	11.82	10.79	1.25
62*	Enfield, No. D 5 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	7.32	0 43 42	"	"	"	"	11.78	10.44	1.60

* For Targets Nos. 63 to 92, vide Tables 24, 25, 26.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
	Inches.		° ' "		Feet.	
Lancaster -	9.24	Oral	0 42 21	"	1.12	"
Enfield, D -	8.11	L. Bore 5 grooves 1 in 4	0 47 10	"	1.17	"

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 6.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undementioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 5th February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
93	Enfield, No. 1 - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	Yards. 500	W. Strong and gusty.	530 grs. 0.55"	Drums. 2½ J ²	20	-	6	Inches. 18.96	° ' " 1 46 6	° ' " 30.096	° ' " 53	Fixed	Feet. 3.50	Feet. 20.00	Feet. 12.15	Feet. 11.36	Feet. 12.05
94	Enfield, No. 1 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	-	"	24.36	1 46 18	"	"	"	6.00	15.00	11.84	10.34	7.45
95	Enfield, No. 2 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	-	"	19.44	1 45 18	"	"	"	1.20	20.25	9.46	14.31	10.10
96	Enfield, No. 2 - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	-	"	18.48	1 43 12	"	"	"	1.25	20.25	11.14	11.73	12.90
97	Enfield, No. 3 - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	-	"	22.20	1 52 12	"	"	"	3.00	15.00	10.56	10.89	8.60
98	Enfield, No. 3 C - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	-	"	14.40	1 49 24	"	"	"	2.00	17.25	9.29	9.92	10.25
99	Enfield, No. 4 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	-	"	22.20	1 51 18	"	"	"	9.00	16.00	13.71	12.12	8.10
100	Enfield, No. 4 - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	-	"	20.40	1 44 18	"	"	"	1.50	17.25	11.66	10.82	11.95
101	Enfield, No. 5 - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	-	"	18.96	1 40 18	"	"	"	9.00	15.00	11.47	12.14	3.75
102	Enfield, No. 5 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	-	"	15.96	1 45 6	"	"	"	3.00	18.90	11.27	10.49	11.00
103	Enfield, No. 1 C - 5 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	-	"	13.08	1 45 24	"	"	"	12.00	12.00	15.62	13.83	4.05
104	Enfield, No. 1 B - 5 grooves 1 in 5' 3"	"		"	"	"	-	"	12.72	1 44 36	"	"	"	12.00	12.00	14.77	12.01	2.79

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
Enfield	- - - 3 grooves 1 in 6"	Inches. 19.80		° ' " 1 45 13		Feet. 11.85	
Enfield, C	- - - 5 grooves 1 in 6"	19.27		1 47 29		6.98	

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 7.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 6th February 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
105	Enfield, B 2	500	W. Light Breeze.	530 grains 0.55" Wood Plug.	Drams. 2½ J ²	20	20	—	6	Inches. 14.76	0 1 43 12	0 30.024	0 49	Fixed	Feet. 12	Feet. 10.79	Feet. 11.74	Feet. 1.25	
106	Enfield, C 2	"		"		"	"	"	—	"	17.76	1 52 42	"	"	"	"	12.31	11.10	6.35
107	Enfield, C 3	"	"	"		"	"	"	—	"	21.12	1 49 18	"	"	"	"	10.73	10.47	4.85
108	Enfield, B 3	"	"	"		"	"	"	—	"	13.08	1 45 12	"	"	"	6	11.67	12.61	5.70
109	Enfield, B 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	14.40	1 45 54	"	50	"	"	10.27	11.89	4.30	
110	Enfield, C 4	"	N.W. Freshening.	"	"	"	"	—	"	16.44	1 52 36	"	"	"	"	11.47	10.70	5.65	
111	Enfield, C 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	16.08	1 45 36	"	"	"	"	12.17	11.15	6.25	
112	Enfield, B 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	12.96	1 45 0	"	"	"	"	10.71	11.83	4.75	
113	Enfield, A 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	17.28	1 48 42	"	"	"	"	12.66	11.03	6.70	
114	Enfield, D 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	15.24	1 48 12	"	"	"	"	11.21	13.50	5.45	
115	Enfield, D 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	15.48	1 43 48	"	47	"	"	12.88	10.17	7.15	
116	Enfield, A 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	16.68	1 48 42	"	"	"	12	14.22	11.10	2.35	
117	Enfield, A 3	"	N. Light.	"	"	"	"	—	"	17.76	1 47 54	"	46	"	"	13.81	12.74	1.92	
118	Enfield, D 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	14.52	1 47 54	"	"	"	"	15.00	11.86	3.00	
119	Enfield, D 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	16.92	1 43 18	"	"	"	"	14.39	12.56	2.45	
120	Enfield, A 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	12.96	1 38 54	"	"	"	"	13.52	11.86	1.55	
121	Enfield, A 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	18.48	1 52 18	"	45	"	"	13.21	11.26	1.50	
122	Enfield, D 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	14.76	1 40 24	"	"	"	"	13.56	11.64	1.60	

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, C	Inches. 16.90	° 1' 49" 7	Feet. 5.43
Enfield, B	13.58	1 44 46	3.76

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, A	Inches. 16.65	° 1' 47" 18	Feet. 2.80
Enfield, D	15.38	1 44 43	3.93

J. St. George,
President.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 7th February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Targets.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.		Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Hor.	Vert.	
123	Enfield, B 1	Yards. 500	N.E.	530 grains 0.55" Wood Plug.	Drams. 2½ J ²	20	20	—	6	Inches. 14.52	° 1 49 6	° 30.21	° 34	Fixed	Feet. 12	Feet. 12	Feet. 9.12	Feet. 12.66	Feet. 2.95	
124	Enfield, D 1	"	Fresh.	"	"	"	"	—	"	11.52	1 55 36	"	"	"	"	"	"	9.58	9.81	3.15
125	Enfield, D 2	"	Strong.	"	"	"	"	—	"	19.20	1 50 12	"	36	"	18	"	"	13.63	11.76	4.25
126	Enfield, B 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	12.72	1 48 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.78	11.74	4.22
127	Enfield, B 3	"	Very strong and gusty.	"	"	"	"	—	"	17.28	1 49 30	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.31	13.82	5.00
128	Enfield, D 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	15.48	1 49 18	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.18	11.71	3.92
129	Enfield, D 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	23.76	1 43 18	"	38	"	"	"	"	14.06	12.12	3.94
130	Enfield, B 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	14.40	1 49 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.63	12.20	4.37
131	Enfield, B 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	12.24	1 47 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	15.00	12.60	3.05
132	Enfield, D 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	14.04	1 42 18	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.86	11.25	3.25
133	Enfield, B 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	14.64	1 43 36	"	37	"	"	"	"	13.25	12.45	4.73
134	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	21.60	1 39 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.97	11.76	3.03
135	Lancaster, 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	17.64	1 39 48	"	36	"	"	"	"	16.81	12.79	1.40
136	Enfield, B 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	15.96	1 38 18	"	"	"	"	"	"	12.04	13.45	6.10
137	Enfield, B 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	15.12	1 47 42	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.07	14.14	2.80
138	Lancaster, 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	21.12	1 42 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.51	13.05	3.65
139	Lancaster, 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	20.52	1 41 12	"	33	"	"	"	"	16.48	13.06	1.85
140	Enfield, B 4	"	Fresh.	"	"	"	"	—	"	13.68	1 49 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	12.91	10.48	5.30
141	Enfield, B 5	"	Light breeze.	"	"	"	"	—	"	18.84	1 53 54	"	"	"	"	"	"	11.36	11.02	1.20
142	Lancaster, 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	20.88	1 41 12	"	"	"	15	"	"	10.71	9.98	2.35

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	Inches. 16.80	° 1 43 8	Feet. 3.68
Enfield, B	14.23	1 48 36	3.91

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Lancaster	Inches. 20.35	° 1 40 43	Feet. 4.03
Enfield, B	15.65	1 47 31	2.45

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 9.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 10th February 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.	
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.		
143	Enfield, N B 1 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	800	N. N. W. Light Breeze. 	530 grs. $0\frac{55}{64}$ " Wood Plug.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ J $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20	-	8	Inches. 30.12	° ' " 3 5 6	° 30.556	° 42	Fixed	Feet. 6 12	Feet. 12.23	Feet. 11.93	Feet. 6.23		
144	Enfield, O B 1 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	"		"		"	"	"	"	-	6	45.72	3 3 18	"	"	"	"	10.67	9.74	5.20
145	Enfield, O B 2 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	"		"		"	"	"	"	-	"	45.86	3 1 42	"	41	"	"	13.24	15.71	8.12
146	Enfield, N B 2 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	"		"		"	"	"	"	-	"	56.52	3 0 30	"	"	"	"	13.99	10.31	8.10
147	Enfield, N B 3 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	"		"		"	"	"	"	-	"	49.20	2 58 0	"	"	"	"	11.67	14.25	6.15
148	Enfield, O B 3 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	"		"		"	"	"	"	-	"	37.82	3 4 36	"	"	"	"	13.31	14.40	7.65
149	Enfield, O B 4 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	"		"		"	"	"	"	-	"	46.92	3 0 30	"	40	"	"	16.82	10.25	10.95
150	Enfield, N B 4 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	"		"		"	"	"	"	-	"	44.76	2 58 6	"	"	"	"	16.23	9.88	10.50
151	Enfield, N B 5 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	"		"		"	"	"	"	-	"	45.36	3 2 0	"	"	"	"	9.28	12.70	3.32
152	Enfield, O B 5 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	"		"		"	"	"	"	-	"	31.68	2 56 24	"	"	"	"	10.00	16.09	5.70
153	Enfield, O B 1 - $\frac{3}{16}$ grooves	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	50.88	3 3 18	"	37	"	"	"	8.08	11.81	2.15	
154	Enfield, C 1 - $\frac{5}{16}$ grooves	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	50.76	3 10 30	"	"	"	"	12.09	10.29	6.30	

COMPARISON.

RIFLES.	Mean		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
	Radial Deviation.	Inches.	° ' "	"	Feet.	"
Enfield, new barrels	-	45.19	3 0 44	"	6.86	"
Enfield, original barrels	-	41.75	3 1 18	"	7.52	"

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 10.
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 11th February 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
155	Enfield, C 2 - 5 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	Yards. 800	W.	530 grs. 0.55" Wood plug.	2½ J ²	20	20	-	45.48	2 58 48	30.304	44	Fixed	Feet. 6	12	Feet. 15.21	12.87	Feet. 9.30
156	Enfield, 2 - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"	Light Breeze.	"	"	"	"	-	36.48	3 1 6	"	"	"	"	"	14.72	13.37	8.22
157	Enfield, 3 - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	"	-	34.08	2 56 6	"	"	"	"	"	13.16	9.88	7.45
158	Enfield, C 3 - 5 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	"	-	41.04	2 59 42	"	"	"	"	"	11.62	12.22	5.64
159	Enfield, C 4 - 5 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	"	-	36.96	2 59 18	"	43	"	"	"	11.07	13.21	5.20
160	Enfield, 4 - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	"	-	47.52	2 55 0	"	"	"	"	"	16.74	14.86	11.10
161	Enfield, 5 - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	"	-	39.12	2 55 0	"	"	"	"	"	9.57	11.32	3.68
162	Enfield, C 5 - 5 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	"		"	"	"	"	-	29.04	2 56 36	"	"	"	"	"	14.63	10.91	8.70

COMPARISON.

RIFLES.		Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, C	5 grooves 1 in 6"	Inches. 40.65	3 0 58	Feet. 7.02
Enfield -	3 grooves 1 in 6"	41.61	2 46 6	6.64

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 11.—RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 12th February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight & Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
163	Enfield, C 1 -	5 grooves 1 in 6" 6"	W. Light breeze.	539 grains 0.55" Wood plug.	Drams. 2½ J ²	20	20	-	6	Inches. 24.00	3 0 6	30.094	44	Fixed	Feet. 6	Feet. 12	Feet. 14.66	Feet. 11.94	Feet. 8.66
164	Enfield, B 1 -	5 grooves 1 in 5" 3"		"		"	"	"	-	"	26.64	2 51 54	"	"	"	"	"	10.74	10.01
165	Enfield, B 2 -	5 grooves 1 in 5" 3"		"	"	"	"	-	"	27.72	2 54 36	"	"	"	"	"	12.82	11.58	6.85
166	Enfield, C 2 -	5 grooves 1 in 6" 6"		"	"	"	"	-	"	38.16	3 6 12	"	"	"	"	"	13.03	13.29	7.15
167	Enfield, C 3 -	5 grooves 1 in 6" 6"		"	"	"	"	-	"	37.80	3 4 42	"	"	"	"	"	11.07	11.55	5.10
168	Enfield, B 3 -	5 grooves 1 in 5" 3"		"	"	"	"	-	"	24.60	2 59 36	"	"	"	12	"	11.02	12.30	1.00
169	Enfield, B 4 -	5 grooves 1 in 5" 3"		"	"	"	"	-	"	34.92	2 54 42	"	"	"	6	"	12.23	9.45	6.70
170	Enfield, C 4 -	5 grooves 1 in 6" 6"		"	"	"	"	-	"	34.32	3 0 48	"	"	"	"	"	11.41	9.40	5.95
171	Enfield, C 5 -	5 grooves 1 in 6" 6"		"	"	"	"	-	"	37.44	2 59 6	"	"	"	"	"	15.86	9.87	10.00
172	Enfield, B 5 -	5 grooves 1 in 5" 3"	N.W. Light.	"	"	"	"	-	"	26.64	2 57 12	"	"	"	"	"	11.67	9.11	6.30
173	Enfield, A 1 -	5 grooves 1 in 4"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	32.88	2 59 36	"	"	"	"	"	14.35	8.11
174	Enfield, D 1 -	5 grooves 1 in 4"		"	"	"	"	-	"	22.56	2 55 54	"	"	"	"	"	11.76	10.67	5.95
175	Enfield, D 2 -	5 grooves 1 in 4"		"	"	"	"	-	"	35.52	2 56 48	"	"	"	"	"	12.50	10.09	6.80
176	Enfield, A 2 -	5 grooves 1 in 4"		"	"	"	"	-	"	37.44	2 59 0	"	"	"	"	"	11.20	12.06	5.30
177	Enfield, A 3 -	5 grooves 1 in 4"		"	"	"	"	-	"	31.92	3 0 0	"	"	"	"	"	12.16	13.54	7.10
178	Enfield, D 3 -	5 grooves 1 in 4"		"	"	"	"	-	"	28.32	2 56 0	"	"	"	"	"	10.75	13.41	4.95
179	Enfield, D 4 -	5 grooves 1 in 4"		"	"	"	"	-	"	32.52	2 49 18	"	43	"	"	"	14.39	9.45	8.70
180	Enfield, A 4 -	5 groove 1 in 4"		"	"	"	"	-	"	27.72	2 54 48	"	"	"	"	"	11.57	15.64	6.66
181	Enfield, A 5 -	5 grooves 1 in 4"		"	"	"	"	-	"	24.00	2 55 6	"	42	"	"	"	13.33	9.88	7.65
182	Enfield, D 5 -	5 grooves 1 in 4"		"	"	"	"	-	"	31.68	2 48 54	"	"	"	"	"	13.15	9.27	7.60

COMPARISON.

RIFLES.		Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, C	-	Inches. 34.34	3 2 10	Feet. 7.37
Enfield, B	-	28.10	2 55 36	5.20

COMPARISON.

RIFLES.		Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, A	-	Inches. 30.79	2 57 40	Feet. 7.16
Enfield, D	-	30.12	3 5 22	6.78

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 12.—RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 13th February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight & Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
183	Enfield, D 1 -	Yards. 800	Light. Variable, from N.N.W. to N.N.E.	500 grains 0.45" Wood plug.	Drums. 2 1/2	20	20	-	6	Inches. 34.14	3 0 54	30.14	37	Fixed	Feet. 12	Feet. 12.11	Feet. 9.25	Feet. 12.11	Feet. 2.75
184	Enfield, B 1 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	27.00	2 57 54	"	"	"	"	"	6.03	11.41	6.00
185	Enfield, B 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	28.56	2 58 42	"	"	"	"	"	11.08	10.82	1.50
186	Enfield, D 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	27.36	2 56 42	"	"	"	"	"	11.95	12.23	0.23
187	Enfield, D 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	31.08	2 55 24	"	"	"	"	"	14.33	11.78	2.35
188	Enfield, B 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	28.08	3 0 42	"	"	"	"	"	15.44	10.50	3.80
189	Enfield, B 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	30.24	2 53 36	"	39	"	"	"	13.51	14.77	3.10
190	Enfield, D 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	28.32	2 56 24	"	"	"	"	"	17.28	8.93	3.10
191	Enfield, D 5 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	23.52	2 53 0	"	40	"	"	"	17.09	9.31	5.75
192	Enfield, B 5 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	26.76	3 0 18	"	"	"	"	"	13.86	7.40	4.49
193	Enfield, B 1 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	28.08	2 59 42	"	39	"	"	"	13.06	11.51	1.15
194	Lancaster, 1 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	28.44	2 49 0	"	"	"	"	"	15.10	13.45	3.40
195	Lancaster, 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	29.52	2 47 6	"	"	"	"	"	15.39	9.18	4.40
196	Enfield, B 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	32.04	3 2 36	"	"	"	"	"	9.63	10.21	2.90
197	Enfield, B 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	29.40	2 59 30	"	"	"	"	"	16.29	13.95	4.75
198	Lancaster, 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	28.32	2 50 48	"	"	"	"	"	15.69	11.46	3.75
199	Lancaster, 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	28.44	2 50 36	"	"	"	"	"	14.51	15.13	4.05
200	Enfield, B 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	24.00	2 57 12	"	"	"	"	"	10.93	11.87	1.10
201	Enfield, B 5 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	26.64	2 59 54	"	38	"	18	"	13.63	10.68	4.50
202	Lancaster	"	Wind N.E. Light.	"	"	"	"	-	"	24.96	2 44 24	"	"	"	12	"	12.77	10.38	1.85

COMPARISON.

RIFLES.			COMPARISON.		
RIFLES.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	Inches. 28.94	2 56 28	Feet. 2.83	2 59 46	Feet. 2.88
Enfield, B	5 grooves 1 in 4"	2 58 8	3.78	2 48 22	3.49

J. St. George, President.

TABLE, No. 13.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 14 February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
203	Enfield, 1 - 3 grooves 1 in 6"	Yards. 1,000	Variable from E.N.E. to N.N.E. Light.	530 grs. 0.55"	2½ J ²	20	19	1	9	73.20	4 2 6	30.142	40	Fixed	Feet. 24	Feet. 12	Feet. 16.89	Feet. 12.95	Feet. 7.20
204	Enfield, C 1 - 5 grooves 1 in 6"	"		"	"	"	15	5	"	86.73	4 7 54	"	"	"	"	"	19.22	12.14	4.78
205	Enfield, C 2 - 5 grooves 1 in 6"	"		"	"	"	17	3	6	90.12	4 4 36	"	"	"	18	"	18.41	14.31	2.31
206	Enfield, 2 - 3 grooves 1 in 6"	"		"	"	"	18	2	"	99.48	4 2 12	"	"	"	"	"	14.27	13.76	4.10
207	Enfield, 3 - 3 grooves 1 in 6"	"		"	"	"	13	7	"	112.20	4 2 30	"	41	"	24	"	10.50	9.06	13.80
208	Enfield, C 3 - 5 grooves 1 in 6"	"		"	"	"	19	1	"	62.52	4 7 30	"	"	"	"	"	5.27	12.64	18.80
209	Enfield, C 4 - 5 grooves 1 in 6"	"		"	"	"	18	2	"	74.64	4 3 42	"	38	"	28	"	12.78	10.71	15.30
210	Enfield, 4 - 3 grooves 1 in 6"	"		"	"	"	13	7	"	125.88	4 12 12	"	"	"	"	"	11.68	10.12	16.35
211	Enfield, 5 - 3 grooves 1 in 6"	"		"	"	"	20	"	"	64.32	3 58 48	"	"	"	18	"	13.80	12.31	42.28
212	Enfield, C 5 - 5 grooves 1 in 6"	"		"	"	"	18	2	"	79.68	4 10 12	"	"	"	"	"	15.84	15.20	4.15

COMPARISON.

RIFLES.		Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield	3 grooves 1 in 6"	Inches. 95.01	4 3 33	Feet. 16.74
	5 grooves 1 in 6"	78.74	4 6 46	7.06

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 14.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 17th February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.		Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
213	Enfield, No. C 1 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 6' 6''}$	Yards. 1,000	N. E. Light rain.	530 grs. 0.55" Wood plug.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ J ²	20	19	6	Inches. 60.48	° ' " 4 6 48	29.536	41	Fixed		Feet. 24.00	12	Feet. 12.14	13.27	Feet. 11.95
214	Enfield, No. B 1 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 5' 3''}$	"		"	"	"	18	"	60.60	3 49 42	"	"	"	"	29.00	"	14.37	16.77	15.40
215	Enfield, No. B 2 -	"		"	"	"	20	7	45.84	3 49 6	"	"	"	"	24.00	"	16.33	13.92	7.40
216	Enfield, No. C 2 -	"		"	"	"	12	8	120.48	4 11 36	"	"	"	"	24.00	"	17.32	15.24	7.45
217	Enfield, No. C 3 -	"		"	"	"	13	7	115.80	3 57 6	"	43	"	"	24.00	"	14.07	10.33	10.10
218	Enfield, No. B 3 -	"		"	"	"	20	"	48.72	3 46 36	"	"	"	"	16.50	"	11.25	14.23	5.65
219	Enfield, No. B 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	50.88	3 43 18	"	"	"	"	18.00	"	14.26	16.57	5.85
220	Enfield, No. C 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	72.84	3 54 54	"	46	"	"	18.00	"	14.81	8.77	4.55
221	Enfield, No. C 5 -	"		"	"	"	16	6	88.08	3 45 42	"	"	"	"	18.00	"	14.27	14.16	7.00
222	Enfield, No. B 5 -	"		"	"	"	20	"	42.72	3 42 30	"	"	"	"	12.00	"	10.19	10.88	2.10
223	Enfield, No. A 1 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	"	35.28	3 43 12	"	"	"	"	12.00	"	14.63	17.22	5.80
224	Enfield, No. D 1 - $\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 4'}$	"		"	"	"	"	"	45.60	3 46 24	"	"	"	"	12.00	"	12.00	11.85	0.19

Target, 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

RIFLES.		Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, C	$\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 6' 6''}$	Inches. 93.46	° ' " 3 59 13	Feet. 8.21
	$\frac{5 \text{ grooves}}{1 \text{ in } 5' 3''}$	49.75	3 46 14	7.28
Enfield, B				

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 15.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 18th February 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.*	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
225	Enfield, D 2	Yards. 1,000	S.W. by W. Strong.	530 grs. 0.55" Wood plug.	2½ J ²	20	20	—	6	58.44	3 43 18	29.382	53	Fixed	Feet. 18	Feet. 12	Feet. 14.75	Feet. 16.28	Feet. 5.30
226	Enfield, A 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	48.12	3 50 18	"	"	"	15	"	15.29	10.19	1.85
227	Enfield, A 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	62.16	3 59 54	"	55	"	15	"	13.88	12.66	1.25
228	Enfield, D 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	42.12	3 46 48	"	"	"	12	"	14.85	11.50	2.90
229	Enfield, D 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	52.02	3 38 24	"	"	"	12	6	15.04	7.45	3.80
230	Enfield, A 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	41.52	3 39 54	"	"	"	11	"	14.06	9.99	4.95
231	Enfield, A 5	"	S. S. W. Light.	"	"	"	"	—	"	55.08	3 38 18	"	56	"	0	"	8.27	10.02	9.10
232	Enfield, D 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	38.64	3 40 48	"	"	"	0	"	9.58	11.41	11.00
233	Enfield, D 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	55.72	3 40 42	"	53	"	6	"	8.46	14.46	8.65
234	Enfield, B 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	39.24	3 39 6	"	"	"	6	4	6.00	12.21	8.00
235	Enfield, B 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	63.24	3 34 30	"	51	"	6	6	10.05	15.46	10.10
236	Enfield, D 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	53.04	3 36 18	"	"	"	6	"	8.55	10.91	5.55

Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean		Mean Deflection.	
	Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.	
Enfield, A	Inches. 48.43	3 46 18	Feet. 4.74	
Enfield, D	47.54	3 48 18	4.54	

J. St. George,
President.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 19th February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
237	Enfield, D 3	Yards. 1,000	E. Strong and gusty.	530 grs. 0.55" Wood plug.	Drums. 2½ J ²	20	20	—	6	41.88	3 25 0	29.038	52	29	6	14.59	17.58	18.35
238	Enfield, B 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	40.44	3 40 30	"	"	24	"	11.09	10.81	13.80
239	Enfield, B 4	"		"	"	19	19	1	"	49.80	3 37 12	"	56	30	"	16.97	16.35	16.55
240	Enfield, D 4	"		"	"	20	20	—	"	51.12	3 31 0	"	"	24	"	14.42	10.81	10.75
241	Enfield, D 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	46.08	3 27 46	"	58	"	3	14.12	14.13	14.75
242	Enfield, B 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	46.92	3 21 30	"	"	"	6	14.05	11.29	11.25
243	Enfield, B 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	55.32	3 37 6	"	55	"	8	7.56	14.67	17.70
244	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	40.32	3 31 6	"	"	22	—	13.33	13.73	16.05

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	Inches. 49.57	° ' " 3 32 9	Feet. 11.61
Enfield, B	47.93	3 34 33	11.94

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 17.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 20th February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misfires.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.		Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
245	Lancaster, 2	Yards. 1,000	S. S. W. Fresh.	530 grs. 0.55" Wood plug.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ J ₂	20	20	-	39.36	3 31 24	29.60	57	Fixed	Fixed	Feet. 6.00	Feet. 9.18	Feet. 13.61	Feet. 13.70	
246	Enfield, B 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	60.72	3 18 18	"	"	"	"	Feet. 7.50	Feet. 7.50	Feet. 8.55	Feet. 5.55	
247	Enfield, B 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	62.40	3 42 30	"	"	"	"	Feet. 6.00	Feet. 11.01	Feet. 15.24	Feet. 15.80	
248	Lancaster, 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	41.52	3 37 61	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 15.26	Feet. 14.67	Feet. 17.20	
249	Lancaster, 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	44.52	3 22 6	"	55	"	"	"	Feet. 13.59	Feet. 16.00	Feet. 17.50	
250	Enfield, B 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	59.88	3 45 18	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 11.65	Feet. 11.02	Feet. 11.95	
251	Enfield, B 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	61.92	3 37 12	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 8.83	Feet. 15.03	Feet. 12.15	
252	Lancaster, 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	47.64	3 32 18	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 8.97	Feet. 12.78	Feet. 9.78	
253	Enfield, B 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	50.16	3 34 30	"	53	"	"	Feet. 5.00	Feet. 10.93	Feet. 12.56	Feet. 13.70	
254	Enfield, D 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	36.84	3 37 18	"	"	"	"	Feet. 1.00	Feet. 11.93	Feet. 10.26	Feet. 14.90	
255	Enfield, D 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	39.60	3 25 0	"	51	"	"	Feet. 6.00	Feet. 14.17	Feet. 9.52	Feet. 10.35	
256	Enfield, B 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	48.24	3 40 24	"	"	"	"	Feet. 4.50	Feet. 12.64	Feet. 10.90	Feet. 9.45	

Target 24' X 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield B	Inches. 60.05	3 36 28	Feet. 12.63
Lancaster	42.67	3 30 48	14.85

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 18.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 21st February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.		
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.			
257	Enfield, 1	-	S. E. Light. 	530 grs.	Drams. } 2 1/2 J ²	20	9	11	6	139.80	° 5 7 0	° 30.01	° 51	Fixed	Feet. 42	Feet. 12	Feet. 16.15	Feet. 25.30		
258	Enfield, C 1	-		"		"	"	13	7	"	124.56	° 5 17 24	"	"	"	37	"	9.12	14.76	28.05
259	Enfield, C 2	-		"	"	"	"	9	11	"	122.16	° 5 1 0	"	54	"	48	"	15.17	15.26	33.00
260	Enfield, 2	-		"	"	"	"	13	7	"	168.96	° 5 11 42	"	"	"	55	"	10.08	10.15	44.95
261	Enfield, 3	-		"	"	"	"	15	5	"	108.12	° 4 55 0	"	53	"	50	"	14.47	12.56	35.53
262	Enfield, C 3	-		"	"	"	"	11	9	"	127.68	° 5 6 11	"	"	"	"	"	10.02	16.22	40.20
263	Enfield, C 4	-		"	"	"	"	16	4	15	105.36	° 4 59 56	"	50	"	"	"	12.85	14.29	37.20
264	Enfield, 4	-		"	"	"	"	11	9	"	134.64	° 5 2 0	"	"	"	40	"	7.33	14.06	32.73

Target 24' × 24'.

For Targets Enfield 5 and C 5, see next Table.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield - 3 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	Inches. 133.53	° ' " 5 9 48	Feet. 33.73
Enfield, C - 5 grooves 1 in 6' 6"	120.60	6 12 8	31.02

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 19.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 24th February, 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
265	Enfield, 5 - 3 grooves 1 in 6 6"	Yards. 1,200	E. Fresh. 	530 grs. 0.55" Wood Plug	Drums. 2½ J₂	20	14	6	8	Inches. 116.14	5 33 18	30.214	40	Fixed	Feet. 40 12	9.87	Feet. 12.75	30.15	
266	Enfield, C 5 - 5 grooves 1 in 6 6"	"		"	"	"	14	6	"	123.24	5 26 42	"	"	"	"	13.42	10.20	26 65	
267	Enfield, C 1 - 5 grooves 1 in 6 6"	"		"	"	"	14	6	"	112.20	5 37 36	"	"	"	"	8.82	8.25	31.40	
268	Enfield, B 1 - 5 grooves 1 in 5 3"	"		"	"	"	16	4	"	100.32	5 25 42	"	"	"	"	10.31	15.19	29.85	
269	Enfield, B 2 - -	"		"	"	"	13	7	"	119.04	5 19 48	"	"	"	"	10.14	9.24	29.90	
270	Enfield, C 2 - -	"		"	"	"	10	10	"	134.28	5 34 0	"	"	"	54	6.30	9.52	47.76	
271	Enfield, C 3 - -	"		"	"	"	12	8	"	117.48	5 38 6	"	"	"	50	9.72	15.63	40.43	
272	Enfield, B 3 - -	"		"	"	"	15	5	"	101.16	5 20 6	"	"	"	48	7.47	11.85	40.55	
273	Enfield, B 4 - -	"		"	"	"	15	5	12	98.88	5 15 48	"	"	"	50	10.64	14.40	39.43	
274	Enfield, C 4 - -	"		"	"	"	11	9	"	153.72	5 38 0	"	"	"	52	10.28	12.19	41.73	

Target 24' x 24'.

For Targets Enfield B 5 and C 5, see Practice of 25th February.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
	Inches.		° ' "		Feet.	
Enfield, C - 5 grooves 1 in 6 6"	128.33		5 34 28		43.88	
Enfield, B - 5 grooves 1 in 5 3"	103.08		5 19 28		38.58	

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 20.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 25th February 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Targets.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean impact from Point aimed at.	
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.		
275	Enfield, C 5 -	Yards. 1,200	E.S.E. Strong.	530 grs. 0.55" Wood Plug.	Drams. 2½ J2	20	14	6	6	123.96	5 24 48	30.22	43	Fixed	Feet. 72 12	14.05	Feet. 13.68	57.98		
276	Enfield, B 5 -	"		"		"	"	17	3	"	96.00	5 16 0	"		"	"	67	"	14.14	53.12
277	Enfield, D 1 -	"		"		"	"	19	1	"	80.28	5 12 24	"		"	"	58	"	13.71	35.57
278	Enfield, A 1 -	"		"		"	"	18	2	"	101.04	5 15 54	"		"	"	53	"	13.25	39.80
279	Enfield, A 2 -	"		"		"	"	18	2	9	92.28	5 24 0	"		"	"	67	"	11.98	55.27
280	Enfield, D 2 -	"		"	"	"	19	1	"	88.44	5 17 12	"	"	"	53	"	9.62	43.53		
281	Enfield, D 3 -	"	N.E., Strong and gusty.	"	"	"	19	1	6	83.52	5 13 48	"	"	"	56	"	14.38	47.11		
282	Enfield, A 3 -	"		"	"	"	18	2	"	77.40	5 13 18	"	"	"	53	"	13.78	36.27		
283	Enfield, A 4 -	"		"	"	"	20	-	"	91.56	5 11 6	"	41	"	60	"	11.89	46.60		
284	Enfield, D 4 -	"		"	"	"	16	4	"	103.56	5 18 0	"	"	"	63	"	14.16	54.13		
285	Enfield, D 5 -	"		"	"	"	16	4	9	99.72	5 10 54	"	"	"	60	"	12.30	47.39		
286	Enfield, A 5 -	"		"	"	"	13	7	"	119.16	5 23 30	"	"	"	66	"	12.80	53.41		

Target, 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
		"	"	"	Feet.
Enfield, A -	Inches. 96.29	5	17 33	"	46.27
Enfield, D -	91.10	5	14 27	"	45.55

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 21.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 26th February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
287	Enfield, D 1	Yards. 1,200	Strong. Gusty. Variable from N.N.E. to N.E. 	530 grs. 0.55" Wood plug.	2 1/2 J ²	20	19	1	10	Inches. 93.12	° ' " 5 36 0	° 30.40	° 35	Fixed	Feet. 36	12	Feet. 13.12	10.88	Feet. 22.90
288	Enfield, B 1	"		"	"	"	17	3	"	105.60	5 22 0	"	"	"	46	"	9.47	11.91	36.53
289	Enfield, B 2	"		"	"	"	15	5	12	118.92	5 26 0	"	"	"	38	"	9.95	10.92	28.06
290	Enfield, D 2	"		"	"	"	14	6	"	120.60	5 31 30	"	"	"	35	"	8.26	10.40	26.78
291	Enfield, D 3	"	Fresh.	"	"	"	19	1	13	77.40	5 25 24	"	"	"	32	"	15.33	11.51	16.68
292	Enfield, B 3	"		"	"	"	13	7	"	104.52	5 30 48	"	"	"	40	"	11.01	16.81	29.38
293	Enfield, B 4	"		"	"	"	12	8	6	132.24	5 19 42	"	36	"	26	"	11.82	12.50	14.19
294	Enfield, D 4	"		"	"	"	13	7	"	117.84	5 29 48	"	"	"	40	"	18.75	11.10	21.26
295	Enfield, D 5	"	Fresh.	"	"	"	17	3	10	99.84	5 18 18	"	"	"	18	"	13.64	11.59	4.37
296	Enfield, B 5	"		"	"	"	18	2	"	76.92	5 29 12	"	"	"	24	"	17.69	14.96	7.90

Target, 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, B	-	Inches. 107.64	° ' " 5 25 32	Feet. 23.21
Enfield, D	-	101.76	5 28 12	18.40
		5 grooves 1 in 3'		
		5 grooves 1 in 4'		
		H. Barrels		

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE No. 22.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Large Bore Rifles, 27th February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.		Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.			
297	Enfield, D 1	Yards. 1,200	N.E. Very strong	530 grs. 0.55"	$2\frac{1}{2}$ J ²	20	17	3	10	84.96	5 24 24	30.286	°	Feet. 50	Feet. 12	Feet. 11.22	Feet. 7.58	Feet. 39.03		
298	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	17	3	10	102.24	5 17 6	"	"	45	"	12.52	12.91	32.49	
299	Lancaster, 2	"		"	"	"	"	18	2	7	88.92	5 13 18	"	"	48	"	13.92	15.92	34.30	
300	Enfield, D 2	"		"	"	"	"	17	3	7	80.64	5 33 12	"	"	52	"	12.31	9.67	39.75	
301	Enfield, D 3	"		"	"	"	"	14	6	6	106.68	5 29 42	"	"	47	"	8.11	8.06	39.08	
302	Lancaster, 3	"		"	"	"	"	19	1	6	84.72	5 25 18	"	"	40	"	13.83	9.43	26.27	
303	Lancaster, 4	"		"	"	"	18	2	16	66.24	5 11 24	"	37	50	"	19.22	8.39	30.99		
304	Enfield, D 4	"		"	"	"	"	15	5	16	115.08	5 33 54	"	"	46	"	15.67	11.02	30.34	
305	Enfield, D 5	"		"	"	"	"	17	3	8	85.56	5 19 30	"	36	50	"	10.42	11.45	39.58	
306	Lancaster, 5	"		"	"	"	"	18	2	8	97.68	5 23 24	"	"	43	"	10.68	12.69	32.45	

Target, 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	Inches. 94.58	° ' " 5 28 8	Feet. 37.56
Lancaster	87.96	5 18 6	31.30

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE No. 23.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Large Bore Rifles.

To test—Fouling—Service Ammunition.

Date of Experiment.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Description of Rifle.	Number of Rounds Fouled.	Precision when Foul at 500 Yards.	Lowest Average Figure when Clean. For Comparison.	Remarks.
27th June 1862	29.89.	69	52	56	Enfield, -	400	-	-	Loading easy.
1st July "	29.976	65	60	61	" -	600	-	-	
2d July "	29.866	64	58	60	" -	20	24.72	19.80	
27th June "	29.89	69	52	56	Enfield, B	330	-	-	Loading easy, but rough.
1st July "	29.976	65	60	61	" -	670	-	-	
2d July "	29.866	64	58	60	" -	20	83.76	15.65	
26th June "	30.136	72	57	61	Enfield, D	400	-	-	Loading easy, but rough.
27th June "	29.89	69	52	56	" -	500	-	-	
30th June "	29.97	72	53	57	" -	100	-	-	
1st July "	29.976	65	60	61	" -	20	45.24	16.80	
26th June "	30.136	72	57	61	Lancaster	400	-	-	Loading easy.
27th June "	29.89	69	52	56	" -	420	-	-	
30th June "	29.97	72	53	57	" -	180	-	-	
1st July "	29.976	65	60	61	" -	20	19.68	20.35	

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 31st January 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

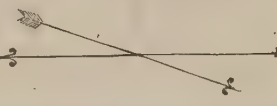
Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.								Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
63	Whitworth, No. 12 HB	Yards. 300	W. Strong Breeze increased at 2 P. M. to Half Gale.	530 grains .442" Cavity.	70 grains C. and H. No. 6.	20	20	—	6	0 54 6	0 29.724	0	Feet. 12	Feet. 12	Feet. 13.53	Feet. 11.38	Feet. 1.65
64	Whitworth, No. 2 LB	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	0 48 36	"	"	"	"	13.49	11.17	1.75
65	Whitworth, No. 3 LB	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	0 45 36	"	"	"	"	13.50	12.13	1.53
66	Whitworth, No. 13 HB	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	0 44 54	"	"	"	"	14.12	10.22	2.75
67	Whitworth, No. 14 HB	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	0 59 12	"	"	"	"	12.85	11.39	1.05
68	Whitworth, No. 4 LB	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	0 44 6	"	"	"	"	13.84	10.86	1.76
69	Whitworth, No. 5 LB	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	1 0 42	"	"	"	"	14.65	11.79	2.70
70	Whitworth, No. 15 HB	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	0 46 54	"	"	"	"	14.32	10.66	2.59
71	Whitworth, No. 11 HB	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	0 57 54	"	"	"	"	13.77	12.31	1.80
72	Whitworth, No. 1 LB	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	0 49 54	"	"	"	"	13.80	9.12	3.40

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.
		α	β	
Whitworth, LB	Inches. 4.89	0 49	48	Feet. 2.22
Whitworth, HB	3.98	0 48	6	1.96

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE No. 25.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 3d February 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number or Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
73	Enfield SB, No. 1 -	Yards. 300	S.W. Light Breeze.	530 grs. .442" Cavity.	70 Grs. C.&H.No.6.	20	20	-	6	Inches. 5.52	° ' " 0 51 42	° 30.208	° 54	Fixed -	Feet. 12	Feet. 12	Feet. 12.95	Feet. 9.73	Feet. 2.45
74	Whitworth, HB, No. 11 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	3.72	0 46 46	"	"	"	"	"	11.85	11.35	0.65
75	Whitworth, HB, No. 12 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	3.24	0 58 42	"	"	"	"	"	12.38	11.76	0.40
76	Enfield, SB, No. 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	3.72	0 47 48	"	"	"	"	"	11.61	11.47	0.60
77	Enfield, SB, No. 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	4.80	0 55 24	"	"	"	"	"	12.57	11.65	0.70
78	Whitworth, HB, No. 13 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	4.44	0 50 35	"	"	"	"	"	11.68	11.80	0.35
79	Whitworth, HB, No. 14 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	5.64	0 55 54	"	"	"	"	"	11.34	11.71	0.70
80	Enfield, SB, No. 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	3.72	0 50 18	"	"	"	"	"	11.80	11.15	0.86
81	Enfield, SB, No. 5 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	4.44	0 55 36	"	"	"	"	"	12.81	11.83	0.85
82	Whitworth, HB, No. 15 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	3.60	0 54 0	"	"	"	"	"	11.55	12.24	0.50
83	Whitworth, HB, No. 11 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	4.44	0 58 24	"	"	"	"	"	11.96	11.57	0.43
84	W. Richards, BL, No. 1 -	"		.447"	"	"	"	-	"	4.44	0 41 30	"	"	"	"	"	11.37	12.68	0.95

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield small bore -	Inches. 4.44	° ' " 0 52 9	Feet. 1.09
Whitworth, HB -	4.16	0 52 47	0.52

J. St. George,
President.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 4th February 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.—*Lubrication, Grease.*

Number of Target	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
85	W. Richards, No. 2, BL -	Yards. 300		530 grs. 447"	75 to 76 grs. c.s. & h. No. 6	20	20	-	6	4.32	0 41 30	30.28	53	Fixed -	Feet. 12	12	Feet. 11.97	11.81	Feet. 0.19
86	Whitworth, No. 12, HB -	"		442"	70 grs. c.s. & h. No. 8	"	"	-	"	4.56	0 57 18	"	"	"	"	"	12.06	11.60	0.40
87	Whitworth, No. 13, HB -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	3.60	0 56 24	"	"	"	"	"	12.10	11.57	0.45
88	W. Richards, No. 3, BL	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	5.64	0 47 18	"	"	"	"	"	12.33	13.16	1.20
89	W. Richards, No. 4, BL -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	4.92	0 49 18	"	54	"	"	"	13.04	12.64	1.20
90	Whitworth, No. 14, HB -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	3.12	0 58 36	"	"	"	"	"	11.57	12.04	0.43
91	Whitworth, No. 15, HB -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	3.60	0 53 24	"	55	"	"	"	11.65	11.30	0.80
92	W. Richards, No. 5, BL -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	5.52	0 45 12	"	"	"	"	"	11.82	12.15	0.20

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
W. Richards, BL -	Inches. 4.97	0 44 57	Feet. 0.74
Whitworth, HB -	3.86	0 56 49	0.50

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE No. 27.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 3d March 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Targets.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
31	Whitworth, HB No. 11	300	S. W. Fresh, to N. W. Light. 	530 grs. 0.442"	Drums. 70 grs. c. & n. No. 6	20	20	—	8	4.92	1 5 30	29.272	38	Fixed	12	12	13.31	12.00	1.32
32	Lancaster, No. 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	4.20	1 11 12	"	"	"	"	"	13.90	12.40	2.00
33	Lancaster, No. 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	6	4.08	1 15 54	"	36	"	"	"	12.94	11.97	0.95
34	Whitworth, HB No. 12	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	4.20	1 4 24	"	"	"	"	"	13.12	12.35	1.15
35	Whitworth, HB No. 15	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	3.72	1 2 12	"	"	"	"	"	13.05	12.40	1.08
36	Lancaster, No. 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	4.20	1 11 42	"	"	"	"	"	12.76	12.02	0.76

Target 21'x24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Lancaster	Inches. 4.36	° ' " 1 12 56	Feet. 1.24
Whitworth	4.28	1 4 2	1.18
Heavy Barrels.			

J. St. George,
 President.

TABLE No. 28.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 4th March 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifles.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
37	Whitworth, HB 11	500	N.W. Light.	530 grs. 0.442 in.	70 grains. G.S.N. No. 6.	20	—	6	9.60	1 38 6	29.650	38	Fixed	12	12	15.56	13.11	3.75
38	Whitworth, LB 1	"		"	"	"	—	"	11.16	1 39 12	"	"	"	"	"	13.91	9.12	3.35
39	Whitworth, LB 2	"		"	"	"	—	"	9.96	1 37 6	"	42	"	"	"	14.20	11.80	2.20
40	Whitworth, HB 12	"		"	"	"	—	"	6.12	1 37 36	"	"	"	"	"	14.11	11.41	2.20
41	Whitworth, HB 13	"	Calm.	"	"	"	—	"	8.40	1 43 30	"	"	"	"	"	13.69	11.82	1.70
42	Whitworth, LB 3	"		"	"	"	—	"	10.68	1 34 50	"	"	"	"	"	13.64	8.97	3.40
43	Whitworth, LB 4	"		"	"	"	—	"	9.84	1 37 12	"	"	"	"	"	15.30	13.05	3.45
44	Whitworth, HB 14	"		"	"	"	—	"	9.60	1 31 42	"	"	"	"	"	11.99	11.19	0.81
45	Whitworth, HB 15	"	Calm.	"	"	"	—	"	7.32	1 41 48	"	36	"	"	"	14.93	12.80	3.00
46	Whitworth, LB 5	"		"	"	"	—	"	7.80	1 39 12	"	"	"	"	"	13.84	11.73	3.85

Target 21' x 24'

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
Whitworth	Light Barrels.	Inches.	9.89	° ' "	1 37 26	Feet.	3.25
	Heavy Barrels.	Inches.	8.21	° ' "	1 38 36	Feet.	2.29

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE No. 29.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 5th March 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
47	Whitworth, HB 11	Yards. 500	S. & by W. very Strong and Gusty.	630 ETS. .442/7	70 grs. c. & n. No. 6	20	—	6	9.00	1 37 12	29.972	42	Fixed	Feet. 12	Feet. 12	Feet. 13.98	Feet. 11.82	Feet. 2.00
48	Enfield, 1	"		"	"	"	"	"	8.16	1 20 54	"	"	"	"	"	13.76	11.43	1.85
49	Enfield, 2	"		"	"	"	"	"	9.84	1 40 24	"	44	"	"	"	14.74	11.64	2.75
50	Whitworth, 12	"		"	"	"	"	"	11.04	1 37 12	"	"	"	"	"	14.38	13.48	2.80
51	Whitworth, HB 13	"	Increased to Half Gale.	"	"	"	"	"	8.64	1 40 6	"	47	"	"	"	14.12	11.45	2.18
52	Enfield, 3	"		"	"	"	"	"	12.12	1 38 18	"	"	"	"	"	13.10	12.57	1.25
53	Enfield, 4	"		"	"	"	"	"	9.00	1 40 54	"	44	"	"	"	13.82	13.62	2.45
54	Whitworth, HB 14	"		"	"	"	"	"	12.36	1 44 30	"	"	"	"	"	13.40	12.95	1.70
55	Whitworth, HB 15	"	Wind changed suddenly to S. E.	"	"	"	"	"	9.96	1 38 18	"	"	"	"	"	13.05	13.01	1.45
56	Enfield, 5	"		"	"	"	"	"	10.20	1 38 0	"	"	"	"	"	12.56	13.13	1.25
57	Westley Richards, 1	"		Diameter .468 & .447 c. & n. No. 6	76 grs.	"	"	"	12.12	1 32 36	"	"	"	"	"	13.47	11.64	1.50
58	Enfield, 1	"		Diameter .447 c. & n. No. 6	70 grs.	"	"	"	8.64	1 33 12	"	"	"	"	"	11.46	10.87	1.25
59	Enfield, 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.88	1 42 0	"	"	"	"	"	11.94	12.30	0.30
60	Westley Richards, 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11.28	1 34 48	"	"	"	"	"	12.13	12.45	0.45

Target 24' X 24'

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
Whitworth	Heavy Barrels.	Inches. 10.20	"	1 39 27	"	Feet. 2.03	
	Small Bore.						
Enfield	"	9.86	"	1 37 42	"	1.91	

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 30.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 6th March 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Impact from Point Aimed at.	
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.		
61	W. Richards, 3	-	Variable, from S.S.W. to S.W. by W. Strong and Gusty. 	530 grs. .468" & .447" c. & n. No. 6.	76 grs. c. & n. No. 6.	20	20	-	6	Inches. 10.80	0 1 29 24	29.572	55	Fixed	Feet. 12 12	Feet. 16 22	Feet. 13.86	4.60		
62	Enfield, 3	-		.442" 70 grs. c. & n. No. 6.	"		"	"	"	-	"	8.28	1 38 48	"	"	"	"	14.13	12.37	2.20
63	Enfield, 4	-		"	"		"	"	"	-	"	5.76	1 30 30	"	"	"	"	13.89	11.60	1.95
64	W. Richards, 4	-		"	"		"	"	"	-	"	7.44	1 26 48	"	"	"	"	15.49	13.25	3.75
65	W. Richards, 5	-		"	"		"	"	"	-	"	13.92	1 38 18	"	"	"	"	11.98	10.84	1.16
66	Enfield, 5	-	S.W. Strong and Gusty	"	"	"	"	-	"	8.28	1 39 0	"	"	"	"	"	13.63	11.40	1.75	
67	Enfield, 3	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	8	8.52	1 36 0	"	53	"	"	15.14	11.29	3.20	
68	Lancaster, 1	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	8	8.16	1 43 36	"	"	"	"	17.41	12.00	5.41	
69	Lancaster, 3	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	6	7.20	1 40 48	"	"	"	"	14.94	11.90	2.94	
70	Enfield, 5	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	7.20	1 30 0	"	"	"	"	14.85	12.27	2.85	
71	Enfield, 4	-	S.W. Strong and Gusty	"	"	"	"	-	"	9.60	1 38 54	"	"	"	"	"	14.00	12.31	2.05	
72	Lancaster, 2	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	12.60	1 39 24	"	"	"	"	15.32	13.83	3.75	

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Westley Richards	Inches. 11.11	° ' " 1 32 23	Feet. 2.29
Enfield	7.97	1 36 42	1.49

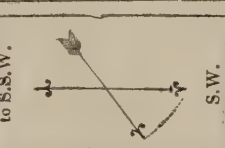
Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Lancaster	Inches. 9.32	° ' " 1 41 16	Feet. 4.03
Enfield	8.44	1 34 58	2.70

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 31.*

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 7th March 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
73	Whitworth, LB 1 -	800	Very Strong and Gusty. Variable from W., and by S. to S.S.W.	530 grs. .442"	70 grains. C.S. & H. No. 6.	20	20	-	6	21.12	2 28 36	29.47	59	Fixed	Feet. 6	Feet. 12	Feet. 12.59	Feet. 11.60	Feet. 6.65
74	Whitworth, HB 11 -	"		"	"		"	-	"	21.12	2 18 12	"	"	"	"	"	12.85	10.42	7.00
75	Whitworth, HB 12 -	"		"	"		"	-	"	19.44	2 31 30	"	"	"	0	"	10.86	12.18	10.86
76	Whitworth, LB 2 -	"		"	"		"	-	"	18.12	2 28 30	"	"	"	6	"	13.90	12.35	7.90
77	Whitworth, LB 3 -	"		"	"	20	"	-	7	16.56	2 35 12	"	"	"	"	"	15.08	12.50	9.10
78	Whitworth, HB 13 -	"		"	"		"	-	"	19.92	2 13 48	"	"	"	"	"	13.16	12.79	7.20
79	Whitworth, HB 14 -	"		"	"		†	}	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
80	Whitworth, LB 4 -	"		"	"														

† Right Rest broke down.

Target 24' × 24'.

J. St. George,
President.

* Tables Nos. 31, 32, and 33 are not referred to in the Report, as the results, although given, are not trustworthy, owing to a disarrangement of the Rests, which was only discovered by the unsatisfactory nature of the practice.

The Experiments were resumed with adjusted Rests, and results recorded in No. 34 and following Tables.

TABLE, No 32.*

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 10th March 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
79	Whitworth, LB 4 -	800	W. Calm. 	530 grs. .442"	70 grains. c&H.No.6.	20	20	-	10	19.68	2 12 0	29.968	53	Fixed	Feet. 0	12	Feet. 7.25	13.50	7.30
80	Whitworth, HB 14 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	17.28	2 19 42	"	"	"	6	"	8.36	12.96	2.55
81	Whitworth, LB 5 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	6	16.02	2 13 12	"	"	"	0	"	11.44	10.42	11.50
82	Whitworth, HB 15 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	12.24	2 18 42	"	"	"	6	"	10.94	13.65	5.15
83	Whitworth, HB 11 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	14.28	2 7 0	"	52	"	6	"	7.79	19.64	7.80
84	Enfield, 1 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	17.04	2 18 48	"	"	"	9	"	10.29	10.65	1.90
85	Enfield, 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	18.60	2 15 36	"	54	"	6	"	10.33	14.31	4.90
86	Whitworth, HB 12 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	16.68	2 17 0	"	"	"	6	"	12.81	12.77	0.85

Target, 24' x 24.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Whitworth, LB	Inches. 18.48	2 23 30	Feet. 8.49
Whitworth, HB	18.00	2 20 22	6.55

J. St. George,
President.

See Note on page 50.

TABLE, No. 33.*

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH THE UNDERMENTIONED COMPETITIVE SMALL BORE RIFLES, 11th March 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.—*Lubrication, Grease.*

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range. Yards.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
87	Whitworth, HB 13 -	800	S. Fresh.	530 grs. .442"	70 grs. c.&h.No.6	20	20	-	6	19.08	2 12 48	29.90	52	Fixed	Feet. 12	Feet. 12	Feet. 15.04	Feet. 14.16	Feet. 3.70
88	Enfield, 3 -	"		"	"		"	-	"	13.08	2 14 6	"	"	"	"	"	12 19	11.87	0.20
89	Enfield, 4 -	"		"	"		"	-	"	19.44	2 14 12	"	"	"	"	"	15.83	15.99	5.50
90	Whitworth, HB 14 -	"		"	"		"	-	"	19.20	2 20 24	"	"	"	"	"	12.06	12.33	0.33
91	Whitworth, HB 15 -	"	Very Light.	"	"	"	"	-	"	15.48	2 18 0	"	"	"	"	"	14.07	14.00	2.85
92	Enfield, 5 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	18.36	2 9 42	"	"	"	"	"	12.54	10.75	1.35
93	Whitworth, HB 11 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	12.36	2 18 18	"	"	6	"	"	7.31	12.44	1.40
94	W. Richards, 1 -	"		.468" and .447" c.&h.No.6	76 grs. c.&h.No.6	"	"	-	"	19.68	2 23 18	"	"	"	"	"	8.44	11.71	2.60

Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield - - -	Inches. 17.30	° ' " 2 14 29	Feet. 2.77
Whitworth, HB - - -	16.94	2 15 2	4.31

J. St. George,
President.

* See Note on page 50.

TABLE, No. 34.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 24th March 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range. Yards.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
73	Whitworth, LB 1 -	800	S.W. Light.	530 grs. 442"	70 grs. C. & H. No. 6	20	20	-	8	22.44	2 14 30	29.616	61	Fixed	6	12	6.40	7.89	4.12
74	Whitworth, HB 11 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.68	2 16 24	"	"	"	"	"	4.76	10.96	1.60
75	Whitworth, HB 12 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	15.00	2 17 36	"	59	"	"	"	10.03	9.91	4.00
76	Whitworth, LB 2 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.56	2 12 18	"	"	"	"	"	7.60	9.45	3.00
77	Whitworth, LB 3 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.08	2 10 48	"	60	"	"	"	7.02	9.01	3.15
78	Whitworth, HB 13 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18.36	2 20 0	"	"	"	"	"	5.46	15.36	3.28
79	Whitworth, HB 14 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24.00	2 13 54	"	62	"	12	"	10.98	13.31	1.60
80	Whitworth, LB 4 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28.20	2 18 6	"	"	"	"	"	10.38	9.51	2.95
81	Whitworth, LB 5 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.32	2 15 0	"	63	"	"	"	3.45	12.45	8.57
82	Whitworth, HB 15 -	"	S.E. Light.	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.92	2 18 0	"	"	"	"	"	5.05	14.05	7.35
83	Enfield, 1 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23.40	2 3 36	"	62	"	18	"	17.59	9.56	2.45
84	Whitworth, HB 11 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	21.00	2 15 18	"	"	"	"	"	12.18	13.52	6.00
85	Whitworth, HB 12 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15.48	2 16 0	"	61	"	"	"	15.62	13.82	2.65
86	Enfield, 2 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16.56	2 15 42	"	"	"	"	"	15.35	12.59	2.68

Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
	Inches.		° ' "		Feet.	
Whitworth, LB -	19.32	-	2 14 8	-	4.36	-
Whitworth, HB -	17.59	-	2 17 11	-	3.71	-

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 35.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 25th March 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.		
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.			
87	Enfield, 3	-	S.E. Light. 	530 grs. .442"	70 grs. c. & h. No. 6	20	20	-	6	18.48	2 15 30	29.54	64	Fixed	Feet.	12	12	Feet.	12.71	1.50	
88	Whitworth, 13	-		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15.36	2 17 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	11.46	12.67	0.85
89	Whitworth, 14	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	16.92	2 14 12	"	60	"	"	"	"	9.63	10.14	2.05
90	Enfield, 4	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	17.76	2 7 48	"	"	"	"	"	"	11.47	12.45	0.70
91	Enfield, 5	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	13.92	2 6 0	"	62	"	"	"	"	10.29	13.80	2.45
92	Whitworth, 15	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	16.80	2 17 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	9.27	12.23	2.75
93	Whitworth, 11	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	13.68	2 16 42	"	57	"	"	"	"	9.41	13.88	3.15
94	W. Richards, BL 1.	-		"	.468" and .447"	76 grs. c. & h. No. 6	"	"	-	"	15.72	2 9 30	"	"	"	"	"	"	10.72	12.03	1.28
95	W. Richards, BL 2.	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	19.32	2 8 24	"	"	"	"	"	"	15.13	9.85	3.80
96	Whitworth, 12	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	16.80	2 11 30	"	"	"	"	"	"	10.71	14.13	2.48

Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield	- - -	Inches, 18.02	° ' " 2 9 43	Feet. 1.96
Whitworth, HB	- - -	17.11	2 15 56	3.04

J. St. George, President.

TABLE, No. 36.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 26th March 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.		Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.						°	'				Hor.	Vert.	Feet.	Feet.	
07	Whitworth, 13	Yards. 800	E. by N. Light.	530 grs. .442" c.&h.No.6	70 grs.	20	20	—	6	15.96	2	19	29.576	55	Fixed	12	12	11.18	12.98	1.25
08	W. Richards, 3	"		.468" and .447" c.&h.No.6	"	"	"	—	"	24.96	2	14	"	"	"	"	"	8.30	12.30	3.75
09	W. Richards, 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	19.44	2	14	"	57	"	"	"	10.54	12.43	1.48
100	Whitworth, 14	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	14.04	2	20	"	"	"	"	"	9.35	9.89	3.35
101	Whitworth, 15	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	17.88	2	17	"	55	"	"	"	13.77	13.27	2.15
102	W. Richards, 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	21.84	2	7	"	"	"	"	"	14.58	10.27	3.10
103	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	18.12	2	24	"	"	"	"	"	9.48	12.44	2.55
104	Whitworth, 11	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	17.28	2	18	"	"	"	"	"	9.91	12.58	2.15
105	Whitworth, 12	"		70 grs. .442" c.&h.No.6	"	"	"	—	"	17.28	2	12	"	56	"	"	"	11.37	11.09	1.10
106	Lancaster, 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	19.20	2	15	"	"	"	"	"	10.39	11.39	1.75
107	Lancaster, 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	20.64	2	25	"	"	"	"	"	7.06	11.41	4.95
108	Whitworth, 15	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	11.28	2	13	"	"	"	"	"	8.24	13.39	3.95

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
W. Richards, BL	Inches. 20.26	° ' " 2 10 42	Feet. 2.68
Whitworth, HB	15.67	2 17 6	2.48
Lancaster	19.32	2 21 50	9.25
Whitworth, HB	15.28	2 14 50	7.20

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 37.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 28th March 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.—*Lubrication, Grease.*

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
109	Whitworth, HB 11	Yards. 1,000	N. W. Light.	530 grs. .442//	70 grs. c. & h. No. 6	20	20	—	8	27.72	3 12 48	29.266	48	Fixed	Feet. —	12	Feet. 11.69	12.87	Feet. 11.70
110	Whitworth, LB 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	29.88	3 12 0	"	"	"	—	"	8.05	7.06	9 40
111	Whitworth, LB 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	6	18.36	3 4 0	"	51	"	—	"	12.01	10.31	12.10
112	Whitworth, HB 12	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	25.92	3 5 6	"	"	"	—	"	12.90	11.31	12.95
113	Whitworth, HB 13	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	24.72	3 11 24	"	49	"	—	"	12.97	11.69	13.00
114	Whitworth, LB 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	37.44	3 6 36	"	"	"	—	"	12.29	8.65	12.75
115	Whitworth, LB 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	29.16	3 11 42	"	"	"	—	"	9.98	9.75	10.30
116	Whitworth, HB 14	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	31.56	3 10 0	"	"	"	—	"	11.60	12.20	11.60
117	Whitworth, HB 15	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	21.00	3 7 30	"	"	"	—	"	13.69	14.30	13.90
118	Whitworth, LB 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	31.44	3 9 30	"	"	"	—	"	12.44	11.01	12.50

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
Whitworth	Light Barrels.	Inches. 29.26		° ' " 3 8 46		Feet. 11.41	
	Heavy Barrels.						
Whitworth		26.16		3 9 21		12.63	

J. St. George,
President.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 29th March 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range, Yards.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.		Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.								Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.			
119	Whitworth, HB 11	1,000	N.W. Light.	530 grs.	70 grains. c.&h. No.6.	20	20	8	33.36	3 12 42	29.344	45	Fixed	Fixed	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	14.65
120	Enfield, 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25.80	2 58 12	"	"	"	"	12.52	12.98	12.55	12.55	
121	Enfield, 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	21.60	3 10 18	"	46	"	"	12.67	15.37	13.15	13.15	
122	Whitworth, HB 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17.52	3 1 36	"	"	"	"	13.92	10.02	15.55	15.55	
123	Whitworth, HB 13	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	19.80	3 0 0	"	48	"	"	11.63	14.99	12.00	12.00	
124	Enfield, 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	34.32	3 7 0	"	"	"	"	12.06	13.10	12.08	12.08	
125	Enfield, 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	20.40	3 0 42	"	"	"	"	13.73	13.31	13.80	13.80	
126	Whitworth, 14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23.76	3 6 18	"	"	"	"	11.66	9.04	11.90	11.90	
127	Whitworth, 15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29.16	3 8 18	"	"	"	"	9.68	14.52	10.04	10.04	
128	Enfield, 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24.00	2 54 12	"	"	"	"	8.84	10.46	9.90	9.90	

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield	Inches. 25.34	° ' " 3 2 5	Feet. 12.30
Whitworth	24.72	3 5 47	12.83

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 39.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 31st March 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
129	W. Richards, 1	Yards. 1,000	W. Light.	530 grs. .468" &	76 grs. c.&n. No. 6.	20	20	—	6	27.72	3 5 42	29.596	57	Fixed	Feet. —	Feet. 12	Feet. 15.82	12.35	15.82
130	Whitworth, 11	"	S.W.	.447" .442"	70 grs. c.&n. No. 6.	"	"	—	"	23.16	3 7 36	"	"	"	—	—	12.27	11.70	12.27
131	Whitworth, 12	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	21.12	3 7 30	"	"	"	—	—	14.61	10.81	14.65
132	W. Richards, 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	24.72	3 2 18	"	"	"	—	—	16.48	10.25	16.55
133	W. Richards, 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	31.80	2 59 42	"	51	"	—	—	6.82	12.60	6.90
134	Whitworth, 13	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	25.20	3 6 48	"	"	"	—	—	8.27	14.11	8.50
135	Whitworth, 14	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	22.56	3 4 12	"	58	"	—	—	6.93	10.19	7.15
136	W. Richards, 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	31.32	3 2 48	"	"	"	—	—	7.96	16.81	9.25
137	W. Richards, 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	28.92	2 57 6	"	49	"	—	—	10.47	13.79	10.65
138	Whitworth, 15	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	23.64	3 7 54	"	"	"	—	—	8.35	12.34	8.35
139	Whitworth, 11	"	S.W. to S.S.W.	"	"	"	"	—	"	23.28	3 8 18	"	"	"	—	—	4.12	11.03	4.25
140	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	22.44	3 11 0	"	"	"	—	—	5.95	13.10	6.00

Target, 24 x 24.

COMPARISON.

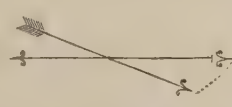
Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Westley Richards	Inches. 28.89	3 3 51	Feet. 11.83
Whitworth, HB	23.13	3 5 36	10.18

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 40.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 1st April 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point Aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point Aimed at.		
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.			
41	Lancaster, 2	-	S.W. to S.S.W. Fresh and Gusty.	530 grs. '442"	70 grs. c.&h. No. 6.	20	20	-	6	22.92	3 5 0	29.944	54	Fixed	-	12	13.72	10.32	13.85		
42	Whitworth, 12	-		"	"		-	"	"	35.16	3 7 18	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	15.09	11.12	15.12
43	Whitworth, 15	-		"	"		-	"	"	28.20	3 5 36	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	13.30	10.76	13.35
44	Lancaster, 3	-		"	"		-	"	"	30.72	3 4 36	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	11.60	12.59	11.60
45	Whitworth, 11	-		"	"		-	14	40.32	-	-	40.32	4 4 24	"	57	"	-	"	10.00	12.69	10.05
46	Whitworth, 1	-		"	"	-	"	-	"	49.68	4 4 6	"	"	"	-	"	8.55	8.68	9.20		
47	Whitworth, 2	-		"	"	-	6	44.76	-	6	44.76	3 58 48	"	"	"	-	"	11.18	15.40	11.70	
48	Whitworth, 12	-		"	"	-	"	49.80	-	"	49.80	4 9 6	"	"	"	-	"	12.63	7.63	13.65	
49	Whitworth, 13	-		"	"	-	"	51.00	-	"	51.00	4 2 0	"	56	"	-	"	12.67	15.21	13.10	
50	Whitworth, 3	-		"	"	-	"	44.52	-	"	44.52	4 1 36	"	"	"	-	"	12.49	8.25	13.05	

Target, 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
		°	' "	°	' "
Whitworth, HB	Inches. 28.88	3	7 4	Feet. 10.90	
Lancaster	25.36	3	6 52	10.48	

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 41.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 2d April 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
151	Whitworth, LB 4	-	S. S. W. Strong.	530 grains 0.442"	70 grains C.&H.No.6.	20	20	-	8	42.12	4 0 42	29.748	59	Fixed	Feet. 6	Feet. 9.01	Feet. 10.15	Feet. 3.50	
152	Whitworth, HB 14	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	45.00	3 57 12	"	"	"	"	11.48	15.01	6.25
153	Whitworth, HB 15	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	48.48	4 2 48	"	"	"	"	16.63	10.04	10.75
154	Whitworth, LB 5	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	38.88	3 55 36	"	"	"	"	13.90	17.71	9.70
155	Whitworth, LB 1	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	10	38.88	3 58 18	"	57	"	"	12.71	5.30	9.45
156	Enfield, 1	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	42.72	3 49 54	"	"	"	"	9.48	10.02	4.05
157	Enfield, 2	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	6	36.60	3 54 12	"	"	"	"	9.38	13.93	3.85
158	Whitworth, LB 2	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	42.72	3 51 0	"	"	"	"	8.82	15.13	4.20
159	Whitworth, LB 3	-		"	"	"	60	60	-	"	41.44	4 2 56	"	-	"	-	-	-	8.45
160	Enfield, 3	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	53.16	4 5 32	"	-	"	-	-	-	7.25
161	Enfield, 4	-		"	"	"	20	20	-	"	45.84	3 53 6	"	55	"	6	9.69	15.05	4.80
162	Whitworth, LB 4	-		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	47.52	3 54 0	"	"	"	"	4.73	9.84	2.50

Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Whitworth, HB	Inches, 46.92	0 4 3 6	Feet. 10.76
Whitworth, LB	43.99	4 0 9	9.43

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 42.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 4th April 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
163	Whitworth, LB 5	Yards. 1,200	W. Light. 	530 grains 0.442"	70 grains C.&H. No.6.	20	20	—	6	56.40	° 4 16 42	° 29.11	° 56	Fixed	Feet. 6	Feet. 12	Feet. 10.51	Feet. 9.18	Feet. 5.25
164	Enfield, 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	52.92	° 4 7 0	"	"	"	"	"	12.98	17.31	8.75
165	Whitworth, 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	41.04	° 4 10 54	"	54	"	"	"	6.82	10.00	2.00
166	W. Richards, 1	"		468" & 447"	76 grains	"	19	1	"	50.76	° 4 10 42	"	"	"	"	"	9.10	17.56	16.10
167	W. Richards, 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	48.84	° 4 17 12	"	"	"	3	"	15.63	12.86	18.65
168	Whitworth, 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	56.40	° 4 10 18	"	"	"	6	"	16.99	12.72	11.00

Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield	Inches. 46.25	° 3 57 57	Feet. 5.74
Whitworth, LB	45.39	° 4 0 35	5.97

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 43.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Small Bore Rifles, 7th and 8th April 1862.

Precision with *Clean Arms*.—*Lubrication, Grease.*

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
169	Whitworth, LB 3	Yards. 1,200	N. N. E. Light. 	530 grs. .445"	70 grs. C.&H.No.6.	20	20	—	8	Inches. 49.32	4 16 18	30.316	53	Fixed	Feet. 6	12	Feet. 12.86	10.63	Feet. 7.00
170	W. Richards, 3	"		.468" and .447"	76 grs.	"	17	3	"	33.64	4 18 54	"	"	"	"	"	13.40	14.22	7.75
171	W. Richards, 4	"		"	"	"	"	3	14	68.40	4 19 30	"	"	"	—	"	12.82	16.76	13.65
172	Whitworth, LB 4	"		"	"	"	20	—	"	52.32	4 21 48	"	"	"	6	"	14.46	6.93	8.70
173	Whitworth, LB 5	"		"	"	"	19	1	9	62.64	4 22 12	"	"	"	3	"	12.59	11.78	9.60
174	W. Richards, 5	"		"	"	"	20	—	"	55.44	4 9 48	"	"	"	—	"	13.18	14.39	13.40
175	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	8	61.32	4 26 12	30.328	46	"	12	"	16.61	16.54	6.10
176	Whitworth, LB 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	53.40	4 29 6	"	"	"	"	"	15.69	9.73	4.30
177	Whitworth, LB 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	6	49.44	4 15 12	30.316	51	"	3	"	11.58	8.37	15.00
178	Lancaster, 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	56.40	4 15 24	"	"	"	"	"	12.07	11.62	15.10
179	Whitworth, LB 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	8	48.00	4 26 30	30.328	45	"	6	"	16.10	13.48	10.20
180	Lancaster, 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	52.44	4 24 12	"	"	"	"	"	15.78	12.90	9.85

Target 24' X 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
	Inches.		° ' "		Feet.	
W. Richards	—	—	4 15 13	"	11.91	
Whitworth, LB	—	—	4 16 18	"	7.66	
Lancaster	—	—	4 21 56	"	10.34	
Whitworth, LB	—	—	4 23 38	"	9.83	

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 44.
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large and Small Bore Rifles, 14th and 15th April 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
1	Whitworth, HB 11	300	N.W. Fresh.	530 grs. 0.55"	Draughts. 2½ J ²	20	20	-	6	4.92	0 49 36	30.248	46	Fixed	Feet. 12	Feet. 12	Feet. 12.89	Feet. 12.53	Feet. 1.05
2	Enfield, D 1	"				"	"	-	"	10.68	0 54 0	"	"	"	"	"	13.48	10.61	2.00
3	Enfield, D 2	"				"	"	-	"	9.60	0 45 24	"	47	"	"	"	14.47	11.27	2.55
4	Whitworth, HB 12	"				"	"	-	"	3.48	0 50 36	"	"	"	"	"	14.09	12.35	2.15
5	Whitworth, HB 13	"	N.E. Fresh.	530 grs. 0.442"	70 grains C & H. No. 6.	"	"	-	"	4.20	0 50 18	"	"	"	"	"	12.95	12.37	1.05
6	Enfield, D 3	"				"	"	-	"	10.32	0 54 42	"	"	"	"	"	12.78	10.41	1.30
7	Enfield, D 4	"				"	"	-	"	10.20	0 48 0	"	48	"	"	"	13.10	11.13	1.40
8	Whitworth, HB 19	"				"	"	-	"	3.84	0 49 6	"	"	"	"	"	12.45	11.88	0.45
9	Whitworth, HB 15	"	N.N.E. Fresh.	530 grs. 0.442"	70 grains C & H. No. 6.	"	"	-	"	3.00	0 49 12	"	"	"	6	"	7.45	11.60	1.50
10	Enfield, D 5	"				"	"	-	"	10.20	0 47 6	"	"	"	"	"	7.29	11.84	1.35
11	Enfield, D 1	"				"	"	-	"	7.92	0 49 54	"	46	"	18	"	16.76	12.19	1.25
12	Lancaster, 1	"				"	"	-	"	7.80	0 43 42	"	"	"	"	"	18.38	10.94	1.10
13	Lancaster, 2	"	N.N.E. Fresh.	530 grs. 0.442"	70 grains C & H. No. 6.	"	"	-	"	10.80	0 44 54	"	"	"	6	"	7.80	11.68	1.85
14	Enfield, D 2	"				"	"	-	"	9.00	0 56 48	"	"	"	"	"	6.75	11.18	1.10
15	Enfield, D 3	"				"	"	-	"	10.20	0 49 30	30.132	"	"	18	"	16.18	11.78	1.85
16	Lancaster, 3	"				"	"	-	"	10.68	0 48 26	"	"	"	"	"	15.21	11.81	2.80
17	Lancaster, 4	"	N.W. Fresh.	530 grs. 0.442"	70 grains C & H. No. 6.	"	"	-	"	10.56	0 40 24	"	"	"	"	"	16.90	11.82	1.10
18	Enfield, D 4	"				"	"	-	"	8.52	0 49 0	"	"	"	"	"	17.88	10.34	1.67
19	Enfield, D 5	"				"	"	-	"	9.72	0 45 42	"	"	"	"	"	16.85	10.15	2.15
20	Lancaster, 5	"				"	"	-	"	10.44	0 44 24	"	"	"	"	"	15.97	11.90	2.03

Target 24 × 24 feet.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Lancaster -	Inches. 10.06	° ' " 0 44 22	Feet. 1.78
Enfield, D	9.07	0 50 11	1.60

J. St. George, President.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	Inches. 10.20	° ' " 0 49 50	Feet. 1.82
Whitworth, HB	3.89	0 49 46	1.24

TABLE, No. 45.
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large and Small Bore Rifles, 24th and 25th April 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
21	Enfield, D 1	Yards. 500	S.S.W. Fresh increasing.	530 grains. 0.55" .442"	2½ lbs. J ² 70 grains C. & H. No. 6.	20	20	-	6	Inches. 18.48	° 1 30 36	° 30 122	° 65	Fixed	Feet. 12	12	Feet. 12.31	10.62	Feet. 1.38
22	Whitworth, HB 11	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	9.00	1 21 12	"	"	"	"	"	12.78	12.98	1.25
23	Whitworth, HB 12	"	Strong. Variable to S.S.E.	"	"	"	"	-	"	6.60	1 19 54	"	"	"	"	"	12.63	12.67	0.95
24	Enfield, D 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	19.92	1 26 30	"	"	"	"	"	10.67	13.32	1.82
25	Enfield, D 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	15.36	1 25 42	"	"	"	"	"	11.79	11.90	0.23
26	Whitworth, HB 13	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	8.64	1 23 18	"	"	"	"	"	12.18	12.49	0.50
27	Whitworth, HB 19	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	6.24	1 19 42	"	"	"	"	"	12.71	13.21	1.40
28	Enfield, D 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	14.88	1 28 48	"	"	"	"	"	13.21	10.98	1.60
29	Enfield, D 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	16.56	1 23 24	"	"	"	"	"	9.87	11.61	2.15
30	Whitworth, 15	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	6.48	1 18 36	"	"	"	"	"	12.43	10.65	1.40
31	Lancaster, 1	"	S.E. Calm.	"	"	40	40	-	12	20.70	1 15 33	29.926	72	"	"	"	-	-	1.52
32	Enfield, D 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	17.88	1 28 18	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	2.05
33	Enfield, D 2	"	"	"	"	20	20	-	6	16.20	1 28 24	"	"	"	"	"	11.46	11.61	1.15
34	Lancaster, 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	15.96	1 20 6	"	"	"	"	"	12.96	9.09	3.00
35	Lancaster, 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	17.28	1 22 18	"	73	"	"	"	12.69	12.05	0.70
36	Enfield, D 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	14.61	1 28 0	"	"	"	"	"	12.23	10.03	2.00
37	Enfield, D 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	15.36	1 26 42	"	"	"	"	"	12.32	11.47	0.55
38	Lancaster, 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	17.52	1 20 36	"	"	"	"	"	11.75	12.80	0.82
39	Lancaster, 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	16.44	1 21 48	"	"	"	"	"	16.28	11.43	4.30
40	Enfield, D 5	"	S.W. Light.	"	"	"	"	-	"	15.00	1 23 18	"	"	"	"	"	17.15	12.09	5.15

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	Inches. 17.04	° 1 27 0	Feet. 1.43
Whitworth, HB	7.39	1 20 32	1.10
Lancaster	Inches. 17.58	° 1 19 56	Feet. 2.07
Enfield, D	15.81	1 27 56	2.13

J. St. George, President.

TABLE, No. 46.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large and Small Bore Rifles, 28th, 29th, and 30th April 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
41	Whitworth, 11 HB	Yards. 800	N.W. Variable to N.N.E. Light. 	580 grains ".442"	70 grains C.&H. No.6. 24drs. J ²	20	20	-	6	Inches. 18.96	° ' " 2 27 12	° 30.24	° 63	Feet. 12	Feet. 12	Feet. 15.47	Feet. 14.02	Feet. 3.95	
42	Enfield, D 1	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	29.40	2 36 36	"	"	"	"	17.09	18.04	5.20
43	Enfield, D 2	"		"	"	"	40	40	-	12	34.74	2 29 3	"	66	"	"	"	"	"
44	Whitworth, HB 12	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	6	17.72	2 24 57	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
45	Whitworth, HB 13	"		"	"	"	20	20	-	"	14.88	2 39 12	"	67	"	6	14.01	12.59	8.05
46	Enfield, D 3	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	25.44	2 25 54	"	"	"	"	16.85	12.11	10.85
47	Enfield, D 4	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	29.88	2 36 24	"	61	"	24	9.75	10.38	14.30
48	Whitworth, HB 19	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	16.08	2 24 6	"	"	"	"	9.30	12.63	14.75
49	Whitworth, HB 15	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	18.24	2 17 6	"	"	6	"	15.18	11.23	9.20
50	Enfield, D 5	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	25.32	2 23 48	"	"	"	"	14.10	18.59	8.30
51	Lancaster, 1	"	N.E. Strong. 	"	"	"	"	-	"	26.64	2 17 0	30.378	62	24	"	15.05	14.21	9.20	
52	Enfield, D 1	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	30.96	2 30 42	"	"	"	"	12.19	12.26	11.90
53	Enfield, D 2	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	27.48	2 25 12	"	"	"	"	12.00	14.60	11.50
54	Lancaster, 2	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	31.44	2 27 36	"	"	"	"	11.96	12.33	12.10
55	Lancaster, 3	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	27.24	2 26 6	"	"	"	"	8.88	16.16	16.55
56	Enfield, D 3	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	30.96	2 30 54	"	"	"	"	10.23	10.03	14.00
57	Enfield, D 4	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	30.84	2 31 30	"	"	"	"	10.67	12.39	13.33
58	Lancaster, 4	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	24.36	2 23 6	"	"	"	"	10.51	13.36	13.65
59	Lancaster, 4	"		"	"	"	60	60	-	18	32.08	2 24 42	"	"	"	"	"	"	11.60
60	Enfield, D 5	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	26.88	2 28 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	12.20

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	<i>Inches.</i> 29-42	° ' " 2 29 18	<i>Feet.</i> 12-61
Lancaster	28-35	2 23 42	12-58

J. St. George,
President.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	<i>Inches.</i> 23-96	° ' "	<i>Feet.</i> 9-66
Whitworth, HB	17-18	° ' "	8-99

TABLE, No. 47.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large and Small Bore Rifles, 2d, 5th, 6th and 7th May 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
61	Enfield, D 1	1,000	W. by N. Fresh.	530 grains 0.55" 442	2½ drs. J²	20	20	-	6	43.32	3 24 48	30.232	60	Fixed	Feet. -16	Feet. 12	Feet. 9.91	Feet. 13.24	Feet. 25.95
62	Whitworth, HB 11	"		"	70 grains C. & H. No. 6.	"	"	-	"	31.20	3 13 6	"	"	"	Feet. -8	"	Feet. 12.69	Feet. 12.04	Feet. 20.70
63	Whitworth, HB 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	25.04	3 8 6	"	61	"	Feet. -8	"	Feet. 14.79	Feet. 7.24	Feet. 23.40
64	Enfield, D 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	43.92	3 34 12	"	"	"	Feet. -14	"	Feet. 13.42	Feet. 9.33	Feet. 27.55
65	Enfield, D 3	"	N. by W. Fresh.	"	"	"	"	-	"	46.92	3 33 0	"	"	"	Feet. -10	"	Feet. 13.75	Feet. 11.79	Feet. 23.77
66	Whitworth, HB 13	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	23.04	3 10 54	"	"	"	Feet. -12	"	Feet. 14.21	Feet. 14.04	Feet. 26.45
67	Whitworth, HB 19	"	E. to S.E. Fresh.	"	"	"	"	-	"	25.80	3 3 24	30.168	80	"	Feet. -12	"	Feet. 12.80	Feet. 14.42	Feet. 2.45
68	Enfield, D 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	45.96	3 18 6	"	"	"	Feet. 6	"	Feet. 9.81	Feet. 12.05	Feet. 3.81
69	Enfield, D 5	"	N. by W. Fresh.	"	"	"	"	-	"	38.16	3 25 54	"	"	"	Feet. -18	"	Feet. 6.86	Feet. 13.10	Feet. 24.90
70	Whitworth, HB 15	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	26.64	3 6 36	30.232	"	"	Feet. -14	"	Feet. 10.06	Feet. 13.38	Feet. 24.10
71	Lancaster, 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	39.60	3 23 30	"	"	"	Feet. -16	"	Feet. 10.71	Feet. 14.31	Feet. 26.85
72	Enfield, D 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	46.68	3 32 30	"	"	"	Feet. -14	"	Feet. 7.99	Feet. 12.63	Feet. 22.00
73	Enfield, D 2	"	N.E. Fresh.	"	"	"	"	-	"	43.92	3 20 48	"	79	"	Feet. 6	"	Feet. 11.76	Feet. 9.70	Feet. 6.20
74	Lancaster, 2	"	Unsteady.	"	"	"	"	-	"	47.52	3 7 42	30.168	"	"	"	"	Feet. 14.00	Feet. 14.17	Feet. 8.25
75	Lancaster, 3	"		"	"	60	60	-	18	42.84	3 11 40	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 7.40
76	Enfield, D 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	55.64	3 19 4	"	"	"	Feet. -	"	Feet. -	Feet. -	Feet. 6.78
77	Enfield, D 4	"	Light. Heavy Rain.	"	"	20	20	-	6	47.64	3 22 54	"	73	"	Feet. 0	12	Feet. 10.47	Feet. 10.49	Feet. 10.65
78	Lancaster, 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	37.92	3 10 36	29.856	"	"	Feet. "	"	Feet. 11.48	Feet. 12.52	Feet. 11.50
79	Lancaster, 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	50.16	3 16 36	"	62	"	Feet. 6	"	Feet. 16.7	Feet. 7.26	Feet. 11.75
80	Enfield, D 5	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	43.20	3 19 36	"	"	"	Feet. "	"	Feet. 16.60	Feet. 13.40	Feet. 10.70

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D 1	Inches. 43.66	° ' " 3 27 12	Feet. 21.19
Whitworth, HB	26.54	3 8 25	19.42

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	Inches. 47.42	° ' " 3 22 58	Feet. 11.27
Lancaster	43.61	3 14 1	13.15

J. St. George, President.

RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Competitive Large and Small Bore Rifles, 8th, 9th and 12th May 1862.

Precision with Clean Arms.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.		Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.						°	'				Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
81	Whitworth, HB 11	Yards. 1,200	S.W. to S. Fresh and puffly to very strong.	530 grains. .442"	70 grains. C. & H. No. 6. 2½ ds. J ^a	20	20	-	10	52.44	4	7 48	30.02	65	Fixed	Feet. 12	Feet. 9.89	Feet. 16.50		16.50
82	Enfield, D 1	"		"	"	"	16	4	"	99.36	4	37 42	"	"	"	6	"	11.72	16.56	18.20
83	Enfield, D 2	"		"	"	"	19	1	8	92.16	4	37 0	29.776	60	"	22	"	12.73	13.13	34.80
84	Whitworth, HB 12	"		"	"	"	20	-	"	50.64	4	5 12	"	"	"	10	"	11.23	9.60	30.30
85	Whitworth, HB 13	"		"	"	"	"	-	6	44.52	4	0 12	"	66	"	10	"	13.06	9.68	23.20
86	Enfield, D 3	"		"	"	"	19	1	"	72.28	4	37 48	30.02	"	"	15	"	10.43	10.06	25.50
87	Enfield, D 4	"		"	"	60	57	3	13	37.10	4	40 50	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	21.18
88	Whitworth, 19	"		"	"	"	60	-	"	43.64	4	10 10	"	-	"	-	-	-	-	11.94
89	Whitworth, 15	"		"	"	20	20	-	12	52.20	4	7 42	"	64	"	1	12	10.23	13.41	11.30
90	Enfield, D 5	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	54.60	4	29 30	"	"	"	0	"	11.40	13.57	11.45
91	Enfield, D 1	"	W. to S.S.W. Very strong.	"	"	"	"	-	6	77.28	4	26 36	29.68	61	"	26	"	8.85	12.45	34.65
92	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	72.00	4	18 18	"	"	"	"	"	9.54	14.90	35.65
93	Lancaster, 2	"		"	"	"	"	-	12	72.48	4	24 42	"	59	"	16	"	16.18	12.38	32.20
94	Enfield, D 2	"		"	"	"	19	1	"	96.48	4	37 6	"	"	"	19	"	14.09	11.85	33.09
95	Enfield, D 3	"		"	"	"	18	2	8	86.52	4	33 6	"	56	"	13	"	15.80	15.07	29.00
96	Lancaster, 3	"	Calm.	"	"	"	20	-	"	59.04	4	30 6	"	"	"	16	"	14.96	11.84	30.96
97	Lancaster, 4	"		"	"	"	"	-	14	67.08	4	23 12	"	60	"	10	"	9.84	12.90	19.34
98	Enfield, D 4	"		"	"	"	13	2	"	84.48	4	45 0	"	"	"	6	"	12.88	11.90	13.90
99	Enfield, D 5	"		"	"	"	17	3	16	90.36	4	40 36	"	62	"	4	"	5.31	15.60	3.70
100	Lancaster, 5	"	Very light.	"	"	"	20	-	"	54.84	4	32 0	"	"	"	6	"	8.85	15.15	4.25

Target 24 x 24 feet.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	Inches. 87.02	° ' " 4 36 29	Feet. 23.91
Lancaster	65.09	4 26 40	24.43

J. St. George, President.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, D	Inches. 81.10	° ' " 4 36 34	Feet. 22.25
Whitworth, HB	49.69	4 6 13	18.65

TABLE, No. 49.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Small Bore Rifles, 14th and 15th May 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease enveloped in Wax.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
1	Enfield, 1	Yards. 300	E. by N. Fresh.	530 grains .442"	70 grains C.&H.No.6.	20	20	—	6	5.52	0 40 54	29.96	54	Fixed	Feet. 12	12	Feet. 14.38	11.97	Feet. 2.38
2	Whitworth, 11	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	4.08	0 44 52	"	"	"	12	12	14.28	12.57	2.40
3	Whitworth, 12	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	4.92	0 41 54	"	"	"	12	8	14.89	2.75	2.90
4	Enfield, 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	6.36	0 43 30	"	"	"	12	"	14.19	2.34	2.35
5	Enfield, 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	6.00	0 38 54	"	53	"	6	"	7.59	2.45	1.65
6	Whitworth, 13	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	4.44	0 41 36	"	"	"	6	"	7.91	2.30	2.05
7	Whitworth, 19	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	3.12	0 38 36	"	"	"	18	"	19.65	2.84	1.70
8	Enfield, 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	4.92	0 38 36	"	"	"	18	"	20.26	3.37	2.30
9	Enfield, 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	5.64	0 38 42	"	"	"	15	"	17.07	2.62	2.25
10	Whitworth, 15	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	4.28	0 39 54	"	"	"	15	"	17.68	2.06	2.80
11	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	4.80	0 40 18	29.98	50	"	18	"	20.66	2.12	2.80
12	Lancaster, 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	2.88	0 44 18	"	"	"	6	"	9.58	3.20	3.60
13	Lancaster, 3	"	N. Fresh. Heavy rain.	"	"	"	"	—	"	5.76	0 42 0	"	"	"	6	"	9.58	3.01	3.58

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
Enfield	-	Small Bore.	Inches. 5.69	0 40 7	"	Feet. 2.19	
Whitworth, HB	-	-	4.17	0 41 22		2.37	
Lancaster	-	Small Bore.	4.48	0 42 12		3.33	

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 50.
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Small Bore Rifles, 16th May 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease enveloped in Wax.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
14	Enfield, 1 - - - Small Bore.	Yards. 500	N.W. Light.	530 grains 0.442"	70 grains C.&H.No.6.	20	20	-	6	11.52	1 20 36	29.92	70	Fixed	Feet. 6 12	Feet. 14.89	Feet. 14.89	Feet. 10.26	Feet. 9.10
15	Whitworth, 11 - - -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	10.92	1 33 48	"	"	"	"	14.47	10.59	10.59	8.00
16	Whitworth, 12 - - -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	8.28	1 25 48	"	69	"	"	17.37	12.80	12.80	11.40
17	Enfield, 2 - - -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	6.72	1 32 6	"	"	"	"	16.98	11.80	11.80	11.00
18	Enfield, 4 - - -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	11.76	1 11 6	"	63	"	"	16.06	10.46	10.46	10.20
19	Whitworth, 19 - - -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	7.20	1 19 0	"	"	"	"	16.02	11.40	11.40	10.05
20	Whitworth, 20 - - -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	7.68	1 14 12	"	64	"	"	11.55	11.31	11.31	5.60
21	Enfield, 3 - - -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	10.20	1 14 42	"	"	"	"	13.54	10.21	10.21	9.75
22	Enfield, 5 - - -	"	Fresh.	"	"	"	"	-	"	15.06	1 10 42	"	"	"	"	13.22	11.54	11.54	7.25
23	Whitworth, 15 - - -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	9.36	1 11 48	"	65	"	"	14.38	10.17	10.17	8.60
24	Lancaster, 1 - - - Small Bore.	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	8.04	1 19 24	"	"	"	"	9.45	10.79	10.79	3.65
25	Lancaster, 2 - - -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	9.48	1 23 12	"	"	"	"	13.02	12.10	12.10	7.05
26	Lancaster, 3 - - -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	8.88	1 21 42	"	"	"	"	13.13	11.54	11.54	7.36

Target 24" x 24".

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Whitworth, HB	Inches. 8.69	9 1 20 55	Feet. 8.85
Enfield (Small-bore)	11.05	1 19 50	9.45
Lancaster	8.80	1 21 26	6.01

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 51.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Small Bore Rifles, 19th May 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease enveloped in Wax.

Number of Targets.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Main Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
27	Enfield, S. Bore 1	-	800	580 grains, 0.442"	70 grains, C.&H.No.6.	20	20	-	6	Inches. 18.36	° ' " 2 5 36	30.142	° 75	Fixed	Feet. 12 12	Feet. 15.58	Feet. 15.58	Feet. 10.91	Feet. 3.85
28	Whitworth, HB 11	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 12.72	° ' " 2 11 0	"	"	"	"	"	15.83	14.13	4.40
29	Whitworth, 12	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 15.96	° ' " 2 11 42	"	"	"	6	"	15.58	11.56	9.80
30	Enfield, 2	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 20.88	° ' " 2 10 6	"	"	"	"	"	10.94	11.98	4.94
31	Enfield, 3	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 20.52	° ' " 2 10 54	"	"	"	"	"	9.25	10.72	3.50
32	Whitworth, 20	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 14.76	° ' " 2 9 36	"	"	"	"	"	13.22	11.58	7.25
33	Whitworth, 19	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 18.48	° ' " 2 13 12	"	"	"	"	"	12.34	12.62	6.40
34	Enfield, 4	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 17.16	° ' " 2 7 30	"	"	"	"	"	11.89	9.56	6.35
35	Enfield, 5	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 23.28	° ' " 2 7 48	"	"	"	"	"	12.17	8.68	7.00
36	Whitworth, 15	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 18.60	° ' " 2 7 0	"	"	"	"	"	14.09	12.05	8.10
37	Lancaster, 1	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 14.04	° ' " 2 17 12	"	"	"	"	"	12.89	10.47	7.10
38	Lancaster, 2	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 22.44	° ' " 2 11 18	"	"	"	"	"	12.55	10.40	6.80
39	Lancaster, 3	-	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 20.64	° ' " 2 16 48	"	"	"	"	"	12.19	10.08	6.50

Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
		° ' "	Inches.	° ' "	Feet.
Whitworth, HB	-	2 10 30	16.10	"	7.19
Lancaster	-	2 15 6	19.04	"	6.80
Enfield	-	2 8 23	20.04	"	5.13

J. St. George,
President.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Small Bore Rifles, 20th May 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease enveloped in Wax.

ON SYSTEMS OF RIFLING FOR SMALL ARMS.

J. St. George,
President.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.	
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.		
40	Enfield, 1	-	-	Small Bore.	Yards. 1,000	S. by W. Strong. Unsteady to very strong.	530 grains. .442"	70 grains. C.&H.No.6.	20	20	6	42.72	Inches.	2 46 54	°	29.86	°	70	Feet. 5.44	
41	Whitworth, 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.44	2 55 54	"	"	"	12	12	15.52	7.84	5.44
42	Whitworth, 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.80	2 56 42	"	72	"	6	"	14.60	13.13	2.85
43	Enfield, 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.12	2 46 42	"	"	"	"	"	15.13	14.31	9.40
44	Enfield, 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.96	2 45 24	"	73	"	0	"	12.46	15.96	7.60
45	Whitworth, 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.64	2 57 18	"	"	"	"	"	10.82	11.87	11.25
46	Whitworth, 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.28	2 55 54	"	"	"	"	"	14.25	13.13	14.30
47	Enfield, 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.84	2 44 18	"	"	"	"	"	14.24	11.05	14.30
48	Enfield, 3	-	-	-	-	S.S.W. to S.W. at 5th round. Very strong and gusty.	"	"	"	"	30.48	2 50 48	"	70	"	"	"	17.83	9.71	17.95
49	Whitworth, 15	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	33.12	2 49 54	"	"	"	"	"	20.45	10.50	20.50
50	Lancaster, 1	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	32.76	2 56 30	"	68	"	-6	"	12.63	12.61	18.65
51	Lancaster, 2	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	28.08	2 57 48	"	"	"	-6	"	13.27	9.72	19.40
52	Lancaster, 3	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	34.68	2 57 54	"	"	"	-6	"	13.94	10.47	20.00

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Whitworth, HB	Inches. 31.66	° ' " 2 55 8	Feet. 11.66
Enfield	37.22	2 46 49	11.22
Lancaster	32.04	2 57 24	19.35

TABLE, No. 53.
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with the undermentioned Small Bore Rifles, 21st and 22d May 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Grease enveloped in Wax.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
53	Enfield, 1	-	-	Small Bore.	530 grains "442"	70 grains C.&H.No.6.	20	20	-	8	Inches, 31.68	° ' " 3 46 6	° 60	Fixed	Feet. 6 12	Feet. 13.84	Feet. 14.02	Feet. 7.90	
54	Whitworth, 11	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	50.28	4 1 6	57	"	-18	"	15.04	32.70	
55	Whitworth, 12	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	6	32.28	4 5 24	"	"	6	"	11.51	9.25	
56	Enfield, 2	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	44.16	3 49 54	"	"	6	"	8.94	4.95	
57	Enfield, 3	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	40.68	3 51 54	"	"	-18	"	14.25	29.65	
58	Whitworth, 20	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	55.20	4 5 36	58	"	-38	"	6.05	49.50	
59	Whitworth, 19	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	47.40	3 55 12	55	"	6	"	12.88	7.25	
60	Enfield, 4	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	41.40	3 45 6	"	"	6	"	10.84	3.75	
61	Enfield, 5	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	42.60	3 46 48	57	"	-22	"	17.54	32.00	
62	Whitworth, 15	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	45.12	3 51 54	"	"	-22	"	16.35	34.65	
63	Lancaster, 1	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	46.68	4 0 30	"	"	-34	"	11.42	43.11	
64	Lancaster, 2	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	40.92	3 59 24	"	"	-34	"	10.54	40.60	
65	Lancaster, 3	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	-	"	43.08	4 1 48	"	"	-34	"	10.08	40.00	

Target 24' × 24.'

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Whitworth	-	Inches, 46.06	° ' 3 59 51	Feet. 26.67
Enfield	-	40.10	3 47 58	15.65
Lancaster	-	43.56	4 0 34	41.23

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE NO. 34.
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Small Bore Rifles, 23d May 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, pure Wax.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
1	Enfield, 1 - Small Bore.	Yards. 300	S.W. Very Strong. 	530 grains	70 grains C.&H.No.6.	20	20	-	6	Inches. 3.84	° ' " 0 37 12	° 29.834	° 62	Fixed	Feet. 12 12	"	Feet. 14.83	Feet. 10.32	Feet. 3.20
2	Whitworth, 11	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 5.16	° ' " 0 41 24	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 14.87	Feet. 11.82	Feet. 2.87
3	Whitworth, 12	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 7.68	° ' " 0 38 42	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 16.51	Feet. 12.27	Feet. 4.55
4	Enfield, 2	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 6.36	° ' " 0 38 54	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 16.00	Feet. 11.71	Feet. 4.05
5	Enfield, 3	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 5.16	° ' " 0 40 36	"	65	"	6	"	Feet. 6.43	Feet. 11.07	Feet. 0.90
6	Whitworth, 20	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 5.40	° ' " 0 35 24	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 6.86	Feet. 12.34	Feet. 0.95
7	Whitworth, 19	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 4.92	° ' " 0 41 42	"	66	"	"	"	Feet. 6.27	Feet. 11.76	Feet. 0.35
8	Enfield, 4	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 5.16	° ' " 0 43 30	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 7.27	Feet. 11.28	Feet. 1.50
9	Enfield, 5	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 6.12	° ' " 0 37 36	"	"	"	3	"	Feet. 3.42	Feet. 11.26	Feet. 0.85
10	Whitworth, 15	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 5.64	° ' " 0 38 30	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 4.04	Feet. 11.27	Feet. 1.30
11	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 3.60	° ' " 0 37 0	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 2.89	Feet. 11.40	Feet. 0.70
12	Lancaster, 2	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 4.56	° ' " 0 36 12	"	"	"	"	"	Feet. 3.72	Feet. 11.88	Feet. 0.75
13	Lancaster, 3	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	Inches. 4.44	° ' " 0 47 18	"	"	"	9	"	Feet. 9.22	Feet. 12.13	Feet. 0.25

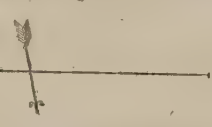
Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Whitworth	-	Inches. 5.76	° ' " 0 39 0	Feet. 2.00
Enfield	- Small Bore.	5.33	0 39 33	2.10
Lancaster	-	4.20	0 40 10	0.55

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 55.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Small Bore Rifles, 26th May 1862.
Precision with Clean Arms.—Lubrication, Pure Wax.

Number of Target	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.		Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.											Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
14	Enfield, 1	Yards. 500	West. Fresh. 	530 grains ".442"	70 grains C.&H.No.6.	20	20	—	6	10.20	° 1 12 24	° 30.198	° 65	Fixed		Feet. 12 12	Feet. 11.63	Feet. 13.22	Feet. 11.63	Feet. 1.25
15	Whitworth, 11	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	10.08	° 1 20 48	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.53	11.92	Feet. 1.55
16	Whitworth, 12	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	9.24	° 1 16 18	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.64	10.83	Feet. 2.10
17	Enfield, 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	11.40	° 1 19 36	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.99	11.55	Feet. 2.05
18	Enfield, 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	11.64	° 1 16 24	"	66	"	"	"	"	13.28	12.08	Feet. 1.28
19	Whitworth, 20	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	9.00	° 1 17 13	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.68	11.16	Feet. 2.80
20	Whitworth, 19	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	7.32	° 1 19 12	"	65	"	6	"	"	8.05	11.73	Feet. 2.10
21	Enfield, 4	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	9.60	° 1 12 42	"	"	"	"	"	"	7.62	11.51	Feet. 1.65
22	Enfield, 5	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	9.48	° 1 13 30	"	64	"	"	"	"	7.92	11.10	Feet. 2.05
23	Whitworth, 15	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	6.84	° 1 17 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.41	10.91	Feet. 2.60
24	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	5.04	° 1 20 36	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.21	12.01	Feet. 2.21
25	Lancaster, 2	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	5.04	° 1 22 18	"	"	"	"	"	"	9.07	11.28	Feet. 3.15
26	Lancaster, 3	"		"	"	"	"	—	"	8.16	° 1 27 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	9.05	12.00	Feet. 3.10

Target, 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
		°	'	Feet.	
Whitworth, HB	Inches. 8.49	1	16 7	2.23	
Enfield	10.46	1	14 55	1.64	
Lancaster	6.08	1	23 20	2.82	

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 56.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Large and Small Bore Rifles, 30th May 1862.
Precision with Arms from which 80 Rounds have been fired without cleaning.—Rifles left dirty for 65 hours.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
1	Enfield Service, 1	Yards, 500		530 grains. 0.555"	70 grs. J ²	20	20	—	6	Inches. 17.98	° ' 1 23 24	° 29.536	° 62	Fixed	Feet. 18	Feet. 16.86	Feet. 11.22	Feet. 1.35	
2	Enfield, D 1	"		"	"	"	"	"	—	"	19.44	1 25 0	"	"	"	"	15.58	10.96	2.25
3	Enfield, D 2	"		"	"	"	"	"	—	"	18.12	1 23 42	"	65	"	"	16.82	10.67	1.75
4	Enfield Service, 2	"		"	"	"	"	"	—	"	17.16	1 20 0	"	"	"	"	15.70	13.13	2.45 ^a
5	Lancaster, 1	"		"	"	"	"	"	—	"	20.16	1 9 54	"	67	"	12	12.40	10.12	1.90
6	Lancaster, 2	"		"	"	"	"	"	—	"	15.72	1 12 36	"	"	"	"	13.61	11.16	1.80
7	Enfield, 2	"		"	.442"	70 grains C. & H. No. 6.	"	"	—	"	7.92	1 14 48	"	"	"	9	8.30	9.73	4.35
8	Whitworth, 15	"		"	"	"	"	"	—	"	9.72	1 16 6	"	"	"	"	9.29	12.21	2.75
9	Whitworth, 19	"		"	"	"	"	"	—	"	5.28	1 19 12	"	"	"	"	8.33	10.44	1.65
10	Enfield, 3	"		"	"	"	"	"	—	"	12.96	1 22 38	"	"	"	"	9.02	12.13	3.00
11	W. Richards, 1	"		"	.468"	76 grains C. & H. No. 6.	"	"	—	"	8.28	1 12 6	"	66	"	6	8.25	11.78	2.30
12	W. Richards, 2	"		"	"	"	"	"	—	"	5.76	1 22 0	"	"	"	"	8.65	10.98	2.85
13	Lancaster, 1	"		"	.442"	70 grains C. & H. No. 6.	"	"	—	"	6.60	1 23 36	"	"	"	12	11.70	13.31	1.35

Wet Bulb, 59°.—Dry Bulb, 61°.

Target 24' X 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield Service	Inches. 17.52*	° ' 1 24 12	Feet. 1.90
Enfield, D	" 18.78	1 24 21	2.00
Lancaster	" 17.94	1 11 15	1.85
Enfield	" 10.44	1 18 43	3.67
Whitworth	" 7.50	1 17 39	2.20
W. Richards	" 7.02	1 17 3	2.57
Lancaster	" 6.60	1 23 36	1.35

• against 19.90
" 15.81
" 17.58
" 8.76 when clean.
" 7.39
" 11.11
" 9.32

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 57.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Large and Small Bore Rifles, 3rd June 1862.
Precision with Arms from which 108 Rounds had been fired, without cleaning.—Rifles left dirty for 161 hours.

Number of Target	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.		Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
14	Enfield Service, 1 -	Yards. 800	S.W. Strong.	530 grains 0.55"	70 grs. J ³	20	20	-	6	Inches. 45.60	0 2 32 6	0 30.152	67	Fixed	"	Feet. 6	12	Feet. 10.32	14.06	Feet. 4.70
15	Enfield, D 1 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	35.64	2 30 42	"	"	"	"	"	"	12.60	10.00	6.00
16	Enfield, D 2 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	33.96	2 32 48	"	"	"	"	"	"	11.60	12.80	5.65
17	Enfield Service, 2 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	32.16	2 25 30	"	"	"	"	"	"	9.56	12.41	3.60
18	Lancaster, 1 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	37.20	2 23 30	"	70	"	"	"	"	17.05	13.79	11.15
19	Lancaster, 2 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	31.92	2 28 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	15.07	9.12	9.55
20	Enfield, 2 -	"	"	0.442"	70 grs. C. & H. No. 6	"	"	-	"	20.52	2 14 12	"	72	"	"	"	"	15.92	11.17	9.95
21	Whitworth, 15 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	22.44	2 12 48	"	"	"	"	"	"	17.29	11.48	11.30
22	Whitworth, 19 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	15.60	2 14 24	"	65	"	"	"	"	14.53	13.15	8.00
23	Enfield, 3 -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	21.60	2 12 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.40	14.05	7.65
24	W. Richards, No. 3, clean -	"	"	"	70 grs. C. & H. No. 6	"	"	-	"	26.16	2 5 12	"	60	"	"	"	"	11.41	11.00	5.41
25	W. Richards, No. 2, foul -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	24.00	2 1 54	"	"	"	"	"	"	14.85	10.07	8.95
26	W. Richards, No. 1, foul -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	22.92	2 13 30	"	"	"	"	"	"	12.68	13.81	6.90
27	W. Richards, No. 4, clean -	"	S.W. to S. by W. Strong and Gusty, with Rain.	"	"	"	"	-	"	18.72	2 5 48	"	"	"	"	"	"	10.01	14.26	4.65
28	Lancaster, No. 2, clean -	"	"	0.442"	70 grs. C. & H. No. 6	"	"	-	"	16.92	2 15 18	"	63	"	"	"	"	12.12	11.79	12.12
29	Lancaster, No. 1, foul -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	17.64	2 24 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	11.21	12.60	11.25

Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
	Inches.	Feet.	° ' "	° ' "	Feet.	Feet.
Enfield Service, 1 -	38.88*	4.15	2 28 48	"	4.15	"
Enfield, D -	34.80	6.27	2 31 45	"	6.27	"
Lancaster -	34.56	10.38	2 25 51	"	10.38	"
Enfield -	21.06	8.80	2 13 9	"	8.80	"
Whitworth -	19.02	9.95	2 13 36	"	9.95	"
W. Richards -	23.46	7.92	2 7 42	"	7.92	"
Lancaster -	17.64	11.25	2 24 12	"	11.25	"

* against 41.61
 " 29.34
 " 28.14
 " 18.02
 " 16.57

when clean and fired simultaneously.
 " 22.44
 " 16.92

J. St. George,
 President.

Wet Bulb, 59°.—Dry Bulb, 63°.

TABLE, No. 58.
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Large Bore Rifles, 5th June 1862.
Precision with Arms from which 136 Rounds had been fired without Cleaning.—Rifle left dirty for 219 hours.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.		Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.			
30	Enfield Service, 1, foul	Yards. 800	S. by E. Fresh.	530 grs. 0·55" Wood Plug	70 grs. J ²	20	20	—	6	34·98	2 30 48	29·87	60	Fixed	18	12	15·90	13·75	2·65	
31	Enfield Service, 3, clean	"	S.	"		"	"	"	—	"	29·40	2 26 30	"	"	"	"	"	16·56	13·08	1·70
32	Enfield Service, 4, clean	"	Strong.	"	"	"	"	—	"	39·72	2 28 48	"	55	"	12	"	14·18	12·86	2·35	
33	Enfield Service, 2, foul	"	S. W.	"	"	"	"	—	"	35·52	2 27 12	"	"	"	"	"	11·97	12·62	0·60	
34	Enfield, D 1, foul	"	Very strong.	"	"	"	"	—	"	32·52	2 29 12	"	"	"	"	"	15·41	11·02	3·55	
35	Enfield, D 3, clean	"	Heavy rain.	"	"	"	"	—	"	29·88	2 23 42	"	"	"	"	"	15·68	15·03	4·80	
36	Enfield, D 4, clean	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	30·96	2 23 36	"	"	"	—3	"	12·94	8·80	16·20	
37	Enfield, D 2, foul	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	31·68	2 23 18	"	"	"	—3	"	15·75	15·32	19·00	
38	Lancaster, 1, foul	"	Rain ceased.	"	"	"	"	—	"	30·60	2 21 30	"	"	"	6	"	14·94	10·98	9·00	
39	Lancaster, 3, clean	"	Fresh.	"	"	"	"	—	"	36·36	2 32 0	"	"	"	"	"	15·37	9·94	9·60	
40	Lancaster, 4, clean	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	28·44	2 27 48	"	58	"	"	"	8·71	10·06	3·35	
41	Lancaster, 2, foul	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	31·92	2 27 28	"	"	"	"	"	14·15	11·45	8·20	

Target, 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
	Inches.		°	'	Feet.	
Enfield Service, foul	35·10	—	2	29	0	1·62
Enfield Service, clean	34·56	—	2	27	39	2·02
Enfield, D, foul	32·10	—	2	26	15	11·27
Enfield, D, clean	30·42	—	2	23	89	10·50
Lancaster, foul	31·26	—	2	24	29	8·60
Lancaster, clean	32·40	—	2	29	54	6·47

Large Bore

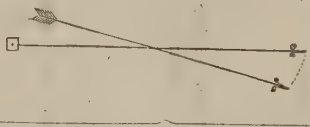
J. St. George,
President.

Direction of Range, N.N.E.
Wet Bulb, 55°.—Dry Bulb, 60°.

TABLE, No. 59.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Large and Small Bore Rifles, 6th June 1862.

Precision with Arms from which 164 Rounds have been fired without Cleaning.—Rifles left dirty for 243 hours.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Baro-meter.	Thermo-meter.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
42	Enfield Service, 1, Foul -	Yards. 300	S.S.W. Very strong and gusty.	530 grs. 0.55" Wood Plug.	70 grs. J ^a .	20	20	-	6	Inches. 12.84	0 50 24	29.768	70	Fixed	Feet. 12	12	Feet. 13.30	10.78	Feet. 1.80
43	Ditto - 3, Clean -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	8.76	0 42 0	"	"	"	"	"	13.23	12.20	1.25
44	Ditto - 4, Clean -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	11.40	0 47 30	"	"	"	"	"	13.32	11.01	1.60
45	Ditto - 2, Foul -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	10.92	0 45 18	"	"	"	"	"	13.44	11.59	1.50
46	Enfield, D 1, Foul -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	12.36	0 47 42	"	"	"	"	"	12.55	11.23	0.90
47	Ditto - 3, Clean -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	11.64	0 44 30	"	"	"	"	"	12.31	12.06	0.31
48	Ditto - 4, Clean -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	10.08	0 49 24	"	"	"	"	"	12.23	10.78	1.20
49	Ditto - 2, Foul -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	12.48	0 43 30	"	"	"	"	"	12.54	11.22	0.95
50	Lancaster, 1, Foul -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	9.60	0 42 0	"	"	"	"	"	12.83	10.70	1.50
51	Ditto - 3, Clean -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	9.60	0 42 42	"	"	"	"	"	12.40	11.48	0.65
52	Ditto - 4, Clean -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	13.68	0 41 42	"	66	"	"	"	11.05	11.32	1.20
53	Ditto - 2, Foul -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	9.12	0 40 6	"	"	"	"	"	12.54	11.65	0.65
54	Enfield, S.B., 2, Foul -	"		442" 70 grs. c.s.h. No.6.	"	"	"	-	"	7.80	0 46 6	"	67	"	"	"	12.73	11.38	0.95
55	Ditto - 4, Clean -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	4.20	0 41 18	"	"	"	"	"	12.89	10.55	1.65
56	Ditto - 5, Clean -	"	S.S.W. to S.W. by S. Very squally.	"	"	"	"	-	"	5.04	0 41 12	"	"	"	"	"	13.51	11.10	1.75
57	Ditto - 3, Foul -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	5.28	0 45 36	"	"	"	"	"	13.58	11.25	1.75

Wet Bulb, 58°.—Dry Bulb, 61°.

Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
		°	'	Feet.	
Enfield Service, foul	Inches. 11.88	0	47	51	1.65
Ditto - clean	10.08	0	44	45	1.42
Enfield, D, foul	12.42	0	45	36	0.92
Ditto - clean	11.16	0	46	57	0.75
Lancaster, foul	9.36	0	41	8	1.02
Ditto - clean	11.64	0	42	12	0.92
Enfield, foul	6.54	0	45	51	1.35
Ditto clean	4.62	0	41	15	1.70

Large Bore

Small Bore

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 60.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Small Bore Rifles, 9th June 1862.
Precision with Arms from which 164 Rounds have been fired without Cleaning.—Rifles left dirty for 311 hours.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Baro- meter.	Thermo- meter.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.	
58	Whitworth, 19, Foul -	Yards. 300	S. W. Fresh.	530 grains .442"	70 grains C. & H. No. 6.	20	20	-	6	3.60	0 47 36	30.076	69	Fixed	Feet. 12	Feet. 12	Feet. 13.86	Feet. 11.77	1.90
59	Whitworth, 11, Clean -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	3.36	0 45 18	"	"	"	"	"	12.92	10.80	1.45
60	Whitworth, 12, Clean -	"	Rain Squall.	"	"	"	"	-	"	5.76	0 43 30	"	60	"	"	"	14.19	12.08	2.19
61	Whitworth, 15, Foul -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	4.56	0 46 0	"	"	"	"	"	14.62	11.67	2.65
62	Lancaster, 1, Foul -	"	Fine.	"	"	"	"	-	"	3.48	0 48 42	"	64	"	"	"	14.69	12.02	2.70
63	Lancaster, 2, Clean -	"	□	"	"	"	"	-	"	3.72	0 45 54	"	"	"	"	"	15.04	12.48	3.04
64	W. Richards, 3, Clean -	"	"	0.468" and 0.447"	76 grains C. & H. No. 6.	"	"	-	"	4.32	0 37 30	"	"	"	6	"	8.43	11.81	2.45
65	W. Richards, 2, Foul -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	3.84	0 43 24	"	"	"	"	"	9.09	12.09	3.09
66	W. Richards, 1, Foul -	"	"	"	Lubrication W. R. No. 8.	"	"	-	"	5.52	0 41 36	"	"	"	"	"	8.38	11.79	2.40
67	W. Richards, 4, Clean -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	5.64	0 39 30	"	"	"	"	"	8.51	12.24	2.55
68	W. Richards, 1, Clean -	"	"	Laboratory Ammunition.	Wax on Bullet W. R. No. 8.	"	"	-	"	4.56	0 37 54	"	69	"	"	"	8.19	11.71	2.20
67	W. Richards, 2, Clean -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	7.20	0 35 24	"	"	"	"	"	8.20	12.09	2.20
* 68	W. Richards, 3, Clean -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	4.92	0 36 6	"	"	"	"	"	7.97	11.65	2.00
69	W. Richards, 4, Clean -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	6.00	0 36 24	"	"	"	"	"	8.01	11.57	2.05
70	W. Richards, 5, Clean -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	7.92	0 40 6	"	"	"	12	"	15.12	10.65	3.35

Target 24 x 24 feet.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Whitworth, HB, Foul	Inches. 4.08	0 46 48	Feet. 2.27
Whitworth, HB, Clean	4.56	0 44 24	1.82
Lancaster, Foul	3.48	0 48 42	2.70
Lancaster, Clean	3.72	0 45 54	3.04
W. Richards, Foul	4.68	0 42 30	2.74
W. Richards, Clean	4.98	0 38 30	2.50
W. Richards, with Wax and Tallow Lubrication	6.12	0 37 13	2.36

* In continuation of Experiments with Small Bores, with wax and tallow.
Wet Bulb, 53°.—Dry Bulb, 58°.

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 61.
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH THE UNDERMENTIONED SMALL BORE RIFLES, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 16th June 1862.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.		Baro- meter.	Thermo- meter.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.						°	'				Feet.	Feet.	Hor.	Vert.	
*71	W. Richards, No. 1	Yards, 500	N.W. Very Light.	530 grains 4.67"	76 grs. J ² Wax on bullet.	20	20	-	6	10.56	1 14	6	29.512	66	Fixed	12	12	13.82	12.23	1.85
72	W. Richards, No. 2	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	12.48	1 13	6	"	"	"	"	"	14.42	12.65	2.50
73	W. Richards, No. 3	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	11.76	1 13	48	"	65	"	"	"	13.93	11.48	2.05
74	W. Richards, No. 4	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	9.36	1 14	0	29.54	"	"	"	"	14.93	10.18	3.40
75	W. Richards, No. 5	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	7.32	1 11	42	"	"	"	"	"	12.50	9.76	2.30
+47 bis	Enfield, No. 1	"		530 grains 0.442"	70 grains. C.&H. No. 6. Lub. Grease.	"	"	-	"	11.88	1 13	36	"	"	"	"	"	12.49	12.00	0.49
48 "	Whitworth, HB 11	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	6.12	1 23	18	29.598	"	"	"	"	12.83	12.57	0.65
49 "	Whitworth, HB 12	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	8.28	1 19	12	"	"	"	"	"	13.05	10.80	1.55
50 "	Enfield, 2	"	N. by W. Fresh.	"	"	"	"	-	"	10.68	1 24	9	"	"	"	"	"	13.45	13.16	1.85
51 "	Enfield, 3	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	13.56	1 23	36	"	60	"	6	"	6.56	12.47	0.75
52 "	Whitworth, 19	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	7.32	1 24	36	30.024	"	"	"	"	6.38	12.03	0.60
53 "	Whitworth, 20	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	7.68	1 27	6	"	"	"	"	"	6.68	10.87	1.40
54 "	Enfield, 4	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	12.60	1 21	24	"	"	"	"	"	6.89	11.21	1.20
55 "	Enfield, 5	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	9.84	1 26	48	"	"	"	"	"	6.91	10.62	1.60
56 "	Whitworth, 15	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	7.08	1 25	36	"	"	"	"	"	7.64	11.12	1.90

Target 24' x 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Elevation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
* W. Richards	Inches. 10.29	° ' " 1 13 20	Feet. 2.42
{ Enfield, S. Bore	11.71	1 21 54	1.39
{ Whitworth	7.29	1 23 37	1.22

* In continuation of experiments with Small Bore, with wax and tallow.

† Second Trial for precision at 500 yards; the results of First Trial are in Table No. 27.

J. St. George,
President.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.	
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.		
27	Enfield, SB 1 -	Yards. 800	W. by N. Fresh.	530 grs. .442"	70 grains, C. & H. No. 6. Lubrication Pure Wax.	20	20	-	6	Inches. 22.80	° ' " 2 12 18	° " 30.152	° 70	Fixed	Feet. 0	Feet. 12	Feet. 12.85	Feet. 12.90		
28	Whitworth, HB 11 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	16.68	2 18 42	"	"	"	"	11.89	12.95	11.90	
29	Whitworth, HB 12 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	22.44	2 13 18	"	"	"	"	11.88	12.52	11.40	
30	Enfield, 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	23.04	2 19 24	"	"	"	"	10.70	11.46	10.80	
31	Enfield, 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	20.88	2 20 0	"	68	"	"	11.67	12.05	11.67	
32	Whitworth, HB 19 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	13.08	2 15 36	"	"	"	"	9.35	13.68	9.50	
33	Whitworth, HB 20 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	23.40	2 16 54	"	"	"	"	11.40	12.13	11.40	
34	Enfield, 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	20.40	2 12 18	"	"	"	"	10.09	13.22	10.20	
35	Enfield, 5 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	18.60	2 15 6	"	"	"	"	12.12	11.28	12.15	
36	Whitworth, HB 15 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	21.84	2 16 24	"	"	"	"	13.72	11.78	13.75	
37	Lancaster, 1 -	"	N.W. Very strong.	"	"	"	"	-	"	12.24	2 22 24	"	"	"	"	"	11.65	11.73	11.65	
38	Lancaster, 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	11.40	2 16 12	"	"	"	"	11.59	13.27	11.65	
39	Lancaster, 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	12.96	2 27 54	"	"	"	"	11.46	13.71	11.50	
76	W. Richards, 1 -	"		"	.467" .447"	76 grains J ² . Lubrication Wax on Bullet	"	"	-	"	22.92	2 15 6	29.98	58	"	"	14.09	11.99	14.09	
77	W. Richards, 2 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	20.64	2 12 24	"	"	"	-5	"	9.51	12.40	14.60
78	W. Richards, 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	18.00	2 12 6	"	"	"	-5	"	8.93	14.78	14.20
79	W. Richards, 5 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	22.44	2 16 48	"	"	"	-5	"	6.11	8.70	11.75
80	W. Richards, 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	"	-	"	21.84	2 15 6	"	"	"	-5	"	6.13	10.54	11.20

* 17th. In continuation of Experiments with Wax and Tallow.
† 18th. In continuation of Experiments with Pure Wax.

COMPARISON.

Target 24 × 24 feet.

Rifles.		Mean Radial Deviation.		Mean Angle.		Mean Deflection.	
Enfield, S. Bore		Inches. 21.14		° ' " 2 15 49		Feet. 11.54	
Whitworth, HB		19.49		2 16 11		11.59	
Lancaster, S. Bore		12.20		2 22 10		11.60	
W. Richards		21.17		2 14 18		13.17	

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 63.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS, with Small Bores with Pure Wax, and W. Richards, with Wax on Bullet, 19th and 20th June 1862.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.		Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.		Absolute Distance of Mean Point of Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.									Hor.	Vert.	Hor.	Vert.			
40	Enfield, SB 1	Yard.	N.W.	530 grains	70 grains C. & H. No. 6.	20	20	-	9	40.44	3 12 18	30.176	59	Fixed		0	12	Feet. 12.58	Feet. 10.15	Feet. 13.75
41	Whitworth, HB 11	"	Light.	.442"	Lubricant	"	"	-	9	38.12	3 12 0	"	"	"	"	0	"	11.13	10.38	11.25
42	Whitworth, HB 12	"	Fresh.	"	Pure Wax.	"	"	-	6	32.88	3 5 30	"	61	"	"	0	"	15.56	10.87	15.65
43	Enfield, SB 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	29.16	3 12 6	"	"	"	"	0	"	14.05	12.07	14.05
44	Enfield, SB 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	25.92	3 14 54	"	64	"	"	0	"	15.86	14.91	16.65
45	Whitworth, 19	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	35.64	3 11 18	"	"	"	"	0	"	18.59	14.55	18.80
46	Whitworth, 20	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	34.44	3 9 30	"	65	"	"	0	"	8.86	11.02	14.40
47	Enfield, SB 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	31.08	3 2 42	"	"	"	"	0	"	8.48	13.62	14.60
48	Enfield, SB 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	26.88	3 5 6	"	64	"	"	0	"	9.51	13.84	12.85
49	Whitworth, 15	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	36.72	3 6 12	"	"	"	"	0	"	13.55	13.74	16.65
50	Lancaster, SB 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	18.24	3 10 48	"	"	"	"	0	"	7.40	12.35	10.45
51	Lancaster, SB 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	29.16	3 2 48	"	"	"	"	0	"	8.51	15.00	11.90
52	Lancaster, SB 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	20.16	3 11 48	"	63	"	"	0	"	12.33	10.59	12.40
81	W. Richards, 1	"	N.W.	.467"	76 grains J ²	"	"	-	"	22.92	2 55 18	20.972	"	"	"	0	"	17.80	8.63	18.10
82	W. Richards, 2	"	Strong.	.447"	Wax on bullet	"	"	-	"	32.52	3 2 30	"	"	"	"	0	"	12.92	13.46	24.95
83	W. Richards, 3	"	"	"	W. R. No. 8.	"	"	-	"	24.60	2 58 18	"	"	"	"	0	"	11.40	14.70	23.50
84	W. Richards, 4	"	"	"	over all.	"	"	-	"	34.30	3 3 42	"	62	"	"	0	"	10.13	9.83	22.25
85	W. Richards, 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	33.00	2 55 51	"	"	"	"	0	"	9.75	11.76	21.80
130 bis.	Whitworth, HB 11	"	Light.	.442"	70 grains, C. & H. No. 6.	"	"	-	"	20.01	3 10 0	"	58	"	"	0	"	9.56	12.19	14.60
140 "	Lancaster, 1	"	"	"	Lubrication	"	"	-	"	37.20	3 9 42	"	"	"	"	0	"	10.78	14.16	15.95
141 "	Lancaster, 2	"	"	"	Grease.	"	"	-	"	29.52	3 8 36	"	"	"	"	0	"	7.94	13.12	13.10
142 "	Whitworth, HB 12	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	36.00	3 4 30	"	"	"	"	0	"	8.76	15.24	14.15
143 "	Whitworth, HB 15	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	24.96	3 8 48	"	57	"	"	0	"	10.78	8.84	16.10
144 "	Lancaster, 3	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	"	25.56	3 6 42	"	"	"	"	0	"	9.45	11.59	14.45

Target 24' x 24'

COMPARISON.

* 19th. In continuation of Experiments with Pure Wax.
 † 20th. Ditto, with Wax and Tallov.
 ‡ Second Trial; see Table 40.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield, SB -	Inches. 30.69	° 3 9 25	Feet. 14.38
Whitworth, HB -	34.56	3 8 55	15.85
Lancaster, SB -	22.52	3 8 28	11.58
W. Richards -	29.47	2 59 8	22.12
Whitworth, HB† -	27.00	3 7 46	14.95
Lancaster‡ -	30.76	3 8 20	14.50

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 64.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, with Small Bores, with Pure Wax, and W. Richards, with Wax on Bullet, 23rd and 24th June 1862.

Number of Target.	Description and Number of Rifle.	Range.	Strength and Direction of Wind.	Ammunition.		Number of Shots.	Number of Hits.	Number of Misses.	Number of Trials.	Figure of Merit.	Angle of Elevation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Shoulder or Fixed Rest.	Point aimed at.		Point of Mean Impact.	Absolute Distance of Point of Mean Impact from Point aimed at.
				Weight and Diameter of Bullet.	Powder.										Hor.	Vert.		
53	Enfield, SB 1 -	Yards. 1,200	N. W. Light.	530 grs 0.442"	70 grains. C. & H. No. 6. Lubricant. Pure Wax.	20	20	-	11	48.96	4 7 42	29.88	59	Fixed	Feet. -12	12	Feet. 6.01	19.25
54	Whitworth, HB 11 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	68.04	4 14 42	"	"	"	-13	"	8.28	20.45
55	Whitworth, HB 12 -	"		"	"	"	19	1	10	76.68	4 6 0	"	64	"	-10	"	9.51	20.55
56	Enfield, SB 2 -	"		"	"	"	20	-	"	57.96	4 12 42	"	"	"	-10	"	7.59	17.90
57	Enfield, SB 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	6	57.96	4 12 43	"	65	"	-6	"	8.54	14.85
58	Whitworth, HB 19	"	N. Light.	"	"	"	"	-	"	56.88	4 10 54	"	"	"	-6	"	11.27	17.35
59	Whitworth, HB 20 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	64.08	4 11 36	"	66	"	-6	"	8.04	14.05
60	Enfield, SB 4 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	46.56	3 59 54	"	"	"	-6	"	7.42	13.80
61	Lancaster, SB 1 -	"	Very light.	"	"	"	19	1	"	51.96	4 14 0	"	"	"	-3	"	11.60	14.90
62	Lancaster, SB 2 -	"		"	"	"	20	-	"	38.16	4 5 0	"	"	"	-3	"	13.25	16.30
63	Lancaster, SB 3 -	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	44.58	4 13 24	"	"	"	0	"	7.85	8.60
86	W. Richards, 1	"	S. W. Fresh.	.467" .447"	76 grains, J ² Lubricant Wax on bullet	"	"	-	"	40.92	3 59 36	"	"	"	0	"	10.28	10.65
87	W. Richards, 2	"		"	W. R. No. 8 over all.	"	"	-	8	47.64	3 58 12	30.024	75	"	-16	"	9.43	25.65
88	W. Richards, 3	"		"	"	"	"	-	"	48.00	3 50 36	"	"	"	-16	"	7.10	23.80
89	W. Richards, 4	"		"	"	"	19	1	6	50.88	3 58 12	"	"	"	-16	"	11.10	27.20
90	W. Richards, 5	"		"	"	"	20	-	"	41.40	3 52 30	"	"	"	-16	"	12.79	29.05

* In continuation of Experiments with Pure Wax.
† In continuation of Experiments with Wax and Tallow.

Target 24' × 24'.

COMPARISON.

Rifles.	Mean Radial Deviation.	Mean Angle.	Mean Deflection.
Enfield S. Bore*	Inches. 52.86	° ' " 4 8 16	Feet. 16.45
Whitworth, HB.*	66.42	4 10 48	18.10
Lancaster, S. Bore*	44.80	4 10 48	13.26
W. Richards†	45.77	3 55 49	23.11

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 65.
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Small Bore Rifles.
To Test Fouling—Whitworth Ammunition with Grease Lubricants.

Date of Experiments.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Description of Rifle.	Number of Rounds Fouled.	Precision when Foul at 500 Yards.	Lowest Average Figure when Clean for Comparison.	REMARKS.
4 August 1862	30.086	72	58	64	Enfield	200	Inches.	Inches.	Loading easy, but rough.
5 August "	29.77	78	60	66	Ditto	300	—	—	
6 August "	29.866	76	57	62	Ditto	100	—	—	
8 August "	29.566	71	57	62	Ditto	25	—	—	
11 August "	30.186	68	55	60	Ditto	375	—	—	
						20	10.92	9.86	
4 August 1862	30.086	72	58	64	Whitworth	200	—	—	Loading very easy.
5 August "	29.77	78	60	66	Ditto	300	—	—	
6 August "	29.866	76	57	62	Ditto	100	—	—	
8 August "	29.566	71	57	62	Ditto	25	—	—	
11 August "	30.186	68	55	60	Ditto	375	—	—	
						20	9.48	10.20	
						20	8.88	10.20	Second trial, after firing 1,020 rounds.
4 August 1862	30.086	72	58	64	Lancaster	200	—	—	Loading easy.
5 August "	29.77	78	60	66	Ditto	300	—	—	
6 August "	29.866	76	57	62	Ditto	100	—	—	
8 August "	29.566	71	57	62	Ditto	25	—	—	
11 August "	30.186	68	55	60	Ditto	375	—	—	
						20	7.08	9.32	

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 66.
RESULTS of EXPERIMENTS with the undermentioned Small Bore Rifles.
To Test Fouling—Whitworth Cartridge with Pellet of Pure Wax.

Date of Experiments.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Description of Rifle.	Number of Rounds Fouled.	Precision when Foul at 500 Yards.	Lowest Average Figure when Clean for Comparison.	REMARKS.
2 July 1862	29.866	64	58	60	Enfield	200	-	-	Loading difficult at 7th round. Bullet forced through paper. Difficulty increasing. Bullet jammed at 93d and 606th rounds.
3 July "	29.966	71	54	58	Ditto	57	-	-	
4 July "	29.97	68	55	57	Ditto	409	-	-	
7 July "	29.718	63	57	62	Ditto	168	-	-	
8 July "	30.096	70	58	62	Ditto	186	10.80	-	
2 July 1862	29.866	64	58	60	Whitworth	200	-	-	Loading easy throughout. Nipple lump split to a depth of 0.7 inch at 917th round, rendering arm unserviceable.
3 July "	29.966	71	54	58	Ditto	62	-	-	
4 July "	29.97	68	55	57	Ditto	405	-	-	
7 July "	29.718	63	57	62	Ditto	250	-	-	
8 July "	30.096	70	58	62	Ditto	-	Not taken.	-	
2 July 1862	29.866	64	58	60	Lancaster	200	-	-	Loading occasionally difficult, bullet sometimes forced through paper.
3 July "	29.966	71	54	58	Ditto	84	-	-	
4 July "	29.97	68	55	57	Ditto	383	-	-	
7 July "	29.718	63	57	62	Ditto	166	-	-	
8 July "	30.096	70	58	62	Ditto	187	7.68	-	
2 July 1862	29.866	64	58	60	W. Richards	200	-	-	Loading easy throughout. Note.—On 3d July fouling had to be discontinued on account of heavy rain that set in.
3 July "	29.966	71	54	58	Ditto	118	-	-	
4 July "	29.97	68	55	57	Ditto	482	-	-	
7 July "	29.718	63	57	62	Ditto	200	-	-	
8 July "	30.096	70	58	62	Ditto	20	10.56	-	

J. St. George,
President.

TABLE, No. 67.—PENETRATION OF THE SEVERAL COMPETITIVE ARMS, LARGE AND SMALL BORE.

Description and Number of Rifle.	Charge.	Bullet.	Description of Substance fired at.	Penetration at 30 Yards.			Penetration at 60 Yards.			Penetration at 100 Yards.			Penetration at 200 Yards.	
				Number of Boards passed through.	Remarks.	Mean Penetration.	Number of Boards passed through.	Remarks.	Mean Penetration.	Number of Boards passed through.	Remarks.	Mean Penetration.	Number of Boards passed through.	Remarks.
1 Enfield, .577" 3 grooves Pitch, 1 in 6' 6"	70 grains J st powder. Lubrication Wax.	530 grains Diam. .55" Wood Plug.	Half-inch elm boards, soaked 48 hours in water, placed vertically in a frame, with a space of half an inch between them.	12	Lodged 12		12-25	Marked 13		12-75	Lodged 13		12-25	Marked 13
2 " "	"	"		11-50	"		11-50	Indented 12		12-50	Indented 13		11-50	Indented 12
3 " "	"	"		9-75	"		9-75	Lodged 10		12-25	Marked 13		11-75	Lodged 12
4 " "	"	"		11-25	Marked 12		11-50	Indented 12		11-75	Lodged 12		12-50	Indented 13
5 " "	"	"		11 25	" 12	11-05	10-75	Lodged 11	11-15	11-50	Indented 12	12-15	11-25	Marked 12
1 Enfield, C, .577" 5 grooves Pitch, 1 in 6' 6"	"	"		10	Indented 12		10-50	Indented 12		12-75	Lodged 13		11-25	" 12
2 " "	"	"		12-50	"		10-25	Marked 11		11-75	" 12		12-50	Indented 13
3 " "	"	"		12-50	" 13		10-75	Lodged 11		12-75	" 13		11-25	Marked 12
4 " "	"	"		11 50	" 12		10-75	" 11		11-00	(Lodged 12) (Marked 13)		12-50	Indented 13
5 " "	"	"		12	"	11-70	11-75	" 12	11-00	12-50	Indented 13	12-85	11-75	Lodged 12
1 Enfield, B, .577" 5 grooves Pitch, 1 in 5' 3"	"	"		12	Marked 12		11-75	" 12		12-75	Lodged 13		11-75	" 12
2 " "	"	"		11-25	"		11-75	" 12		13-50	Indented 14		11-75	" 11
3 " "	"	"		13-25	" 14		11-75	" 12		12-50	" 13		10-75	" 12
4 " "	"	"		13-25	" 14		12-75	" 13		13-50	" 14		11-00	" 12
5 " "	"	"		10-25	" 11	12-00	12-50	Indented 13	12-10	11-50	" 12	12-75	11-25	Marked 11
1 Enfield, D, .577" 5 grooves Pitch, 1 in 4'	"	"		12	"		13-25	Marked 14		13-75	Lodged 14		10-50	Indented 11
2 " "	"	"		11	"		11-25	" 12		11-75	" 12		10-25	Marked 11
3 " "	"	"		10	Indented 13		12-75	Lodged 13		13-50	Indented 14		11-50	Indented 12
4 " "	"	"		12-50	"		10-75	" 11		12-50	" 13		10-50	" 11
5 " "	"	"		11-50	" 12	11-40	11-25	Marked 12	11-85	12-50	" 13	12-80	10-75	Lodged 11
1 Lancaster Ellipse Pitch, 1 in 3'	"	"		12-75	Lodged 13		12-75	Lodged 13		12-50	" 13		10-50	Indented 11
2 " "	"	"		12-75	" 13		11-75	" 12		12-50	" 13		10-50	" 11
3 " "	"	"		11-75	" 12		10-50	Indented 11		12-25	Marked 13		9-75	Lodged 10
4 " "	"	"		11	"		10-50	" 11		12-50	Indented 13		11-25	Marked 12
5 " "	"	"		11-75	" 12	12-00	12-50	" 13	11-50	12-50	" 13	12-45	11-25	" 12
1 " "	70 grains C. & H. No. 6. Lubrication Tallow.	530 grains Diam. .442" Cavity.		12	Indented 13		12-50	" 13		13-50	Lodged 13		13-50	Indented 14
2 " "	"	"		13	"		13-50	Indented 14		12-50	" 13		13-75	Lodged 13
3 " "	"	"		13	"		12-50	" 13		13-50	" 14		13-75	Lodged 14
4 " "	"	"		11	"	12-80	13	"	12-65	12-50	" 13	12-75	13-50	Indented 12
5 " "	"	"		11-75	Lodged 12		11-75	Lodged 12		11	"		13-75	" 14
1 " "	"	"		12-75	" 13		13-75	" 14		10-50	Indented 11		13-75	" 14
2 " "	"	"		11-75	" 12		12-25	" 13		11-50	" 12		12-75	" 13
3 " "	"	"		12-50	Indented 13		12-25	Marked 13		13-50	" 14		14-75	" 15
4 " "	"	"		11-75	Lodged 12	12-10	10-75	Lodged 11	12 10	13-50	" 14	12-00	15-50	Indented 16
5 " "	"	"		13-25	Marked 14		13-50	Indented 14		13-75	Lodged 14		13-75	Lodged 14
1 " "	"	"		12-75	Lodged 13		11-50	" 12		9-50	Indented 10		14-50	Indented 15
2 " "	"	"		12-75	" 13		12-50	" 13		12-50	" 13		14-25	Marked 15
3 " "	"	"		12-75	" 13		13-50	" 14		11-50	" 12		13-25	" 14
4 " "	"	"		12	"	12-70	13-50	" 14	12-90	11-50	" 12	11-75	13-75	Lodged 14
5 " "	"	"		19-50	Indented 20		22-50	" 23		16-75	Lodged 17		20-00	" 20
1 " "	76 grains C. & H. No. 6. Lubrication, W. R. No. 8.	530 grains Diam. .468" Cavity. .447"		19	"		21-75	" 22		20-50	Indented 21		20-50	Indented 21
2 " "	"	"		21-25	Marked 22		18-25	Marked 19		18-50	" 20		20-50	" 21
3 " "	"	"		20	"	19-85	19-25	" 20		20-25	Marked 21		21-25	Marked 22
4 " "	"	"		20	Indented 19		18-50	Indented 19	20-05	21-25	" 22	19-45	17-50	Indented 18

J. St. George, President.

TABLE, No. 68.

Navez Electro-Ballistic Apparatus.—Rifled Small Arms.

ABSTRACT showing the Mean Initial Velocities of various Service and Experimental Projectiles, determined by Lieutenant W. H. Noble, R. A., under the direction of the Ordnance Select Committee.

Nature of Gun.	No.	Calibre in Inches.	Length of Bore in Inches.	Length of Charge.	Number of Rounds.	Charge.	Projectile.			Velocity at 90 feet.	Initial Velocity.	REMARKS.	
							Nature.	Mean Weight.	Mean Diameter.				
Large Bores :													
Service Enfield	3	0.577	38.4	{	4	Dras .	Service	Grains. 530	Inches. 0.55	1200.3	1265.1	1 turn in 78 inches.	
Enfield, A	-	"	"		5	"	"	"	"	1190.6	1248.6	1 turn in 48 inches.	
Enfield, B	-	"	"		5	"	"	"	"	1212.6	1271.6		
Enfield, C	-	"	"		5	"	"	"	"	1210.2	1269.0	1 turn in 78 inches.	
Enfield, D	-	"	"		4	"	"	"	"	1191.2	1248.6	1 turn in 48 inches.	
Lancaster	3	{ 0.572 0.580	"	{	5	"	"	"	"	1183.0	1234.9	A, B, C, and D, are 5-groove Rifles.	
Small Bores :													
Enfield	1	.451	"		5	Grains. 70	{ Cylindro- Conoidal.	"	"	.442	1188.4	1223.6	Grease lubrication.
Whitworth	12	{ .503 .451	38.6		5	"	"	"	"	"	1174.2	1208.2	"
Lancaster	1	{ .450 .462	-		4	"	"	"	"	"	1174.7	1208.7	"
Lancaster	1	"	-	7	"	"	"	"	"	1188.2	1223.4	Wax as lubrication.	
Westley Richards	3	{ .480 .450	38.4	5	76	"	"	"	{ .468 .447	1219.7	1257.7	No cavity in base of bullet.	

Wm. H. Noble, Lieutenant, R.A.
J. St. George, President.

COPY of the REPORT of the COMMITTEE on
SMALL BORE RIFLES, and the various Systems
of Rifling as tried in the Year 1862.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 March 1863.*

[*Price 1 s. 8d.*]

139.

Under 12 oz.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 16 April 1863;—for,

“ RETURN showing, for each Year since 1854, the Amount of the VOTE for RETIREMENTS allotted for OFFICERS of the ROYAL ENGINEERS retiring under the Royal Warrant of the 3rd day of November 1854; the Number of Officers of each Rank who actually Received the Retiring Allowance under the said Warrant; the Rates at which they were Paid; the Total Amount of Payments actually made to these Officers; and, the Amount of the Balance which remained Unpaid at the end of the Year.”

And “ COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE which may have passed between any Officer of the Royal Engineers and the Authorities of the Horse Guards; between different Departments of the Horse Guards; and between the Horse Guards or any Department thereof and the War Department; and also between the latter and the Treasury, relative to the FULL-PAY RETIREMENT of any OFFICER of the ROYAL ENGINEERS.

War Office, }
18 May 1863.}

HARTINGTON.

RETURN showing, for each Year since 1854, the Amount of the VOTE for RETIREMENTS allotted for OFFICERS of the ROYAL ENGINEERS retiring under the Royal Warrant of the 3rd day of November 1854; the Number of Officers of each Rank who actually received the Retiring Allowance under the said Warrant; the Rates at which they were Paid; the Total Amount of Payments actually made to these Officers; and, the Amount of the Balance which remained Unpaid at the end of the Year.

YEAR.	Amount Allotted per Annum.	Officers actually Receiving the Retired Allowance.						Amount actually Paid to Officers.	Balance	
		Colonels at £.600 per Annum.	Lieutenant Colonels, at			Captains, at			remaining Unpaid at	
			£. 400 per Annum.	18 s. 1 d. per Diem.	16 s. 1 d. per Diem.	13 s. 1 d. per Diem.	11 s. 1 d. per Diem.		the end	
									of the Year.	
	£.							£.	s.	d.
1854-55	16,000	6	3	5	4	3	9	6,434	14	9
1855-56	16,000	10	3	5	4	3	9	11,563	18	—
1856-57	16,000	15	3	5	4	3	8	14,215	7	2
1857-58	16,000	17	3	5	3	3	8	15,171	15	8
1858-59	16,000	16	3	5	2	3	8	15,216	8	5
1859-60	16,000	17	3	5	1	3	8	15,078	2	1
1860-61	16,000	16	3	5	1	3	8	15,078	2	1
1861-62	16,000	17	3	5	1	3	8	15,078	2	1
1862-63	16,000	16	4	5	1	3	8	14,910	14	8
	</									

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE which may have passed between any Officer of the Royal Engineers and the Authorities of the Horse Guards; between different Departments of the Horse Guards; and between the Horse Guards or any Department thereof and the War Department; and also between the latter and the Treasury, relative to the FULL-PAY RETIREMENT of any OFFICER of the ROYAL ENGINEERS.

— I. —

RELATIVE to the General Question of the RETIREMENT of OFFICERS of the ROYAL ENGINEERS.

— No. 1. —

War Department, Pall Mall,
5 September 1856.

Sir,

WITH reference to the sum of 16,000 *l.*, allowed to provide for the retirement of officers of Royal Engineers, it appears that the retired full-pay of Colonel Jebb (330 *l.* 0 *s.* 5 *d.*) and Lieutenant Colonel Dawson (293 *l.* 10 *s.*) are charged against the above sum.

Now, as these officers have left the corps for the Civil Service, and are not allowed to draw their military pay, I beg that this amount may not be charged against the 16,000 *l.*, as there would then be a sufficient balance for the retirement of another colonel, who has applied for it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. F. Burgoyne*,
Inspector General of Fortifications.

Major General Sir C. Yorke, K.C.B.

— No. 2. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 9 September 1856.

I AM directed by the General Commanding-in-Chief to request, that you will bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for War the enclosed copy of a letter from the Inspector General of Fortifications, respecting the retired full-pay of Colonel Jebb and Colonel Dawson, late of the Royal Engineers. These officers do not at present draw their retired pay, nor will they do so till the expiration of their employment in the Civil Service.

From there having till lately been a large balance of the Vote of 16,000 *l.* for the retired full-pay of the Royal Engineers unappropriated, no injurious effect upon the claims of officers wishing to retire has been produced by the arrangement noticed by Sir John Burgoyne. But now that the sum drawn for retired full-pay by officers late of the Royal Engineers amounts to 14,465 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.*, if the retired pay of Colonels Jebb and Dawson (which they do not draw), viz., 623 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.*, is charged against this Vote, the available balance will be reduced from 1,534 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* to 911 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.*

In consequence, though there are two colonels of Royal Engineers who have applied to be permitted to retire on the 600 *l.* per annum granted to officers of that rank by the Warrant of 3d November 1854, the case of only one can be submitted to Her Majesty.

His Royal Highness is desirous of submitting to the consideration of Lord Panmure, whether it is necessary that this sum of 623 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* should be entirely lost to the corps while these officers continue to hold their civil appointments, and do not derive any benefit from their position on the Retired Full-pay List.

Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Yorke*.

— No. 3. —

Sir,

War Department, 4 October 1856.

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th ultimo, submitting that the retired full-pay of Colonel Jebb and Colonel Dawson, of the Royal Engineers, not being drawn by those officers, in consequence of their holding civil situations, might be made available for the retirement of other officers of that corps, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that his Lordship cannot consent to this arrangement being carried into effect, as he considers that the fact of their retired pay being at present suspended would not justify him in giving that pay to other officers, thereby risking, at a future time, an excess of the limited sum assigned by regulation and by Parliament for the retired full-pay of that corps.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 4. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 24 March 1862.

I AM directed by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to request you will invite the consideration of the Secretary of State for War of the measures which may be required for the provision of retired full-pay for the officers of corps recently added to the British Army. The new brigades of Royal Artillery, the battalions of officers of Royal Engineers, and the non-purchase regiments of the Line formed from the European troops of the late Indian Service, being, in the first instance, officered from the Indian Army, the retiring pensions of such officers will be a charge upon the Indian Revenue. But by degrees these officers will be succeeded by others, for whom no retirement has yet been provided; and although the demand upon such provision may not be immediate, it appears to his Royal Highness that it is desirable at once to draw attention to the subject.

I am to observe, that the reasons which have led to the establishment of a higher scale of retirement for (non-purchase) Artillery and Engineers than for (purchase) Guards and Line would appear to apply equally to the case of the new non-purchase Line regiments. His Royal Highness would suggest that if these regiments should not be dealt with in the matter of retirement in the same manner as the Ordnance Corps, other effectual measures should be taken to ensure a due succession of efficient officers, by encouraging and facilitating the retirement of the seniors.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

— No. 5. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 2 April 1862.

THE amalgamation of the Ordnance Corps with the Artillery and Engineers of India being now nearly completed, it becomes a question of grave importance in what manner the promotion of the amalgamated corps is to be assisted by the retirement of officers on full-pay.

A Royal Commission, afterwards confirmed by Royal Warrant, in 1854, fixed the grant for the retired full-pay of the Ordnance at 48,000*l.* a year—32,000*l.* to the Royal Artillery, and 16,000*l.* to the Royal Engineers.

Since that period, the Royal Artillery has increased in officers from 691 to 936, and the Royal Engineers from 337 to 384; so that before the amalgamation the Royal Artillery is entitled to an increase of 11,345*l.* a year, and the Royal Engineers to 2,231*l.*, according to the increased number of officers in these corps respectively since the amount of the grant was fixed.

After the mature consideration of the two Royal Commissions, Her Majesty's Government came to the conclusion that the best means of affording promotion to the Ordnance Corps was to allow officers, after certain service, to retire on allowances varying from 600*l.* a year to the full-pay of their respective ranks, with a step of honorary rank; but now that these great corps are united with the

Ordnance Corps of India, it behoves me to urge the necessity of laying down some system which will ensure to the officers a reasonable hope of promotion.

Already the whole of the young officers commissioned during the last 18 months have been added to old Royal corps, and for the future the officers so joining can only look for promotion and hereafter to retirement to the old Royal system.

I would propose, therefore, to Her Majesty's Government that, at first, a sum of money be added to the 48,000 *l.* equivalent to the united increase of the two old corps, as before pointed out, and that, hereafter, an annual increase be made to the grant, in proportion to the number of young officers gazetted during the year, which would admit of such a proportion of old officers retiring as would prevent the stagnation which was felt before the original grant was made, and which without some such provision will again be inevitable, to the great detriment of the service.

The Secretary of State,
War Office.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George.*

— No. 6. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 3 December 1862.

I AM directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to request you will be good enough to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for War to his Royal Highness's letter, dated 2d April last, and to my letter dated 24th March, to your address, relative to the provision of retired full-pay for the officers of Artillery, Engineers, and Line Regiments recently added to the British Army, in order that the Secretary of State's views thereon may be communicated to his Royal Highness at Sir George Lewis's convenience.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

— No. 7. —

(No. 12,897—1.)

Sir,

War Office, 6 December 1862.

WITH reference to your letters of the 3d instant and 2d April last, on the subject of an increase to the annual retiring allowance for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, I am directed by Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis, to request that you will move his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to cause a statement to be transmitted to this office, showing in detail the number of colonels, lieutenant-colonels, captains, and subalterns on the establishment of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in the year 1858-59, and on the present establishment of the "Old" Royal Artillery, and "Old" Royal Engineers, in order to consider the sum required to provide retirements for the increase since the former period.

I am to add, that as the Royal Commission of 1858 reviewed the annual grants then allowed for full-pay retirements for the two Ordnance Corps and for the Line respectively, and did not recommend any increase for either, Sir George Lewis considers that the comparison should be made between the establishments of 1858-59 and 1862-63, and not between 1854 and 1862, as suggested in your letter of 2d April.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

Referred to the Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, with the request that they will send in these statements as soon as possible.

(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

Horse Guards, 8 December 1862.

— No. 8. —

RETIRING ALLOWANCE, ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 9 December 1862.

THE Military Secretary having placed before me Sir Edward Lugard's letter of the 6th instant, in reply to mine of the 2d April last, on the subject of an increase to the Annual Retiring Allowance for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, I have called upon the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, and Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, for the number of officers in each corps in 1858 and 1862.

I now enclose the memoranda which these officers have drawn up on the subject, and have to express my full concurrence in the proposal therein recommended, that the establishment of officers in 1854 should be taken as the guide for framing the increase of the grant for the retiring allowances on full-pay of the corps in question.

Royal Artillery.
Royal Engineers.
3.

To the Right Hon.

Sir George C. Lewis, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.

(signed) George.

(Enclosure 1, in No. 8.)

Royal Engineers.

Military Secretary,

IN forwarding the statement called for by War-office, 6th December 1862 (12,897—1), on the subject of an increase to the annual retiring allowance for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers,—

The Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, has the honour to observe, that in dealing with this question, the number of officers on the Seconded and Supernumerary Lists have been overlooked; but as the claims of these officers on the retiring fund have been recognised, and sums retained for three of them (Major Generals Wortham, Jebb, and Larcom), it would appear but reasonable that the officers so selected should be considered, in addition to those on the fixed establishment.

The Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, also submits that the sum of 16,000*l.* per annum was allotted to the Royal Engineers on the recommendation of a Royal Commission in 1854, when the strength of the corps was 345, and as an equivalent to the allowances granted in 1848, when the strength numbered 288 officers.

The subject of retirements for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers does not appear to have been discussed by the Royal Commission of 1858, their efforts having been principally directed to "tendering their advice as to any alteration to be made in the existing system of promotion."

See paragraph 2 of their report.

The Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, therefore submits that, in regulating the retiring allowances for 1862, the strength of the corps in 1854 should be the datum from which the calculation should be made.

See Paper (C.)

The accompanying Statements show the establishment and strength of the corps in 1854, 1858, 1862, exclusive of the officers in the latter year borne on the Old Engineer Corps for the Indian battalions.

(signed) F. E. Chapman, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers.

Horse Guards, 9 December 1862.

Enclosure 2, in No. 8.

(A.)

Horse Guards, 9 December 1862.

RETURN of Combatant Officers on the Establishment of the Old Corps of Royal Engineers,
on the 1st September 1858, and 1st December 1862, respectively.

	1858.	1862.
Colonels Commandant - - - - -	8	8
Colonels - - - - -	15	16
Lieutenant Colonels - - - - -	37	40
Captains - - - - -	60	64
Second Captains - - - - -	60	64
Subalterns - - - - -	180	192
TOTAL - - -	360	384

(signed) *F. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers.

The Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

(B.)

Horse Guards, 9 December 1862.

RETURN, showing the actual Strength of Officers of the Old Corps of Royal Engineers,
on the 1st September 1858, and 1st December 1862, respectively.

1858.

	Establishment.	Supernumerary.	Seconded.	TOTAL.
Colonels Commandant - - - - -	8	—	—	8
Colonels - - - - -	15	—	—	15
Lieutenant Colonels - - - - -	37	—	4	41
Captains - - - - -	60	—	11	71
Second Captains - - - - -	60	—	2	62
Lieutenants - - - - -	180	—	—	180
General Total - - -				377

1862.

Colonels Commandant - - - - -	8	—	—	8
Colonels - - - - -	16	1	1	18
Lieutenant Colonels - - - - -	40	2	4	46
Captains - - - - -	64	10	11	85
Second Captains - - - - -	64	5	3	72
Lieutenants - - - - -	192	—	1	193
General Total - - -				422

Showing an increase of 45 officers since September 1858.

(signed) *F. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers.

The Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

(C.)

Horse Guards, 9 December 1862.

RETURN showing the actual Strength of Officers of the Old Corps of Royal Engineers on the 1st November 1854 and 1st December 1862.

1854.

	Establishment.	Supernumerary.	Seconded.	TOTAL.
Colonels Commandant - - -	7	—	—	7
Colonels - - - - -	14	—	1	15
Lieutenant Colonels - - -	35	—	3	38
Captains - - - - -	56	—	4	60
Second Captains - - - -	56	—	1	57
Lieutenants - - - - -	168	—	—	168
General Total - - -				345

1862.

Colonels Commandant - - -	8	—	—	8
Colonels - - - - -	16	1	1	18
Lieutenant Colonels - - -	40	2	4	46
Captains - - - - -	64	10	11	85
Second Captains - - - -	64	5	3	72
Lieutenants - - - - -	192	—	1	193
General Total - - -				422

Showing an increase, since November 1854, of 77 officers.

(signed) *F. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers.

The Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

— No. 9. —

Sir,

India Office, 3 March 1863.

REPRESENTATIONS have been at various times submitted to the Secretary of State for India, by the senior officers of the late Indian Artillery, relating to the reduction in the number of colonels' allowances allotted to those corps, and the alleged injury inflicted upon them by the consequent retardation of the period at which they may attain that allowance.

2. As regards the officers of the corps of Artillery and Engineers generally, Sir C. Wood is satisfied that the changes that have been made in the organization of these corps have been attended with advantage to the officers at large, commensurate with the heavy expenditure which has been incurred for this purpose by the Government of India.

3. The changes made as regards the ranks of colonel-commandant and colonel, the abolition of the grades of major and second-lieutenant, and the introduction of that of second-captain in 1858, were measures which gave great promotion to the officers of Artillery and Engineers, but were attended with very great expense.

4. At the same time, a reduction in the number of colonels with colonels' allowances was effected, and this measure is the only feature in the reorganization which was calculated to affect injuriously the prospects of a certain limited class of officers of long standing and high rank, who are so circumstanced that the mere promotion, or immediate chance of promotion, from lieutenant-colonel to colonel does not compensate for the retardation of their prospects of attaining the colonels' allowance.

5. It is unreasonable to expect that extensive changes, such as have been lately effected in the Indian Army, should be carried out without affecting to

some extent individual prospects, but Sir C. Wood has been desirous of removing, as far as possible, all just grounds of complaint; and therefore, with a view to meet the present case, he proposes, with the concurrence of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to offer at once a definite number of increased retiring pensions to each brigade of Indian Artillery and Engineers, with a view to giving the means of immediate retirement to those of the older officers who may wish to retire from the service.

6. It appears to Sir C. Wood that this measure will fairly meet the case of these officers, and by still further accelerating the promotion in the corps at large, will remove all grounds of complaint from the remaining officers.

7. Sir Charles Wood proposes to offer an annuity of 200*l.* per annum to one regimental colonel in each brigade of Artillery and battalion of Engineers, in addition to the pension to which, by the regulations of the Indian Service, he may be entitled to.

8. This would give the following to each Presidency :

Bengal Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
„ Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Madras Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
„ Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bombay Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
„ Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

9. Sir C. Wood proposes, however, that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to absorb all field officers, who, as holding Ordnance appointments, are now placed on the Seconded List.

10. Of these, there are believed to be five in Bengal, four in Madras, and three in Bombay.

11. Should his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief concur in this arrangement, Sir C. Wood will inform the Government of India, and will request his Royal Highness to notify the same to the officers of the Indian Artillery and Engineers in such manner as his Royal Highness may think fit.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. T. Pears*,
Major General, Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

— No. 10. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 14 March 1863.

I AM directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to request you will bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for War the enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for India in Council, wherein, with a view to remove all just ground of complaint from officers of the late Indian Artillery and Engineers, on account of diminished prospects of succession to “colonels’ allowances,” Sir Charles Wood proposes to offer an annuity of 200*l.* per annum to one regimental colonel in each brigade of Royal Artillery and battalion of Royal Engineers of the original Indian Establishment, in addition to the pension to which, by the regulations of the Indian Service, he may be entitled.

His Royal Highness has no objection to offer to this proposition, which confers a considerable boon on the officers concerned.

But at the same time, Sir Charles Wood proposes to take advantage of this opportunity to absorb all field officers on the Indian Lists of Royal Artillery, who, as holding Ordnance appointments, are now on the Seconded List.

This proposal, as it stands, appears to his Royal Highness to be open to grave objection. It is only quite recently that these officers have been placed on the Seconded List, with the avowed object of conforming to the practice of the original Royal Artillery brigades; and his Royal Highness is of opinion that the absorption of such officers on the Indian Lists, whilst those similarly situated on the British Lists remain seconded, would give rise to feelings of considerable and not altogether unfounded dissatisfaction amongst officers of the Indian brigades.

This

This difficulty could be overcome if the Secretary of State for War were to consent to the increase of retiring allowances of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, recommended in his Royal Highness's letter of 2d April 1862. The seconded field officers on the British List of Royal Artillery might then be absorbed, and the objection to the proposed absorption of those on the Indian Lists thereby removed.

I am, therefore, directed to request you to invite Sir George Lewis's reconsideration of that question.

A copy of this communication will be forwarded for the information of the Secretary of State for India.

The Under Secretary of State, &c.,
War Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

— No. 11. —

(No. 1168—202 H.)

Sir,

India Office, 18 April 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th March, stating that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has no objection to offer to the measure proposed in my letter No. 38—131H, dated 3d March 1863, of granting to a limited number of colonels of the Indian brigades and battalions of Artillery and Engineers, annuities of 200 *l.* per annum, in addition to the retiring pension to which they may be entitled by regulations, but adding that his Royal Highness is unable to concur in the proposal of absorbing the field officers on the Indian Seconded List, for reasons given in an accompanying letter to the War Office.

2. In communicating to the War Office the substance of my letter above referred to, his Royal Highness has pointed out that the difficulty would be overcome if the Secretary of State for War were to consent to an increase of retiring allowances of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, already recommended by his Royal Highness. The seconded field officers on the British List of Royal Artillery might then, it is observed, be absorbed, and the objection to the proposed absorption of those on the Indian List thereby removed.

3. Sir Charles Wood will be glad to be informed of the decision to which the Secretary of State may arrive upon the question, and in the meantime requests that his Royal Highness will be pleased to cause the intention of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as explained in my letter dated 3d March, to be notified to the officers of the Indian brigades and battalions of Artillery and Engineers, in such manner as his Royal Highness may think fit.

The question of absorbing the seconded officers Sir Charles Wood will leave to his Royal Highness, to be determined according to the result of the reference made in Major General Forster's letter to the War Office, dated 14th March.

4. In the event of the absorption of the seconded field officers not being carried out at once, Sir Charles Wood understands that the necessary orders will be given for carrying that measure into effect in the Indian brigades so soon as it shall be determined to discontinue the seconding of field officers in the old brigades of Royal Artillery.

5. Sir Charles Wood requests to be furnished with a copy of the draft of proposed notification upon the subject, in order that timely intimation may be given to the Government of India of the measures now proposed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. T. Pears*, Major General,
Military Secretary.

The Military Secretary.
Horse Guards.

— No 12. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 22 April 1863.

IN continuation of my letter of the 14th ult., I am desired by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to request you to lay before the Secretary of State for War the enclosed copy of a communication from the India Office on the subject of affording annuities to a limited number of colonels of the Indian brigades of Artillery and battalions of Engineers, in addition to their retiring pensions.

In reply, Sir Charles Wood has been assured that the decision of Earl De Grey upon the question of increasing the retirement of Royal Artillery and Engineers of the old establishments shall be communicated on receipt.

The Under Secretary of State,
&c. &c. &c., War Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

— II. —

RELATIVE to the RETIREMENT of Major-General H. WORTHAM.

— No. 1. —

Sir,

Woolwich, 16 May 1855.

By the Queen's Warrant of the 3d of November last, it becomes open to me to accept an allowance of 600 *l.* a year, with the rank of major-general, on relinquishing all future prospects in the corps of Royal Engineers, including that of succeeding to the command of a battalion.

I have held the appointment of General Superintendent of County Roads for South Wales; under the Secretary of State for the Home Department, since February 1847, with a salary of 500 *l.* a year, and an allowance of 13 *s.* 1 *d.* a day as brevet major, amounting in the whole to 738 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*, although (as I have had occasion to submit to the Secretary of State) it was originally proposed that the salary should be "from eight or nine hundred to one thousand a year."

May I beg to be informed whether, in the event of my accepting the retired military allowance under the Queen's Warrant, I shall be allowed to continue to hold the civil appointment with the former salary of 500 *l.* a year?

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State,
Home Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Y. Wortham,*
Colonel, Royal Engineers,
General Superintendent.

— No. 2. —

Sir,

Whitehall, 1 June 1855.

SECRETARY SIR GEORGE GREY having referred to the Secretary of State for War the application made in your letter of the 16th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that, in the event of your accepting the retired military allowance of 600 *l.* a year, with the rank of major general, there will be no objection to your being authorised to receive the said allowance, together with the civil salary of 500 *l.* a year as General Superintendent of County Roads for South Wales.

Colonel Wortham, Royal Engineers,
&c. &c. &c.
Woolwich.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

— No. 3. —

Sir,

Woolwich, 11 June 1855.

I BEG to submit copies of a correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the subject of my being allowed to retain my civil appointment together with the retired allowance as a major-general, by which you will perceive that the arrangement is sanctioned by Sir George Grey and Lord Panmure.

May I, therefore, request also the sanction of the Inspector General of Fortifications, and that he would allow the necessary steps to be taken for the completion of that arrangement?

It may be as well to point out that the public will, by this arrangement, be gainers of 238 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* a year, as should the retired allowance of major-general of 600 *l.* a year be taken by myself, and a new appointment be made to the office of General Superintendent, or should it be retained by me with the present salary of 738 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*, and the retired allowance be taken by any one else, the public would pay 600 *l.* + 738 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* a year, instead of 600 *l.* + 500 *l.*, which would be paid according to the proposed arrangement.

Having been given to understand that a doubt may possibly be raised as to my being allowed to take the retiring allowance without previously returning to the Effective List as a colonel, I trust I shall not be deprived of the benefit of the arrangement by what would be a mere matter of form; as I should be clearly entitled to the retiring allowance immediately after coming on the Effective List as a colonel, and should then be eligible for the civil appointment, as decided by Sir George Grey and Lord Panmure. The only effect would be that the civil appointment would in the meantime have been filled up by some one else, with an increased charge to the public of 238 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*, as pointed out above.

Colonel Matson,
Assistant Adjutant General.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Y. Wortham*,
Colonel, Royal Engineers.

Submitted for the information and orders of the General Commanding-in-Chief.

Colonel Wortham was placed on the Seconded List as a captain in February 1847, for a civil appointment, and he has done no military duty since that time. In January last he attained the rank of colonel in the corps, and he is still on the Seconded List, and now applies for retirement under the provisions of the Warrant of November last,—viz., with the honorary rank of major-general and 600 *l.* a year. I presume that the retirement could hardly be granted to an officer not on the Effective List, but that the system of an officer on half-pay of the Army being required to be placed on the Effective List before he can sell out would regulate this application.

22 June 1855.

(initd.) *J. F. B.*

— No. 4. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 10 October 1855.

I AM directed by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed application from Colonel Wortham of the Royal Engineers, at present on the Seconded List of the corps, for permission to retire on 600 *l.* a year, with the honorary rank of major-general, according to the provisions of Her Majesty's Warrant of 3d November 1854; and I am to request that, in submitting it for the consideration of Lord Panmure (under whose notice the question of Colonel Wortham's retirement appears to have been already brought), you will state to his Lordship that there is no precedent for the retirement of an officer, during the 10 years for which he was seconded, to enable him to accept civil employment, though Lord Hardinge is not aware that such a course would produce any inconvenience to the service.

The cases of Lieutenant Colonel Jebb and Lieutenant Colonel Dawson, also of the Royal Engineers are somewhat similar, except that they had completed their period on the Seconded List. Having then elected to remain in the Civil Service, instead of returning to their corps, they were placed on the Retired Full-pay List.

But the Treasury, acting upon the regulations for seconded officers established by their minute of 14th December 1849, do not allow them to draw their retired full-pay till the completion of their civil service.

If Colonel Wortham has permission to receive both civil and retired pay, Lieutenant Colonels Jebb and Dawson will probably make application to be granted a similar indulgence.

Colonel Mundy,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Yorke.*

— No. 5. —

(498—3.)

Sir,

War Department, 19 October 1855.

I AM directed by Lord Panmure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that his Lordship cannot sanction a compliance with Colonel Wortham's request.

Lord Panmure considers that that officer should serve out the period of 10 years required by regulation, and then be dealt with according to the rule of the service.

Major General Yorke.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Mundy.*

— No. 6. —

Sir,

War Department, Pall Mall,
5 September 1856.

WITH reference to the sum of 16,000 *l.* allowed to provide for the retirement of officers of Royal Engineers, it appears that the retired full-pay of Colonel Jebb (330 *l.* 0 *s.* 5 *d.*) and Lieutenant Colonel Dawson (293 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.*) are charged against the above sum.

Now as these officers have left the corps for the Civil Service, and are not allowed to draw their military pay, I beg that this amount may not be charged against the 16,000 *l.*, as there would then be a sufficient balance for the retirement of another colonel, who has applied for it.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. F. Burgoyne,*
Inspector General of Fortifications.

— No. 7. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 9 September 1856.

I AM directed by the General Commanding-in-Chief to request that you will bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for War the enclosed copy of a letter (5th September 1856) from the Inspector-General of Fortifications, respecting the retired full-pay of Colonel Jebb and Colonel Dawson, late Royal Engineers. These officers do not at present draw their retired pay, nor will they do so till the expiration of their employment in the Civil Service. From there having, till lately, been a large balance of the vote of 16,000 *l.* for the retired full-pay of the Royal Engineers unappropriated, no injurious effect upon the claims of officers wishing to retire has been produced by the arrangement noticed by Sir John Burgoyne. But now that the sum drawn for retired full-pay by officers late Royal Engineers amounts to 14,465 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.*, if the retired pay of Colonels Jebb and Dawson (which they do not draw) viz., 623 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.*, is charged against this vote, the available balance will be reduced from 1,534 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* to 911 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* In consequence, though there are two colonels Royal Engineers who

who have applied to be permitted to retire, on the 600 *l.* per annum granted to officers of that rank by the warrant of 3d November 1854, the case of only one can be submitted to Her Majesty. His Royal Highness is desirous of submitting to the consideration of Lord Panmure whether it is necessary that this sum of 623 *l.* 10 *s.* 10 *d.* should be entirely lost to the corps while these officers continue to hold their civil appointments, and do not derive any benefit from their position on the Retired Full-pay List.

Sir B. Hawes, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Yorke.*

— No. 8. —

(158,492—8.)

Sir,

War Department, 4 October 1856.

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th ultimo, submitting that the retired full-pay of Colonel Jebb and Colonel Dawson of the Royal Engineers, not being drawn by those officers in consequence of their holding civil situations, might be made available for the retirement of other officers of that corps, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that his Lordship cannot consent to this arrangement being carried into effect, as he considers that the fact of their retired pay being at present suspended would not justify him in giving that pay to other officers, thereby risking at a future time an excess of the limited sum assigned by regulation and by Parliament for the retired full-pay of the Royal Engineers.

The Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 9. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 6 February 1857.

ON the 20th instant you will have been seconded for a period of 10 years. I have been directed by the Inspector General of Fortifications, consequently, to request you to report to me, for his information, whether it is then your intention to return to the duties of the corps of Royal Engineers or to retire from active service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Gordon*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers.

Colonel Wortham, Royal Engineers.

— No. 10. —

Sir,

Cardiff, 10 February 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, which has been forwarded to me here, I beg to state that I shall be unavoidably detained here till the 18th or 20th instant, in the auditing and arranging the accounts of the Welsh Roads; and being naturally anxious to ascertain the position in which I may calculate on being placed, in case of either returning to the duties of the corps or of retiring from active service, I beg to be allowed to defer my reply till the termination of my duties here will enable me to return to town and ascertain the above points.

Colonel Gordon,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Y. Wortham*,
Colonel, Royal Engineers.

— No. 11. —

Sir,

Cardiff, 14 February 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant and mine of the 10th instant, I wrote the enclosed letter to the Home Office, to endeavour to ascertain what would be my position in the event of retaining my civil appointment; and having this day received a reply, stating that the question as to my military pay and retiring allowance is for the decision of the War Department, may I beg that my enclosed letter to the Home Office may be recommended for the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for War?

Colonel Gordon,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Y. Wortham*,
Colonel, Royal Engineers.

— No. 12. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 25 February 1857.

I HAVE been directed by the Inspector General of Fortifications to transmit the accompanying letter from Colonel Wortham, Royal Engineers, who having been seconded for a period of 10 years, as Superintendent of Roads for South Wales, under the Home Office, has now been called upon to state whether he proposes to remain in civil employment or to return to the duties of the corps. Before coming to a decision on this point, he wishes to know what will be his military retirement, should he decide to remain in civil employment.

Colonel Wortham was seconded as a brevet-major, and he is still in the receipt of the military pay of that rank; his military pay has not been increased as he has risen in rank, although it appears by his statement that officers of Royal Artillery, seconded under similar circumstances, have received the pay of higher ranks as they were promoted to them. Thus there appears to be a difference in the working of the regulations respecting retirements.

In the parallel case of Colonel Jebb, who supposed he would be allowed the full-pay retirement of his actual rank held at the time of his retirement, the Treasury Minute of the 5th of March 1850 is as follows:—"It is their Lordships' intention, that when officers belonging to the Ordnance Military Departments shall become entitled to a civil superannuation allowance, they will be permitted to retain so much of retired military pay as belongs to their period of military service which preceded their employment in the Civil Department."

Thus, although the 3d clause of the Treasury Warrant of the 14th December 1849, alluded to by Colonel Wortham, would seem to sanction his retiring on the full-pay of the military rank he now holds, the Treasury Minute just quoted rules that he must retire on the full-pay of the rank he held at the period of being seconded.

The Inspector General of Fortifications therefore considers that Colonel Wortham's retirement should be that of a brevet-major, and he should have the honorary rank of major-general. At present there are no funds available for providing a retirement for Colonel Wortham, and there are applications for retirements of dates previous to his to be provided for as soon as there are funds available for each case.

The Secretary of State for War,
War Office, Pall Mall.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Gordon*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Royal Engineers

— No. 13. —

(No. 498—7.)

Sir,

War Office, 31 March 1857.

WITH reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, requesting to be informed what would be the military retirement of Colonel Wortham of the Royal Engineers, who has been upon the Seconded List at 13 s. 1 d. a day for upwards of 10 years, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that the 10 years he has passed in the civil employment would be allowed to reckon in his claim for military retirement, and he would be granted the retired pay of his present rank provided he should relinquish his military service; but he cannot be permitted to receive the retired pay until he shall have resigned his civil situation, and there shall remain funds out of which his retired pay as colonel, at the rate of 600 *l.* a year, can be issued—the balance at present on that account in hand not being adequate for the payment, and there being other officers who will have a prior claim to retired pay.

The Deputy Adjutant General,
Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. R. Godley.*

— No. 14. —

(162,628—15.)

Sir,

War Office, 14 January 1858.

REFERRING to your letter of 16th ult., addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and adverting to the letter from this department of 12th ult., I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that the period of 10 years for which you were seconded having expired, it becomes necessary, in conformity with the regulations under which you were seconded, that you either return to your corps, or retire from the service on the full or half pay, according to your military claims, of the rank actually held by you at the termination of the above-mentioned period; and I am to request that you will inform me, with the least possible delay, which course you elect.

To Colonel Wortham.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 15. —

Sir,

Aberystwith, 16 January 1858.

IN reply to the letter from the War Office, No. 162,628—15, of the 14th instant, requesting me to state whether I selected to return to my corps or to retire from the service on the full or half-pay, according to my military claims, of the rank actually held by me at the termination of ten years from the date at which I was seconded, I beg to state that I select to retire on the full retired pay of 600 *l.* a year, with the honorary rank of major-general, such being the retirement to which my military claims entitle me.

The Under Secretary of State for War, (signed)
War Office, Pall Mall.

I have, &c.
H. Y. Wortham,
Colonel, Royal Engineers.

— No. 16. —

(162,628—29.)

Sir,

War Office, 3 February 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have consented to make provision, in the Estimates of the Civil Department to which you belong, for the amount of pay on which you were first seconded,—viz., 13 s. 1 d. a day.

I am to add, that as there are not at present sufficient funds available, out of the amount allowed by the Royal Warrant of 3d November 1854, on which you could be placed on the retired full-pay of your rank, the Military Secretary has

been requested to bring forward your name for full-pay retirement so soon as vacancies shall have occurred on the Retired List of your corps, to admit of your being placed thereon; but you cannot be allowed to receive your retired pay until you shall have ceased to be paid by the Treasury, and have resigned your civil employment.

To Colonel Wortham,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 17. —

(162,628—29).

Sir,

War Office, 3 February 1858.

THE period for which Colonel Wortham and Lieutenant Colonel Larcom, of the Royal Engineers, can be absent from their corps having expired, and both officers having elected to retire from the service, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Treasury, from which it will be seen that their Lordships have consented to make provision, in the Estimates for the Civil Service, for the amount of military pay on which these officers were first respectively seconded; and I am to request, that as there are not sufficient funds at present available, out of the amount allowed by the Royal Warrant of 3d November 1854, on which they could be placed on the retired pay of their rank, you will obtain the sanction of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to the names of these officers being brought forward for full-pay retirement, so soon as vacancies shall have occurred on the Retired List to admit of their being placed thereon; but they cannot be allowed to receive their retired pay until they shall have ceased to be paid by the Treasury, and have resigned their civil employment.

19 January 1858.

I am to add, that any officer who has made application for retirement on full pay before these two officers will have a prior claim to retired pay.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. K. Storks.*

— No. 18. —

(162,628—31.)

Sir,

War Office, 23 February 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that Colonels Wortham and Larcom, of the Royal Engineers, having completed their 10 years as seconded officers, have made their election, and will consequently be placed upon the Retired List* instead of returning to their military duty; and Lord Panmure is of opinion that they should be granted their retired pay in rotation, and that, when the funds will admit of it, a sum for their provision should be retained in hand until they shall have resigned their civil situations or may die.

* From 1 April 1858.

In the meantime, as they are filling civil situations, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have decided that the pay which these two officers were in receipt of when they obtained their civil employment—viz., Colonel Wortham at 13 s. 1 d. per diem, and Colonel Larcom at 11 s. 1 d. per diem—should be borne on the Civil Estimates, and be paid to them as an addition to their salary.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. K. Storks.*

7 April 1858.

Transmitted for the information of the Inspector General of Fortifications, with a copy of the letter from the Military Secretary to which this is an answer.

By order,
(signed) *J. H. Ash.*

— No. 19. —

Sir,

Woolwich, S.E., 23 February 1858.

HAVING been informed by the Secretary of State for War that you "have been requested to bring forward my name for full-pay retirement, so soon as vacancies shall have occurred on the Retired List of my corps to admit of my being placed thereon," may I hope that my name will be brought forward prior to that of any junior officer of the corps who shall have applied for the retirement subsequently to my application of the 11th June 1855?

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Y. Wortham,*
Colonel Royal Engineers,
General Superintendent of County
Roads for South Wales.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

6 April 1858.

REFERRED to Colonel Gordon as to priority of application claimed by Colonel Wortham.

By Order,

(signed) *J. H. Ash.*

8 April 1858.

COPY sent herewith of note from Colonel Wortham, from which I dated his final and positive determination to adhere to civil employment.

(signed) *J. W. Gordon.*

— No. 20. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 31 March 1858.

I AM directed by the the General Commanding-in-Chief, to transmit to you, for the information of the Inspector General of Fortifications, the enclosed copy of a letter from the War Office, on the cases of Colonel Wortham and Lieutenant Colonel Larcom, Royal Engineers, who have completed their 10 years as seconded officers, and have elected to remain in their present civil appointments.

23 Feb. 1858.
162,628.
31.

In accordance with this decision, His Royal Highness has submitted to Her Majesty that these officers may be placed on the Retired List of the corps from 1st April 1858: Colonel Wortham with the honorary rank of major-general, and a retired pay of 600 *l.* per annum; and Lieutenant Colonel Larcom with the honorary rank of colonel, and the retired full-pay of his present rank, *i. e.*, 18*s.* 1*d.* per diem.

As this retired pay, though not to be drawn by these officers so long as they retain their civil appointments, will be charged against the Vote for retired full-pay of the Royal Engineers, in the manner stated in the War Office letter, I request you will inform me how the names of Colonel Wortham and Lieutenant Colonel Larcom stand on the list of candidates for retired full-pay, whose appointments have been noted.

Colonel Gordon,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Yorke.*

— No. 21. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 3 April 1858.

In reply to your letter of the 31st March, and its enclosure from the War Office of the 23d February, I am directed by the Inspector General of Fortifications to inform you that the names of candidates for full-pay retirements stand as follows :—

Regimental order:
Wortham.
Wulff.
Hope (dead).
Larcom.

No. 1. Colonel Wulff.
No. 2. Lieutenant Colonel Larcom.
No. 3. Colonel Hope.
No. 4. Colonel Wortham.

I have, &c.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

(signed) J. W. Gordon, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of Engineers.

APPROVED, and to be communicated to the officers.

15 April 1858.

(signed) C. Yorke.

— No. 22. —

My dear Gordon,

Carmarthen, 7 April 1858.

HAVING ascertained from Sir Charles Trevelyan that, as having been seconded previous to the Minute of 14th December 1849, I should be entitled to receive an equivalent to my subsistence in addition to my civil salary on retiring from the corps, I without further delay send you my decision as to retaining my civil appointment; though I trust that all the junior officers who have applied for the 600 *l.* a year since my first application will not be considered as having prior claims, and though I do not consider it was definitely settled whether the equivalent for subsistence which I am to receive on retiring from the corps is to be 238 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*, or 494 *l.* 10 *s.*—Jebb and Dawson having received an addition to their civil salary fully equal to the difference of pay of the rank they held when first seconded, and of that they held on retiring from the corps.

Until there are sufficient funds for placing us on the Retired List, I presume that Larcom and myself will remain *in statu quo*.

Colonel Gordon,
Horse Guards.

Yours, &c.
(signed) H. Y. Wortham.

— No. 23. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 3 May 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23d February last, respecting the time when your name will be placed on the Retired Full-pay List of the Royal Engineers, I am directed by His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you that, as you were not in a position to apply for retirement till the completion of your 10 years' employment in a civil appointment, your place on the list of candidates is determined by the date of your letter of the 7th April 1858. This will place you fourth upon the list, earlier applications than April 1857 having been received from—

A colonel, to retire on - - - 600 *l.* per annum.
A lieutenant-colonel, to retire on 330 *l.* 5 *s.* „
A colonel, to retire on - - - 600 *l.* „

I have, &c.

Major General Wortham,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) C. Yorke,
Military Secretary.

— No. 24. —

Royal Engineers—Circular Memorandum.

FULL-PAY RETIREMENT.

Horse Guards, S.W., 23 November 1858.

IN conformity with the 30th paragraph of the Royal Warrant of the 14th October 1858, the names of candidates for full-pay retirement will be submitted according to their regimental seniority, and not according to priority of application as heretofore.

By order of the Inspector General of Fortifications,

(signed) *J. W. Gordon*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of Engineers.

— No. 25. —

Sir,

Woolwich, S.E., 14 December 1858.

WITH reference to my letter of the 23d of February last, and to your reply of the 3d of May, I beg to enclose copy of a Circular Memorandum, dated 23d November 1858, received from the Deputy Adjutant General of Engineers, in conformity with which I presume that my name will be placed at the head of the list contained in your letter of the above date.

23 Nov. 1858.
Vide supra.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Y. Wortham*,
Major General, Royal Engineers.

Major General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B.,
Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

— No. 26. —

Royal Engineers—Memorandum.

Horse Guards, 23 December 1858.

I ISSUED the circular of 23d November 1858, because I interpreted the 30th clause of the Warrant of October 1858 to mean that in full-pay retirements the officer of longest service was to have the prior claim.

If my interpretation is correct, I presume that if Major General Wortham, who is at present the oldest regimental officer who has applied for full-pay retirement, still remains in that position when the first opportunity occurs for filling up a vacancy, then the retirement would be given to him.

If my interpretation is not correct, then my circular must be cancelled, and the retirement carried out in accordance with the last paragraph of the War Office letter of 3d February 1858 (162,628—29).

(signed) *J. W. Gordon*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of Engineers.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

6 January 1860.

HIS Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief considers the rule laid down in Colonel Gordon's circular to be the proper one to be applied to full-pay retirements generally; but the cases of Major General Wortham and Colonel Larcom having been specially decided by War Office letter, dated 3d February 1858 (162,628—29), the position of these officers on the list should not now be altered.

Colonel Gordon is requested to inform Major General Wortham accordingly, with reference to his letter of the 14th ultimo.

(signed) *C. Yorke*.

— No. 27. —

(No. 2786—32.)

Sir,

Horse Guards, S. W., 3 April 1862.

WITH reference to the decision of the Secretary of State for War, relative to your receiving the retired pay of 600 *l.* a year, I am directed to request you will report as early as possible, for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, whether you are willing to accept the 600 *l.* per annum, now available by the decease of Major General Pennel Cole, Royal Engineers, on the conditions contained in the War Office letter of the 3d February 1858 (No. 162,628—29).

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers.

Major General H. Y. Wortham,
Royal Engineers,
7, Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.

— No. 28. —

Horse Guards, 7 April 1862.

THE Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers presents his compliments to Major General Wortham, and, with reference to the Deputy Adjutant General's letter of the 3d instant, begs to be informed whether it has been duly received by the Major General, and if so, that a reply thereto may be sent to the Deputy Adjutant General without delay.

— No. 29. —

Carmarthen, South Wales, 8 April 1862.

MAJOR GENERAL WORTHAM presents his compliments to the Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Engineers, and, with reference to his letter of the 3d instant, and his note of the 7th, he has thought it necessary to ascertain from the Secretary to the Treasury from what fund, if any, his military retirement of 600 *l.* per annum would hereafter be derived, in the event of his not now accepting it, under the conditions alluded to in the above letter. And the Secretary wishing to have a statement of the case in writing, Major General Wortham has transmitted it to him; and on the receipt of his reply, Major General Wortham will forthwith answer the Deputy Adjutant General's letter of the 3d instant.

— No. 30. —

(No. 2824—32.)

Sir,

Horse Guards, S.W., 10 April 1862.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the promotions consequent on the late deaths of general officers of the corps are delayed by your having given no decision on the point adverted to in my letter* of the 3d instant; also that His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires you will lose no further time in furnishing a definite reply thereto.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Frederick E. Chapman*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers.

Major-General H. Y. Wortham,
7, Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.

* 2786—32.

— No. 31. —

7, Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.,

11 April 1862 (Friday Evening).

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of 10th instant (2,824—32), received on my return from Wales; and being authorised to state that a communication will forthwith be made from the Treasury to the War Office, which will probably cause the suspension of the application of the 600 *l.* per annum for the present, I trust, considering the importance to me of the question at issue, that I may be allowed most respectfully to request, that my reply to your letter of the 3d instant may be deferred till the above communication has been received at the War Office.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Y. Wortham,*

Major General, Royal Engineers.

Colonel Chapman, C.B.,
Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers.

— No. 32. —

(5618.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 12 April 1862.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith copy of a letter from Major General Wortham, Royal Engineers, Superintendent of Roads in South Wales, relative to his receiving his retired military allowance in the event of his resigning the civil appointment he now holds: and I am to request that you will call Secretary Sir G. Lewis's attention to the passage in the Treasury Minute of the 14th of December 1849, which states, that "seconded officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, on retiring from their civil employment, will be entitled to receive their retired full-pay or half-pay from the Ordnance."

This passage conveys a pledge on the part of Her Majesty's Government to such officers, that they should not be deprived of any advantage which the regulations may afford in regard to their title to receive retired pay when their civil employment may cease; and the appropriation of the funds which would be available for the grant of full-pay to Major General Wortham, which appears to be contemplated by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, would apparently be at variance with the arrangement agreed upon by this department and the Master General of the Board of Ordnance in 1849.

Their Lordships request an explanation of the circumstances, and that, pending the further consideration of the question, the vacancy in the Full-pay List for the corps of Royal Engineers may not be filled up.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

Sir B. Hawes, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 32.

7, Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.,

4 April 1862.

Sir,

WITH reference to the conversation which I had the honour to hold with you this morning, I have been called upon, by the Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Engineers, to report as early as possible, for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, whether I am willing to accept the 600 *l.* per annum, now available by the decease of Major General Cole, Royal Engineers, on the conditions contained in the War Office letter of the 3d February 1858 (162,628—29); which conditions were, that I could not be allowed to receive my retiring pay until I shall have ceased to be paid by the Treasury, and have resigned my civil appointment.

As I am not prepared to resign my civil appointment, and as I have reason to believe that, in such case, it is proposed to bring forward the names of officers on the effective strength of the corps for retired allowance, to be paid from that portion of the 16,000 *l.* appropriated to the corps which has hitherto been reserved to provide retirement for officers holding civil appointments when no longer so employed; and as circumstances may arise at

any time to oblige an officer to resign his civil appointment, and he would be left in a deplorable position, if, after having relinquished his military prospects on the faith of a certain provision, he should find himself unprovided for until a death-vacancy should furnish the funds for his retired military allowance, I beg, therefore, respectfully to submit that the funds available for the payment of my military retired allowance may not be appropriated towards the retirement of officers on the Effective List, unless provision can be made from some other source to meet the claim to which I should be entitled on relinquishing my civil appointment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Y. Wertham*,
Major General Royal Engineers.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Treasury.

— No. 33. —

Sir,

War Office, 25 April 1862.

WITH reference to the letter from this office of the 23d February 1858, and your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from the Treasury, giving cover to a copy of a letter from Major General Wortham, of the Royal Engineers, relative to his receiving his retired pay on relinquishing his civil employment; and I am to request that, in laying the same before the General Commanding-in-Chief, you will draw the attention of His Royal Highness to the arrangement made at the time that officer elected to retire from the service, viz., "that he should be granted retired pay in rotation, and that, when the funds would admit of it, a sum for his provision should be retained on hand until he had resigned his civil situation."

When this arrangement was made, there were two officers whose claims to retired full-pay were to be considered before that of General Wortham, one of whom has since retired; and as, from your letter under acknowledgement, it appears that there is not now a candidate senior to General Wortham desirous of availing himself of full-pay retirement, and as there is now a balance of 1,191 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* on the Vote, Sir George Lewis is of opinion that the 600 *l.* vacated by General Cole should be granted to General Wortham, and remain unappropriated so long as he continues to hold his civil appointment: but would be glad to be favoured with any remarks His Royal Highness may have to offer, for the information of the Treasury.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard*.

— No. 34. —

(6981—91.)

Sir,

War Office, 12 May 1862.

WITH reference to the letter from this office of the 25th ultimo, relative to the case of Major General Wortham, of the Royal Engineers, I am directed to request that you will move the General Commanding-in-Chief to cause Secretary Sir George Lewis to be favoured with His Royal Highness's opinion thereon at your earliest convenience.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard*.

— No. 35. —

(No. 2842—32.)

Sir,

Horse Guards, 17 April 1862.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that by the death of Major General Pennel Cole, on the Retired Full-pay List of the Royal Engineers, a sum of 600 *l.* has become available, under the provisions of paragraph 31 of the Royal Warrant of 14th October 1858.

The name of Major General Wortham having been ordered, by War Office letter of the 3d February 1858 (No. 162,628—29), to be brought forward for the retiring allowance of 600 *l.* a year, under the restrictions that it could not be

received

received by him until he shall have ceased to be paid by the Treasury and have resigned his civil employment, I placed myself in communication with that officer on the subject; but he has given no decision as to whether he will or will not avail himself of the opportunity now offered him to accept the above allowance.

As the submission to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief of the names of officers for promotion, in succession to the vacancies caused by the late deaths of general officers of the corps, is delayed in consequence thereof, I beg to recommend that Colonel W. B. Marlow, who is the senior candidate on the list, may be permitted to retire on full-pay, with the honorary rank of major-general, and 600*l.* per annum.

The sum of 591*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* will still remain available out of the 16,000*l.* allowed to the corps by Royal Warrant, exclusive of the 330*l.* - *s.* 5*d.* reserved for Major General Sir Joshua Jebb on his relinquishing his civil employment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

-- No. 36. --

Sir,

Horse Guards, 16 May 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant, relating to the case of Major General Wortham, Royal Engineers, I am directed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, in transmitting to you the enclosed letter from the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers, to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that His Royal Highness perfectly accords in the view taken by Colonel Chapman in this matter, excepting, as will be seen, in the arrangement proposed in the last paragraph but one; and he therefore trusts that Sir George Lewis may be induced to make another reference to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject; but in case there should exist any objection on his part to adopt this course, His Royal Highness would wish the question to be discussed at the next Saturday meeting.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Forster*.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

-- No. 37. --

Sir,

War Office, 7 June 1862.

YOUR letter of the 12th April last, covering a communication from Major General Wortham, Royal Engineers, on the subject of his claim to retired pay, having been referred to the General Commanding-in-Chief, for any observations His Royal Highness might be pleased to offer thereon, I am directed by Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis to transmit to you, for submission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the reply herewith from the Military Secretary, with a letter on the same subject from the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers, and to state that Sir G. C. Lewis, on further considering this question, recommends, for the favourable consideration of their Lordships, that the following rule be adopted, and made generally applicable in filling up vacancies on the Retired Full-pay List, with reference to the prospective claims of officers in civil employment:—

“That whenever there are three seconded officers entitled to retirement” (as in the present instance), “every third vacancy on the Retired List shall be filled up by the appointment of an officer thereto from the Effective Full-pay List; with the understanding, however, that the first place falling vacant when there are not two reserved vacancies to three officers in civil employment shall not be filled up.”

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Lugard*.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

P.S.—The return of the enclosures is requested.

— No. 38. —

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 24 June 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th instant, relative to filling vacancies in the Retired Full-pay List of the Royal Engineers with regard to the prospective claims of officers in civil employment, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their Lordships' approval of the adoption of the following rule on the subject, viz.:—

"That whenever there are three seconded officers entitled to retirement, every third vacancy on the Retired List shall be filled up by the appointment of an officer thereto from the Effective Full-pay List; with the understanding, however, that the first place falling vacant when there are not two reserved vacancies to three officers in civil employment shall not be filled up."

I am, &c.

(signed) *F. Peel.*

Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.

P.S.—The enclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

— No. 39. —

(No. 6981—96.)

Sir,

War Office, 28 June 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, on the subject of the provision for full-pay retirements of officers of the Royal Engineers, I am directed by Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis to request you will state to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have approved of the following rule, with reference to the prospective claims to full-pay retirement of officers in civil employment; and I am to request that the same may be adopted accordingly:—

"Whenever there are three seconded officers entitled to retirement, every third vacancy on the Retired List shall be filled up by the appointment of an officer thereto from the Effective Full-pay List; with the understanding, however, that the first place falling vacant when there are not two reserved vacancies to three officers in civil employment shall not be filled up."

I have, &c.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

Referred to the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers, with reference to former correspondence.

Horse Guards, 30 June 1862.

(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

Copied and returned to Military Secretary.

(signed) *F. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers.

Horse Guards, 1 July 1862.

— III. —

RELATIVE to the RETIREMENT of Major General T. A. LARCOM.

— No. 1. —

Sir,

War Department,
Pall Mall, 7 October 1856.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LARCOM, of the Royal Engineers, having, on the 9th ultimo, completed ten years on the Seconded List, and having expressed a wish to remain in his present appointment of Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

Ireland, I have to submit for the orders of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, that he be placed on the Retired List of the corps of Royal Engineers, under the conditions prescribed by the Treasury Minute of 14th December 1849.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. F. Burgoyne*,
Inspector General of Fortifications.

36½ years' service, of which he has been 10 years on the Seconded List. His present rate of pay is 330*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* There is only 311*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* available of Vote for Retired Full-pay of the Royal Engineers.

— No. 2. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 9 October 1856.

HAVING submitted to the General Commanding in Chief your letter of the 7th instant, respecting Lieutenant Colonel Larcom, R.E., whose term of 10 years upon the Seconded List was completed on the 9th ultimo, and who is desirous of remaining in his present civil employment, I am directed by his Royal Highness to acquaint you that there is at present only 311*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* available of the Vote for the Retired Full-pay of his corps; and as by the decision of the Secretary of State for War on the cases of Colonels Jebb and Dawson, 4th October 1856, 158492-8, the retired full pay of officers must be covered by the Parliamentary Vote for the year, although they do not draw it, there are not sufficient funds for Lieutenant Colonel Larcom's retirement on the full-pay of his rank.

General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Yorke*.

— No. 3. —

Sir,

War Office, 14 January 1858.

REFERRING to your letter received on 18th ult., regarding the case of Colonel Wertham of the Royal Engineers, and your subsequent communication of 24th ult., respecting the case of Lieutenant Colonel Larcom of the same corps, I am directed by Lord Panmure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that his Lordship is of opinion that in conformity with the regulations under which those officers were seconded, they should either immediately return to their corps or retire upon the full or half-pay, according to their military claims, of the rank which they actually held when the respective periods of 10 years for which they were seconded expired.

Communications to the foregoing effect have accordingly been addressed to them.

I am to add that in the event of the officers in question making the latter election, Lord Panmure sees no objection to the provision of their military pay in the Estimates of the Civil Departments in which they shall continue to be employed.

To Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes*.

(99—19—1.)

— No. 4. —

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 19 January 1858.

IN reply to your letter of the 14th instant, respecting the mode of providing for the pay of Colonel Wortham and Lieut. Colonel Larcom, on their retiring from the corps of Royal Engineers and remaining in the Civil Service, I am

commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Panmure, that on being informed of the respective amounts, my Lords will cause provision for the retired full or half-pay of these officers to be made in the Estimates of the Civil Departments to which they belong.

My Lords request, however, that it may be pointed out to Lord Panmure, that the sums to be so provided will have reference to the rank held by the officers at the time when they were first seconded, and not to that to which they have subsequently attained. This is the arrangement which, in accordance with the result of previous correspondence, has been acted upon in the cases of Colonel Jebb, Surveyor General of Prisons, and Colonel Dawson, Assistant Inclosure Commissioner, whose retired pay is included in the Civil Service Estimates.

As the communications which have been made to Colonel Wortham and Lieutenant Colonel Larcom from the War Office, appear from your letter to have been to the effect that their retired full or half-pay provided for the Civil Estimates would be that of the rank now held by them, my Lords suggest that they should be correctly informed on this point.

Sir B. Hawes, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.,
War Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

— No. 5. —

Sir,

War Office, 14 January 1858.

REFERRING to your letter of 16th ult., addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and adverting to the letter from this department of 12th ult., I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that the period of 10 years for which you were seconded having expired, it becomes necessary, in conformity with the regulations under which you were seconded, that you either return to your corps, or retire from the service on the full or half-pay, according to your military claims, of the rank actually held by you at the termination of the above-mentioned period; and I am to request that you will inform me with the least possible delay which course you elect.

To Colonel Larcom.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 6. —

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 16 January 1858.

I BEG to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant, requiring me, in conformity with the regulations under which I was seconded, to state whether I elect to return to my corps, or retire from the service on the full or half-pay, according to my military claims, of the rank actually held by me at the termination of the above-mentioned period, my second time, 10 years, having expired on 9th September 1856.

In reply, I beg to express my wish to retire on full pay, my first commission being dated 1st June 1820, more than 25 years before the date on which I was seconded, 25 years being the length of service then entitling to full pay. In regard to the amount of pay, I am aware that there has been doubt whether the retired pay should be that of the rank held by the officer at the beginning or the end of his seconded time; but I have understood that the doubt was set at rest by a Treasury Minute of 5th March 1850, which defined it to be "so much of their retired military pay as belongs to their period of military service, which preceded their employment in the Civil Department."

I consider myself therefore entitled only to the full pay of a captain, that being my rank at the time I was seconded.

I beg to add that I made known my election to retire, to the Inspector General

General of Fortifications, shortly after my 10 years had expired, viz., on the 3d October 1856, and in reply, the communication from the Horse Guards, of which I annex copy, was forwarded to me. Subsequently I was informed that my name was recorded for retirement, for which I was to be brought forward in my turn.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Larcom*,
Lieutenant Colonel Royal Engineers.

To Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B.

— No. 7. —

(162628—29.)

Sir,

War Office, 3 February 1858.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th ult., I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have consented to make provision in the Estimates of the Civil Department to which you belong, for the amount of pay on which you were seconded, viz., 11 s. 1 d. a day.

I am to add, that as there are not at present sufficient funds available out of the amount allowed by the Royal Warrant of 3d November 1854, on which you could be placed on the retired full-pay of your rank, the Military Secretary has been requested to bring forward your name for full pay retirement so soon as vacancies shall have occurred on the retired list of your corps, to admit of your being placed thereon, but you cannot be allowed to receive your retired pay until you shall have ceased to be paid by the Treasury, and have resigned your civil employment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes*.

To Lieutenant Colonel Larcom.

— No. 8. —

From Sir *H. Storks* to the Military Secretary.

(*Vide* No. 16 in the correspondence relative to Major General Wortham.)

— No. 9. —

From Sir *H. Storks* to the Military Secretary.

(*Vide* No. 18 in the correspondence relative to Major General Wortham.)

— No. 10. —

The Military Secretary to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers.

(*Vide* No. 20 of the correspondence relative to Major General Wortham.)

— No. 11. —

The Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, to the Military Secretary.

(*Vide* No. 21 of the correspondence relative to Major General Wortham.)

— No. 12. —

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 2 November 1858.

REFERRING to the recent report of the Commission on Promotion, and the Royal Warrant consequent thereon, I beg to bring under your notice, for the consideration

consideration of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, the following circumstance connected with myself.

I became a lieutenant colonel on the 17th February 1854, and at the expiration of three years expected to become a colonel, but was informed that holding, as I did, a civil office, it could not be allowed; and I was accordingly passed over by my juniors until the 1st April 1858, when, on retirement, I received the honorary rank of colonel.

The Commissioners have pronounced their opinion in favour of the contrary practice. The Royal Warrant confirms their opinion, by directing that all who were lieutenant colonels of earlier date than 20th June 1854, shall become colonels of the 28th November 1854; and the Gazette of the 20th ultimo carries Her Majesty's gracious intentions into effect. From that Gazette I find my name omitted, which is probably an oversight, and will be remedied.

I beg, however, further to observe, that as the date of my commission as colonel will then become earlier than my retirement, I shall, if I remain in that rank, have received no honorary step on retirement, and I therefore trust I may be advanced to the honorary rank of major general, with the date 1st April 1858.

I do not consider that I have any claim to increase of pay, as the Regulations are explicit, that no seconded officer shall receive increased pay beyond that of the rank he held when seconded; but they are equally explicit in assuring to the officer all military advancement so long as he shall remain seconded, and therefore liable and eligible to return to his military duty.

To explain that I have not received such is the object of my respectful statement; and I trust his Royal Highness will not withhold from me his generous recommendation for the honorary rank and name, which every officer on entering the service looks forward to as the ultimate reward of his military career.

The step, if granted, will of course be final, in conformity with the 34th clause of the Royal Warrant of 14th October 1858.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. A. Larcom,*
Colonel, R. E.

Colonel J. W. Gordon, C. B.,
Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers.

Forwarded to the Military Secretary, and recommended for favourable consideration.

4 November 1858.

(signed) *J. W. Gordon,* Colonel, D. A. G.

— No. 13. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 10 November 1858.

I AM directed by his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to request that you will submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War the enclosed letter from Colonel Larcom on the retired full-pay list of the Royal Engineers, respecting the honorary rank to which he is entitled.

Colonel Larcom is the only retired officer who has as yet claimed the benefit of the 14th clause of the Warrant of 14th October 1858, but there are several other officers who were serving on the 28th November 1854, and who have since retired on full-pay, the date of whose commissions as lieutenant colonels would bring them as well as Colonel Larcom within the scope of the clause, if it is to have a retrospective effect on the cases of officers actually retired; and his Royal Highness is desirous of ascertaining Secretary Major General Peel's opinion upon the question raised by Colonel Larcom.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State, War Office.

(signed) *C. Yorke.*

— No. 14. —

(6981—3.)

Sir,

War Office, 23 November 1858.

I AM directed by Secretary Major General Peel to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, that the Royal Warrant of the

the 14th of October 1858, is not retrospective in its operation, and therefore cannot be applied to Colonel Larcom and officers similarly situated.

Under these circumstances the Secretary of State for War regrets that he cannot accede to Colonel Larcom's request, to be granted the honorary rank of major general, and to have his commission ante-dated.

The Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. K. Storks.*

— No. 15. —

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 11 February 1859.

I HAVE been directed by the Inspector General of Fortifications to forward the accompanying letters from Colonel Larcom on the retired full-pay of the Royal Engineers, in which he earnestly requests a reconsideration of the decision contained in the War Office letter of the 23d November 1858, 6981-3, respecting his claim to promotion to colonel, under the Warrant of 1858.

Colonel Larcom was a regimental lieutenant colonel of Engineers before the 20th June 1854, and he retired on full pay in 1858, before the date of the Warrant of that year; and if the ante-dated brevet of 28th November 1854 had come out on that day, he must have been gazetted a colonel of that date, because it is stated in clause 14 of the Warrant of 1858, "lieutenant colonels who held that rank prior to the 20th June 1854, shall be promoted by a special brevet to the rank of colonel, commission to bear date 28th November 1854."

Also in the same clause (14) it is stated, "and such of the said lieutenant colonels as have been passed over, &c., shall be restored to the respective places which they would have occupied as colonels, had they been promoted in ordinary succession under the system of periodical brevets."

The fact of his being seconded in civil employment does not affect his claim to a colonelcy under the 14th clause of the Warrant of 1858, because that rank was conferred on lieutenant colonels who were on half-pay, and not serving their country either in a civil or military capacity.

Neither should his retirement in April 1858 affect his claim, because, as he says, "Why should I be deprived in 1858 of that which it is admitted I ought to have possessed in 1854?"

He was, in fact, as much a regimental lieutenant colonel before the 20th June 1854, as any officer of that rank in the Army; and it is presumed that the purport of the 14th clause of the Warrant of 1858 was to place all the lieutenant colonels previous to 20th June 1854, back into their places, as if the Warrant of 1854 had never been issued, because no exceptions whatever are mentioned in the Warrant of 1858; he trusts, therefore, that the War Office will favourably reconsider their decision, by which they have made him an exception.

In short, by any other than the Warrant of 1854, which is now superseded as regards the question at issue, Colonel Larcom would, either when the Warrant of 1858 was issued, or at some future period, have become a major-general.

Moreover, in the regulations by which Engineer officers were seconded to hold civil employment, it was promised that "they will retain their claim to promotion when it shall come to their turn;" Colonel Larcom was in that employment in November 1854, but he has not been promoted in his turn.

The Inspector General, for all these reasons, must recommend this application to the most favourable consideration.

After a long struggle, the lieutenant colonels before the 20th June 1854 obtained relief from the injury inflicted on them by the Warrant of 1854, but of this relief Colonel Larcom has been denied a share; whilst they have been restored by the new Warrant, he remains, as it were, the victim of the condemned clause of the old one.

This is a painful position, and forms an apology surely for requesting a reconsideration.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Gordon,*
Deputy Adjutant General of Engineers.

Enclosure in No. 15.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 7 February 1859.

IN acknowledging the receipt of the letter from the War Department, dated 23d November last, I trust I may be allowed to observe that my application appears to have been imperfectly understood.

That letter states that the Warrant of 1858 is not retrospective, meaning, I presume, that it is not so as regards the claim of an officer who has retired between the dates of the Warrants of 1854 and 1858.

That it is retrospective as regards the promotion of all other lieutenant colonels of earlier date than 20th June 1854, by an ante-dated brevet, is shown by the Gazettes which have been issued under it, and it is of that ante-dated brevet that I claim the benefit.

The Report of the late Royal Commission recognised the fact that certain officers had been unfairly passed over, and their vested interests improperly interfered with by the operation of the Warrant of 1854.

I am one of those officers, the effect of that Warrant having been to promote juniors over me, and to place me in a worse position than I should have been if the Warrant had never issued, as, according to the regulations then in force, I should have continued to advance from rank to rank when the officer next below me was promoted. To remove this injustice the Warrant of 1858 was given a retrospective effect, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, and all the lieutenant colonels then in the service, of date prior to the 20th June 1854, were ante-dated as colonels of 28th November 1854; and had I not retired a few months before, I presume I should also have been ante-dated as a colonel of 1854. Now, is it right that a retired officer should be deprived of that measure of justice, which has been accorded to those who are still in the service? Should he be deprived in 1858 of a position which it is admitted he ought to have possessed in 1854? It is the intention of an ante-dated brevet to place the officer in the position he would have stood in if the brevet had taken place at the time of its date, and I hardly think it is intended to maintain that that earlier position can be affected by a subsequent event, an event which at that date had not occurred, and of which, in my case (my final retirement), the time of occurrence was not even fixed by myself; and further, it is to be observed that it is a recognised principle to preserve the claims of retired officers in Warrants issued subsequent to their retirement. Witness the 21st clause of the Warrant of 1854, and the introductory heading of the brevet issued under it, 28th November 1854.

The above, I humbly submit, would constitute an unanswerable claim, even if I had retired from the corps in the ordinary way, choosing my own time, even under the Warrant of 1854 itself.

But, in my case, there is the additional fact, that when I was seconded in 1846, and appointed to the Board of Works, in which I served $6\frac{1}{2}$ years as a Commissioner, it was under the distinct engagement, that while my pay was not to increase, all my claims to promotion were to continue; and such will not have been the case if I am excluded from the benefit of the ante-dated brevet. In a few words, then, by the Warrants of 1854 and 1858 and the ante-dated brevet I should now become a major general, as an honorary and final step. By the regulations in force when I was seconded, I should now stand in my proper position in the colonels' list, and be advanced to every subsequent step when the officer below me is advanced, as is now the case with Colonels Jebb and Dawson, who, like me, retired after being seconded, but previous to 1854.

I am now deprived of both. It has never been supposed that those Warrants were intended to act injuriously; but, by the present decision of the War Department, they are in my case made retrospective for injury, but not for benefit, which cannot be Major General Peel's intention.

For these reasons I think my application has been imperfectly understood, and I trust that, in justice, it will be reconsidered.

There are two paragraphs of the Commissioners' Report (of 1858) which so closely approach this case that I venture to transcribe them.

I have, &c.

Colonel Gordon, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Engineers,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) T. Larcom, Colonel R.E.

I must add that I have been ill, and absent, or I should have written sooner.

EXTRACT, Commissioners' Report, pages 12 and 13.

"CLASS consists of officers who have been continuously on half-pay, or have voluntarily placed themselves on half-pay since the issuing of the Warrant of 1854. These, it is contended, have very little claim on the public, not having performed any services during a recent period to entitle themselves to promotion on that ground, and it has been proposed to leave them in their present position.

"But it appears to us that the claim to consideration on the part of those officers rests on grounds quite distinct from the merits which, as individuals or classes, they may possess. Their

Their claim is, in some respects, in the nature of a vested interest, and is, therefore, so far as it partakes of that character, as strong in the case of one class as in the case of another. Indeed, in some respects the claiming class is the stronger, inasmuch as they have no prospect of improving their positions; whereas some of classes and may, and no doubt will, in their turn by service, become qualified for promotion, and pass over the heads of others in the position of class."

REGULATIONS under which Officers of Engineers are Seconded (transmitted to me in 1846, when I was Seconded).

"THOSE officers will be placed on a supernumerary list, with their present full-pay. They will retain their claim to promotion, when it shall come to their turn, but without any increase of pay during their continuance in such civil employment."

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 9 February 1859.

REFERRING to my letter of 7th inst., and that from the War Department, dated 23d November 1858, I observe that the latter speaks of "officers similarly situated," and I beg to say that there are no officers similarly situated.

There may be officers who retired between 1854 and 1858, but none after having been seconded.

Colonel Gordon, C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. Larcom, Colonel R.E.

— No. 16. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 21 February 1859.

THE enclosed renewed application from Colonel Larcom, who retired on the full-pay of Royal Engineers previous to the issuing of the late Warrant having been addressed to the General Commanding in Chief, and Colonel Larcom stating that he apprehends that his former application for promotion to the rank of colonel, with date of 28th November 1854, was imperfectly understood, I am directed by the General Commanding in Chief to request that you will be good enough to submit his statement to the Secretary of State for War.

The claim was brought before Major General Peel on the 10th of November last, and his decision thereon was communicated in Sir H. Storks' letter of 23d of that month.

Colonel Larcom had retired on full-pay, being then a lieutenant colonel, on 1st April 1858, with the honorary rank of colonel, and was, therefore, virtually out of the Army when the Warrant of 14 October last was issued. If his claim were admitted, he would now obtain the honorary rank of major general.

He seems to consider, that having been seconded previous to his having retired on full-pay gives him some preferable claim over lieutenant colonels who had been serving with their corps between 1854 and 1858, and that because there was no other seconded lieutenant colonels but himself who retired on full-pay in the interim, his case is distinct from all others; but His Royal Highness apprehends that Major General Peel will be of opinion that Lieutenant Colonel Larcom's claim could not be admitted, unless the same concession was granted to every lieutenant colonel who held that rank on 19 June 1854, and retired on full-pay between that date and the issuing of the last Warrant.

Colonel Larcom completed his 10 years on the Seconded List, as holding a civil appointment in September 1856, and ought then to have retired, but there was no available balance on the Vote; he did not complete his three years' service as a lieutenant colonel till February 1857, and was finally placed on the Retired Full-pay List, as above stated, on 1st April 1858.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Yorke.

(6981—18.)

— No. 17. —

Sir,

War Office, 17 March 1859.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, forwarding a letter from Colonel Larcom, requesting a reconsideration of his case, upon grounds supported by the Inspector General of Fortifications, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, that, after carefully reconsidering the whole subject, Secretary Major General Peel is of opinion that Colonel Larcom's promotion to the rank of colonel should be ante-dated to the 17th of February 1857, he having then completed the prescribed period of three years in the rank of lieutenant colonel.

In coming to the above conclusion, the Major General desires me to explain, that he considers this concession should be extended to Colonel Larcom in accordance with the recent decision which ruled that "seconded service of engineer officers should be reckoned towards promotion to the rank of colonel," as that decision, although only lately given, carried with it, by inference at least, an admission that the just claims of engineer seconded officers had, ever since the Warrant of 1854, been improperly withheld from them; and as Colonel Larcom was one of those who suffered by the misinterpretation of that Warrant, he is fairly entitled to be placed in the position he would have held up to the period of his retirement, had no such misinterpretation occurred; Colonel Larcom should, consequently, be promoted to the honorary rank of major general from the date of his retirement, viz., the 1st April 1858.

This arrangement, I am to observe, would be peculiar to Colonel Larcom's case, and could not in any way be made applicable to either of the officers alluded to in your letter of the 21st ultimo, unless it were Colonels Vicars and Hawkshaw, who had each served upwards of three years as lieutenant colonels, and obtained the rank of colonel while still in the service; but of the artillery and engineer officers, Lieutenant Colonels Grant, Beresford, and Stace, of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Remington, of the Royal Engineers, retired before they had completed a year in the rank of lieutenant colonel, they consequently received, on quitting the service, all they were entitled to, viz., the honorary rank of colonel.

As relates to Colonels Watson, Sadlier, Strange, Thorold, and Eld, it appears that neither of these officers had served sufficiently long to qualify them for the rank of colonel while in the service, they consequently, like the artillery and engineer officers, on retirement received the honorary rank of colonel.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

— No. 18. —

THIS decision of the War Office gives Colonel Larcom what he wants, but not on the grounds which he put forward. He gets the rank of colonel at the end of three years' service, as a lieutenant colonel, notwithstanding his having been on the Seconded List the whole time, agreeably to the decision on the cases of lieutenant colonels who are still on the Seconded List.

He claimed his promotion in virtue of the 14th clause of the new Warrant of last October, which conferred the rank of colonel on lieutenant colonels who held that rank prior to 20th June 1854. The cases of the officers quoted would all have been affected if this claim had been allowed. They were all lieutenant colonels prior to 20 June 1854, and retired on full-pay after the 28th November 1854, which is the ante-date to the promotion to colonel conferred by this clause.

Colonels Vicars and Hawkshaw were promoted by the brevet of 28th November 1854, and retired in January 1855; and it was held at the time, that, being regimental lieutenant colonels, they were not entitled to two steps of promotion so close upon each other by the operation of the Warrant, which had only just come into force.

(Init^d) *J. H. A.*

18 March 1859.

— IV. —

RELATIVE to the RETIREMENT of Major General *H. O. Crawley*.

— No. 1. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 18 September 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, that by the decease, on the 10th instant, at Portarlinton, Ireland, of Major General John Hawkshaw, a vacancy has occurred on the Retired List, of the corps of Royal Engineers, and beg to recommend, therefore, in accordance with the 30th clause of the Royal Warrant of 14th October 1858, and the decision of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, conveyed to you in the War Office letter dated 28th June 1862, No. 6981-96, that Colonel Henry Owen Crawley, Royal Engineers, who is the senior regimental officer on the list of applicants for full-pay retirement, may be placed on the Retired List from the 11th instant inclusive, with the retired pay of 600*l.* per annum, and the honorary rank of major general, under the provisions of the 31st and 34th clauses of the before-mentioned warrant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Fane Keane*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Adjutant General, Royal Engineers.

The Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

— No. 2. —

MINUTE PAPER.

Subject:—Colonel *Crawley*, Royal Engineers, for retired Full Pay, *vice* Major General *Hawkshaw*, deceased.

Referred to the Under Secretary of State for War for the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for War.

(signed) *W. Forster*.

Horse Guards, 29 September 1862.

— No. 3. —

(No. 26,677-4.)

Sir,

War Office, 18 October 1862.

In returning the enclosure* of your Memorandum of the 29th ultimo, recommending that Colonel *Crawley*, Royal Engineers, might be placed upon the Retired Full Pay List at 600 *l.* per annum, with a step of honorary rank *vice* Major General John Hawkshaw, deceased, I am directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to request that you will acquaint the General Commanding in Chief in reply, that by the Treasury Regulations of 24th June last, communicated to you in my letter of 28th idem, it is provided that "the first place falling vacant, when there are not two reserved vacancies to three officers in civil employment, shall not be filled up."

*Letter 3943-44
signed by A.A.G.
R.E.

It appears that there is now a balance of 1,321 *l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, and that Major Generals *Jebb*, *Wortham*, and *Larcom* are the three officers in civil employ entitled to retirement, consequently 930 *l.* - *s.* 5*d.* out of this sum will have to be reserved for two of them, viz., 330 *l.* - *s.* 5*d.* for Major General *Jebb*, and 600 *l.* for Major General *Wortham*, leaving only an available balance of 391 *l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Sir George Lewis would therefore observe, that the death of Major General

Hawksnaw having occurred when there were not otherwise two reserved vacancies for the three officers in civil employ, the vacancy cannot be filled up consistently with the Regulations above referred to.

The Military Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

REFERRED to the Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Engineers, with reference to his letter of the 18th inst.

(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

Horse Guards, 20 October 1862.

NOTED and returned to the Military Secretary.

(signed) *F. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers.

Horse Guards, 29 December 1862.

— V. —

RELATIVE to the RETIREMENT of Colonel *Vicars* and of Colonel *Hawkshaw*.

— No. 1. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 21 September 1860.

I AM directed by His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to request that you will bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War the following statement of the case of Colonel *Vicars*, retired full-pay of the Royal Engineers.

Colonel *Vickers* retired in January 1855, under the Ordnance Warrant of 3d November 1854. He was at the time a lieutenant colonel in the corps, but had been promoted to be a brevet colonel, from 28th November 1854, under the provisions of the seventh clause of the above Warrant, which granted the brevet rank of colonel to lieutenant colonels of three years' standing; and, having served altogether more than 30 years, he retired on 400 *l.* a-year, under the 19th clause of the Warrant.

He was not recommended for the honorary rank of major general, in consequence, as it is understood, of the Ordnance authorities considering that a regimental lieutenant colonel was not entitled to two steps of promotion so close upon each other by the operation of a Warrant which had only just come into force. There is, however, no recorded decision to that effect.

His Royal Highness is of opinion that this was not a correct view of the case, and that it would probably have been revised if any appeal against it had been made; and he therefore recommends that the honorary rank of major general should now be conferred on Colonel *Vicars*, who was a most meritorious officer, having frequently distinguished himself in the field.

Colonel *Hawkshaw*, also of the Royal Engineers, retired, under precisely similar circumstances, at the same time as Colonel *Vicars*, and seems entitled to the same step of honorary rank.

The cases of these two officers were alluded to in Sir E. Lugard's letter to the Military Secretary, of 17th March 1859, 6981-18, but were not then decided.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

— No. 2. —

War Office, Pall Mall,
6 October 1860.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of 21st ultimo, on the subject of the promotion of Colonels Vicars and Hawkshaw, late of the Royal Engineers, to the honorary rank of major general.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert, to request you will state to the General Commanding in Chief that he fully concurs in opinion with His Royal Highness that the view taken of the case of these two officers by the late Ordnance authorities in 1855, was at variance with the intention of the then existing Warrant; I am therefore to signify Mr. Herbert's approval of the promotion of these officers to the honorary rank of major general, and of their commissions, as such, being antedated to 13th January 1855, the period of their retirement on full-pay.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

— VI. —

RELATIVE to the RETIREMENT of Major General *Portlock*.

— No. 1. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 30 November 1857.

I AM directed by the General Commanding in Chief to request that you will state to the Secretary of State for War, that, in consequence of the death of Colonel Aldrich, there are now sufficient funds for the retirement of a colonel of Royal Engineers on 600 *l.* per annum, with the honorary rank of major general, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3d November 1854. Colonel Portlock is a candidate for retirement under Warrant, and there is no objection on the part of His Royal Highness to advantage being taken of the present occasion to comply with his request; but before submitting his retirement to Her Majesty, His Royal Highness is desirous of ascertaining whether Colonel Portlock's position, as a Member of the Council of Education, would be affected by his ceasing to be on the effective strength of his corps, or by the honorary rank he would obtain on his retirement, as His Royal Highness would be very unwilling to sanction an arrangement which would withdraw him from a post, the duties of which he is so well qualified to perform with advantage to the Service.

Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Yorke.*

— No. 2. —

Sir,

War Office, 11 December 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by Lord Panmure to acquaint you, for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, that there will be no objection on the part of his Lordship to Colonel Portlock, of the Royal Engineers, remaining a Member of the Council of Education, after his retirement on 600 *l.* per annum, with honorary rank of major general.

The Military Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. K. Storks.*

— VII. —

RELATIVE to the RETIREMENT of Colonel *R. J. Nelson*.

— 1. —

Le Blanc House,
Strand, Ryde, Isle of Wight,
28 October 1861.

Sir,

BEING anxious to retire from Her Majesty's Service for the same reasons that induced me to obtain leave to surrender my late engineer command at Halifax, I have lately made inquiries as to my prospect of obtaining the 600*l.* per annum retirement due to my rank as colonel in the corps, this being my 36th year in the Service.

From what I can collect, it appears,—

1st. That by the death of Colonel Dawson (28 March last) there were sufficient funds forthcoming to admit of one colonel availing himself of this privilege.*

2d. That this 600*l.* is held in reserve for an officer now holding a civil appointment.

3d. That the next, and perhaps the next after that, are to be dealt with in like manner. I doubt if any of these officers could have claimed the 600*l.* when they took their civil appointments.

If an officer were allowed to hold such an appointment until he returned to the corps, with the understanding that he might in his turn claim the retirement when not to the prejudice of a senior, it is conceived that not one word could be said against it.

As it is, however, no one now knows when he can reckon on obtaining this advantage, especially if a junior to himself secures a civil appointment on like terms as those now in question, and still worse if it be left optional with him to hold on until a battalion becomes vacant.

It is presumed that this was never contemplated when the 16,000*l.* was allowed for the corps.

It is doubtful whether any of the functionaries who made the arrangement of holding the above-mentioned 591*l.* or 600*l.* in reserve, are now in office; nevertheless, sir, I beg that the whole matter may be submitted to the consideration of the existing authorities, to determine not only the propriety and justice, but the absolute legality of the course now presumed to be followed, in reference to the meaning and intention of the legislative enactment by which this provision for retirement was secured to us in 1854.

Seven months having now elapsed since the death of Colonel Dawson, as no one senior to myself has, I believe, taken the course I have now adopted, I become the senior effective applicant; and very glad shall I be to take the now available 591*l.*, with the proviso that it be completed to 600*l.* when funds shall be forthcoming.

I have, &c.

Colonel Chapman, C.B.
Deputy Adjutant General, R.E.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. J. Nelson*, Colonel,
Royal Engineers.

* Falling in on death of Colonel Dawson -	-	-	£. 293
Remaining unapplied of the 16,000 <i>l.</i> -	-	-	298 at least.

£. 591

By other accounts more than - £. 600.

— No. 2. —

(No. 1740-31.)

Horse Guards, S.W.

7 November 1861.

MEMORANDUM for the Military Secretary.

THE enclosed application from Colonel Nelson, Royal Engineers, for permission to retire on 600*l.* per annum, under the provisions of the Royal Warrants of November 1854, and October 1858, re-opens a question respecting the distribution of 16,000 *l.* a-year authorised by those Warrants for the retirement of officers of the Royal Engineers; the whole of this sum does not appear to have been applied strictly to the purposes for which it has been annually voted, a portion of it having been retained each year to meet the expenses which might result from the retirement of certain officers, who have virtually quitted the corps, are holding lucrative situations under the Civil Service, and may not for years wish to avail themselves of the retiring allowances, which they cannot enjoy while thus employed, and to which other officers, who have always been on strictly corps duties in various climates, would gladly retire upon at once.

M. Genl. Wortham.
 „ Jebb.
 „ Larcom.

At the present moment the sum of 921*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* out of the 16,000 *l.* a-year, is reserved in case either of the before-named officers should elect to relinquish civil employment and take their retirement; and here it may be mentioned that the sum of 239*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* was reserved for the late Colonel Dawson, Royal Engineers, who was employed in the Civil Service for 14 years immediately preceding his death.

The Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, begs leave to submit for the consideration of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, whether it would meet with his views to propose to the Secretary of State for War, that the whole of the 16,000 *l.* voted annually for the retirement of officers of Engineers should be appropriated solely and entirely to the purposes for which it is authorised; and that no officer at present in civil employment should have any portion of it reserved for him, but that he should have the first vacancy that offers on the Retired List after he has relinquished such employment.

Colonels Marlow and Walpole, both on the Effective List, and senior to Colonel Nelson, have recorded their desire to retire on 600 *l.* a-year, and will have to be provided for before him.

(signed) *F. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
 Deputy Adjutant General,
 Royal Engineers.

P.S.—Enclosed is a statement showing the officers for whom sums have been reserved, and how long those officers have been in civil employment.

(signed) *F. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
 Deputy Adjutant General,
 Royal Engineers.

STATEMENT showing the periods the undermentioned Officers of Royal Engineers have been in Civil Employment.

Horse Guards, 7 November 1861.

Rank when Seconded.	Present Rank and Name.	In Civil Employment From	Period.	
			<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Mths.</i>
Captain - - -	Major General Henry Wortham -	20 Feb. 1847 -	14	8
Captain - - -	Major General Sir J. Jebb, K. C. B. -	20 Sept. 1839 -	22	1
First Lieutenant -	Colonel R. K. Dawson - -	31 Jan. 1837 -	24	2
Captain - - -	Major General Larcom, K. C. B. -	1 June 1846 -	15	5

— No. 3. —

Sir,

Horse Guards, 14 November 1861.

THE General Commanding in Chief's attention has been drawn to the question respecting the distribution of the 16,000 *l.* a-year authorised by the Royal Warrant for the retirement of officers of the Royal Engineers, and he observes that the whole of this sum does not appear to have been applied strictly to the purposes for which it has been annually voted; a portion of it having been retained each year to meet the expenses which might result from the retirement of certain officers, who have virtually quitted the corps, are holding lucrative situations under the Civil Service, and may not for years wish to avail themselves of the retiring allowances, which they cannot enjoy while thus employed, and which other officers, who have always been on strictly corps duties in various climates, would gladly retire upon at once.

At the present moment the sum of 921 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* out of the 16,000 *l.* a-year is reserved, in case either of the said officers should elect to relinquish civil employment and take their retirement. And here it may be mentioned, that the sum of 239 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* per annum was reserved for the late Colonel Dawson, Royal Engineers, who was employed in the Civil Service for 14 years immediately preceding his death.

His Royal Highness being exceedingly anxious that an arrangement so opposite to the interest of the corps, and in his opinion to the object of the Vote, should be discontinued, would propose for the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for War, that the whole of the 16,000 *l.* voted annually for the retirement of officers of Engineers should be appropriated solely and entirely to the purposes for which it is authorised; and that no officer at present in civil employment should have any portion of it reserved for him, but that he should have the first vacancy that offers on the Retired List after he has relinquished such employment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

P. S.—Enclosed is a statement showing the officers for whom sums have been reserved, and how long those officers have been in civil employment.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 4. —

(No. 33,203—2.)

RETIRED FULL PAY ENGINEERS.

Sir,

War Office, 30 November 1861.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th instant, submitting for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, that the whole of the 16,000 *l.* voted annually for the retired full-pay of officers of the corps of Royal Engineers should be appropriated solely towards their retirement, and that no portion thereof should be reserved for an officer at present holding a civil situation, but that he should have the first vacancy that offers on his relinquishing such employment, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the General Commanding in Chief, that Sir George Lewis does not consider it advisable to disturb the present arrangement, as in the event of his acceding to the proposal
of

of His Royal Highness, there might, hereafter, be demands upon the Vote, which there would be no funds to meet.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Crofton*, Major General.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

THE accompanying declinal on the part of the Secretary of State to disturb the present arrangement as regards the retired pay of the Royal Engineers, is referred to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, with reference to his Memorandum of the 7th November.

Horse Guards, (signed) *W. F. Forster*.
5 December 1861.

FORWARDED to Colonel Nelson, R. E., for his information, and requested to be returned.

Horse Guards, (signed) *Fred. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
6 December 1861. Deputy Adjutant General,
Royal Engineers.

READ, and returned with many thanks to the Horse Guards authorities.

Ryde, 9 December 1861. (signed) *R. J. Nelson*, Colonel,
Royal Engineers.

COMMUNICATED to Colonel Nelson, Royal Engineers ; copied and returned.

Horse Guards, (signed) *Fred. E. Chapman*, Colonel,
10 December 1861. Deputy Adjutant General,
Royal Engineers.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

RETURN showing, for each Year since 1854, the Amount of the VOTE for RETIREMENTS allotted for OFFICERS of the ROYAL ENGINEERS retiring under the Royal Warrant of 3 May 1854, and the Number of Officers of each Rank who actually received the Retiring Allowance under the said Warrant; also, COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between Officers of the Royal Engineers and the Authorities of the Horse Guards, between the Horse Guards and the War Department, and between the latter and the Treasury, relative to the FULL PAY RETIREMENT of OFFICERS of the ROYAL ENGINEERS; &c.

(Colonel Dunne.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 May 1863.*

SEVASTOPOL (ARMS, &c.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 March 1863;—for,

A "RETURN of all ARMS, STORES, &c., Captured at *Sevastopol*, and their Value;
if any part of them have been Sold, to state to what Fund the Amount has been
paid."

War Office, }
4 May 1863. }

HARTINGTON.

RETURN of ARMS, STORES, &c., Captured at *Sevastopol*, received from the *Crimea*;—
with their Estimated Value.

Description of Stores.	Number.	Description of Stores.	Number.
Anchors, iron - - - - -	4	Muskets { Percussion - - - - -	920
Axes, pick - - - - -	524	{ Flint - - - - -	487
Beds, mortar { Brass - - - - -	4	{ Guns - - - - -	36
{ Iron - - - - -	3	{ Howitzers - - - - -	19
{ Wood - - - - -	15	{ Mortars - - - - -	36
Bells, church, metal - - - - -	7	{ Carronade - - - - -	1
Bits, vent - - - - -	1	{ Howitzers - - - - -	1
Brass - - - - -	Cwt. grs. lbs. 18 2 12	{ Guns - - - - -	730
Buckets { Water - - - - -	No.	{ Mortar - - - - -	18
{ Wood - - - - -	2	{ Piece of Mortar - - - - -	1
{ Travelling, field - - - - -	36	{ Carronades - - - - -	324
{ Iron, garrison - - - - -	16	{ Eprouvette - - - - -	1
Carriages { Carronade on trucks - - - - -	1	Pumps, Russian - - - - -	4
{ Wood { Garrison - - - - -	7	{ Iron - - - - -	1
{ Ship - - - - -	97	{ Wood - - - - -	1
{ Ammunition - - - - -	15	Rammers, stave - - - - -	9
{ Forge - - - - -	1	Rests, rocket tube - - - - -	2
{ Purchase or sling - - - - -	1	Ropes, worn - - - - -	Cwt. 44
Car, medical - - - - -	1	{ No.	
{ 56-pounder - - - - -	142	Shoes, pile - - - - -	820
{ 42-pounder - - - - -	376	Scrapers, gun - - - - -	1
{ 32-pounder - - - - -	76	{ 10-inch - - - - -	168
{ 24-pounder - - - - -	108	{ 56-pounder - - - - -	7
{ 18-pounder - - - - -	73	{ 42-pounder - - - - -	28
{ 12-pounder - - - - -	12	{ 32-pounder - - - - -	1,297
Cases { Powder, metal lined - - - - -	114	{ 24-pounder - - - - -	311
{ Wood, cartridges - - - - -	6	{ 18-pounder - - - - -	220
Chains, iron - - - - -	Cwt. 126	{ 12-pounder - - - - -	66
Cheeks, iron, for mortar beds - - - - -	No. 4	{ 10-inch - - - - -	1
Coins, wood - - - - -	4	{ Hollow { 68-pounder - - - - -	5,967
Copper - - - - -	Cwt. grs. lbs. 26 1 4	{ 56-cwt. - - - - -	752
Forge, with bellows - - - - -	No. 1	{ 10-inch - - - - -	65
Grapel, iron - - - - -	1	{ 68-pounder - - - - -	4,654
{ Flat - - - - -	181 2 7	{ 56-pounder - - - - -	1,294
{ Bolt - - - - -	72 1 18	{ 42-pounder - - - - -	37,629
{ Square - - - - -	12 1 24	{ 32-pounder - - - - -	11,520
{ Plate - - - - -	38 2 4	{ 24-pounder - - - - -	30,850
{ Pig ballast - - - - -	299 3 0	{ 18-pounder - - - - -	8,928
{ Wrought - - - - -	7 2 0	{ 12-pounder - - - - -	2,248
{ Cast - - - - -	30 3 0	{ 9-pounder - - - - -	314
Lead - - - - -	46 3 0	{ 6-pounder - - - - -	28
{ No.		{ 4-pounder - - - - -	6
Limbers, travelling field carriage - - - - -	19	{ 3-pounder - - - - -	3
Linings, powder case - - - - -	19	{ Sand - - - - -	Tons. c. q. lbs. 2 17 1 9
Mantelets, rope - - - - -	35	{ Broken of sorts - - - - -	No. 167
Metal - - - - -	Cwt. grs. lbs. 40 2 20	Slides, garrison carriage - - - - -	3
		Sponges, gun - - - - -	16
		Tackles, ropes - - - - -	15
		Trucks, iron, garrison carriage - - - - -	4
		Tubes, rocket, copper - - - - -	3
		Wadhooks - - - - -	9
		Wheels, siege carriage - - - - -	1

Estimated value of the above stores, about £. 26,000.

The only stores sold were the old flint-lock arms, the value of which has been paid into the Treasury (viz., £. 137. 19. 7).

J. Crauford Capin,
Director of Stores.

SEVASTOPOL (ARMS, &c.)

RETURN of all ARMS, STONES, &c., Captured at
Sevastopol, and their Estimated Value; &c.

(*Colonel North.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 May 1863.*

SHANGHAI.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 June 1863;—for,

“ COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Military Authorities at
Shanghai and the War Office respecting the Insalubrity of *Shanghai* as
a STATION for EUROPEAN TROOPS :”

“ And, Numerical RETURN of SICKNESS and MORTALITY of the TROOPS of all
ARMS at *Shanghai*, from the Year 1860 to the latest date, showing the
Per-centage upon the Total Strength.”

War Office, }
17 July 1863.

HARTINGTON.

(No. 59.)

Head Quarters, Shanghai,
17 September 1862.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, the general Sanitary Report of the troops stationed at Shanghai during the month of July last, together with a letter from Surgeon Rennie, 31st Regiment, principal medical officer at Shanghai, which shows clearly the prevalence of a severe epidemic (cholera), to which the troops, in common with the population, have been unavoidably exposed throughout the summer.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Staveland, Brigadier General,
Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's
Troops in China.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

Sir,

Shanghai, 26 August 1862.

IN forwarding for the information of the Brigadier General commanding the troops in China, the annexed copy of a Sanitary Report prepared by me for the principal medical officer at Hong Kong, embracing a summary of the Sanitary Reports of the medical officers in charge of corps for the month of July, with my own remarks, I have thought it as well to prefix a copy of the observations I made on the health of the troops in the “General Monthly Return,” dated 1st August 1862; allusion being made therein more fully to the severe epidemic influence (cholera) to which the troops have been exposed in common with the population of the whole of the north coast of China from Shanghai to Peking, and which by the latest accounts has diffused itself in an easterly direction, and is now committing fearful ravages in Manchuria and Japan.

At the latter place, last week, in a hospital at Nagasaki, under the charge of a Dutch physician, out of 100 patients 67 having died in one day.

At Peking I am informed by an eye witness the native population were dying on the streets at the rate of several hundred a day, and of the population of Tien-tsin, 20,000 are believed to have fallen victims to it.

At the new treaty port of New Chewang in Manchuria, the last news we have is that the sudden appearance of the cholera and the heavy mortality caused by it has occasioned a complete suspension of trade. When the trying circumstances under which the troops have been placed are duly considered, I am of opinion that their present sanitary condition is more satisfactory than could reasonably have been expected, of which I can cite no more striking illustration than the events of this very day, when on Shanghai being threatened by the Taeping rebels, the whole force (2,532 men), European and native, was found effective, less 250 men in hospital (of whom 61 were cases of venereal and surgical disease), and after driving the rebels across the Soo Chow River, in the course of which a fatiguing march of 12 miles was performed, returned to Shanghai this evening without a man having fallen out, with the exception of two cases of ague that occurred on the march.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. R. Rennie, M.D.*, Surgeon, 31st Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

The Assistant Adjutant General, Shanghai.

EXTRACT from General Monthly Return of the troops serving in China, for the
1st August 1862.

CHOLERA has been epidemic amongst the native population since the latter third of May last, and has been more or less prevalent amongst the European troops during the present month, however, occurring only in the form of isolated cases, and not almost daily as was the case during the period immediately preceding. I believe that every available means have been adopted for the preservation of the health of the soldiers in this district, and under ordinary circumstances, the same I feel assured would have been apparent in a very moderate sick list and casualty return, neither of which, however, under the epidemic influence that has prevailed can be viewed as large. On the contrary, they are moderate for a cholera season, particularly so in China.

In respect specially to mortality, considering the fact, that during the month a cholera epidemic of great severity has hung over this place, inflicting a heavy loss on Her Majesty's Navy, and the merchant services afloat; and on the French troops and native population on shore, there is reason for congratulation that the deaths amongst Her Majesty's European force at Shanghai have amounted only to 16, and which, by one of those mysterious vagaries so constantly observed during cholera epidemics, has fallen chiefly on the 31st Regiment; the mortality amongst the native troops has been very small, and they have suffered but little from cholera.

(signed) *D. R. Rennie, M.D.*, Surgeon, 31st Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

GENERAL Sanitary Report of the troops stationed at Shanghai, for the month of
July 1862.

- 1.—State of Barracks or Tents and of Guard Rooms and Cells, particularly with reference to overcrowding, and the state of ventilation.

Royal Artillery.—One portion of No. 3 Battery of the 13th Brigade has been quartered during the month in a two-storied house within the Consular grounds, which hardly being sufficient for the number of men detailed for it, arrangements have been made for increasing the accommodation. Another portion of the battery was quartered for the first half of the month in a range of two-storied Chinese houses in the rear of the settlement, near the fortification wall. On the 15th of the month it was necessary to evacuate them, owing to signs of their being unsafe. The men were placed in large Indian tents, in an open space in the neighbourhood.

The medical officer in charge of the battery, objects, in his Sanitary Report to the tents on the ground, that they are too hot for men to live in at the present season of the year; but his objection is not supported by the statements of the men who, on each occasion of my visiting them, have expressed themselves as much cooler and more comfortable than when living in houses. The medical officer also draws attention to the fact that the ground near them becomes muddy during rain. This is simply irremediable, being a result which ensues on all alluvial soils. I have been careful to observe this, and am satisfied no evil accrues from it. The ground, I may remark, dries up very quickly, and if the tents are properly trenched, the men suffer, according to their statements, no inconvenience from the rain.

The remainder of the Royal Artillery in Shanghai consists of one half of the 8th Battery of the 14th Brigade, which is quartered in a large house in the centre of the English settlement,

settlement, where the state of the barracks is represented as satisfactory, and the men comfortable.

On making a sanitary inspection of these barracks towards the end of the month, while I saw nothing to complain of in the way the men of the battery were housed, I found a corps of Chinese that is attached to this battery, and quartered with it, very much overcrowded, so much so indeed, that a continuance of it must have developed serious disease. I represented the provision of increased space for these men to be an immediate necessity, and measures were at once adopted to procure the requisite accommodation.

Royal Engineers.—The company of Royal Engineers was located, until the 15th of the month, in a portion of the Chinese range of buildings occupied by the Royal Artillery. On evacuating them they also went under canvas, and the result of my inspection of their camp has been satisfactory, the men stating that sickness has decreased, and that they are cooler and more comfortable than when occupying the buildings referred to.

31st Regiment.—The Regiment occupies four large godowns or tea stores, two situated on the English, and two on the American side of the small river known as the Soo-Chow Creek. The head quarters are on the American side.

These godowns form, on the whole, excellent barracks, and from their construction, admit of a degree of ventilation considerably in excess of that usually practicable in the dormitories of soldiers.

67th Regiment.—This corps is quartered in the native or walled City of Shanghai, and occupies the Confucian and two smaller temples.

The surgeon represents the accommodation as ample, and the ventilation sufficient throughout all the barrack rooms.

A detachment of the regiment has been stationed at Na-jan, a town taken from the Taepings about two months ago, on the opposite side of the Wang-Jao river, on what is known as the Roo Kung Peninsula. The medical officer in charge states, the barrack rooms are not overcrowded, and that the ventilation is good.

5th Bombay Native Infantry.—The barracks are in good order, not overcrowded, and sufficiently ventilated.

22nd Bengal Native Infantry.—The barrack accommodation is ample in every respect, and the ventilation excellent. A detachment of this corps is stationed at Na-jan with the 67th, and the sanitary condition is reported to be satisfactory.

Fa-wha Detachments, 31st and 67th Regiments.—Detachments of the 31st and 67th regiments, and a party of 15 Artillerymen have been stationed during the month at Fa-wha, a village five miles from Shanghai. Several paddy fields are in the immediate vicinity, and towards the end of the month a good deal of mild intermittent fever occurred, confined almost entirely in a detachment of the 31st regiment, that went out towards the latter third of the month; these men apparently being more susceptible of the ague generating influence than the men who had been longer there.

2.—State of Latrines, Urinals, and Ashpits, and of Ablution and Bath Rooms, and Wash-houses.

THE latrines of the forces generally are in good order, and care is taken that they are regularly emptied. In reference to the means of ablution, they are, on the whole, satisfactory; though, from the peculiar circumstances under which the force is located in one or two instances, they are hardly as good as might be desired.

3.—State of Drainage, Sewerage, and general Sanitary condition of the vicinity of the Barracks and Station.

UNDER the circumstances, one portion of the force, being situate in the midst of a dense Chinese population, and the other portion in the immediate vicinity of crowded suburbs, the state of drainage, sewerage, &c., is necessarily very defective; at the same time, every exertion is used, as much as practicable, to improve it in the neighbourhood of the barracks.

4.—Means of Cooking, and condition of Barrack Kitchens.

THE facilities for cooking are ample in every instance, and the condition generally of the barrack kitchens satisfactory.

5.—Ration of the Troops, with special reference to their quality, and any change in quantity during the Month.

ON assuming the duties of senior medical officer of the garrison of Shanghai, at the end of last month, I devoted several days to inspecting the dietetic arrangements of the forces, and the result of personal observation and inquiry into the details connected with the composition and distribution of the ration then in use impressed me with the belief that some degree of alteration was necessary to render it better suited for the extreme heat of summer then commencing. According to the scale at the time in force, the men received 20 ounces of fresh meat (beef) three times; 12 ounces preserved meat twice; 16 ounces salt pork once;

and 16 ounces salt beef once weekly. Five days a week 16 ounces of bread was given, and on two days a week (salt meat days) the same quantity of biscuit. There was a daily issue also of 8 ounces fresh vegetables. The liquor ration consisted of 1-6th of a gallon of beer, five days, and 1-64th of a gallon of rum two days weekly.

On fresh meat days the men used the vegetables (consisting chiefly of radishes, leeks, or onions), for soup; on other days they eat them raw to breakfast.

The biscuit I found to be, for the most part, wasted, the men on the days on which it was issued generally purchasing bread. The salt meat, also, appeared to me to be but partially consumed. With the view of improving the character of the meals, I suggested the following scale of diet for the hot weather:—

Fresh meat (beef and mutton alternate days)	-	-	-	14 ounces.
Bread	-	-	-	20 „
Vegetables, fresh	-	-	-	12 „

In addition to which each man to be compelled to expend a halfpenny a day in the purchase of extra vegetables, according to a rule which was in force at Tien-tsin, but which had fallen into abeyance on the arrival of the troops at Shanghai, and the vegetables to be invariably used with the meat, either in the form of soup or stews.

With the view of furnishing the men with some guide as to the quantity of bread they should consume at each meal, I suggested that in the event of the issue of 20 ounces of bread being approved of, that it should be baked in 10-ounce loaves, and the men recommended to apportion one of them for breakfast, one-fourth of the other for dinner, and the remaining three-fourths for supper.

I was induced to make this suggestion, from observing that many of the men consumed their whole allowance of bread at breakfast, and, with the exception of drinking their tea, went supperless; constituting a class, that, as a general rule, I believe are more injuriously affected by alcoholic liquors than those who, more judiciously, sub-divide their meals.

The issue of rum, during the very hot season, appearing to me objectionable, I recommended its being abolished, and porter given in lieu.

In forwarding my remarks, for the information of the Brigadier General commanding the troops in China, I stated that the change in the diet suggested was the more necessary, owing to an increase which was apparent in the ailments indicating disordered digestion amongst the men, and I expressed the opinion that the proposed diet would not only prove beneficial to their health, but more grateful to their palates than the one they were receiving.

Every endeavour was made by the military authorities to give full effect to my recommendations, but so many difficulties were raised by the Commissariat Department, that it was found impracticable to carry them out to the letter. They were, however, in the main adopted, and the following new diet scale put in force on the 10th July:—

Fresh meat, 16 ounces, four times a week.
 Preserved meat, 12 ounces, twice weekly.
 Salt pork, 16 ounces, once a week.
 Bread, 20 ounces, every day.

On fresh meat days, the men to be provided, at their own expense, with sufficient vegetables and oatmeal, to give their soup a proper consistency; and every morning three quarters of a pint of coffee to be supplied to the men previous to their assembling for early parades; the coffee to be issued by the commissariat, on the requisition of the commanding officers of corps, and the following charges made against the men:—For vegetables and oatmeal, fourpence per week; for coffee the same—making a total charge of eightpence per week. This ration has given satisfaction to the men, and I have seen no reason to object to it.

6.—Water supply; its source, quality, and sufficiency.

THE water supply for the troops is, on the whole, satisfactory: in some instances, particularly so. It is procured from various sources. The Royal Artillery get it from the river chiefly, and it requires filtering, previous to being used. The 31st is supplied from water-works in the neighbourhood of the barracks, and the quality is unexceptionable. The 67th procure it from wells lately sunk within the barrack enclosures, in the Chinese city, and the quality is good. The 5th Bombay Native Infantry from a large well in the rear of their barracks, the quality good. The 22nd Bengal Native Infantry from wells and canals near their barracks, the quality of the water not being complained of.

The troops on detachment have an ample water supply, of good quality.

7.—Quality of the Drinks, and other Canteen supplies.

In every instance they are reported favourably of by the medical officers in charge of corps.

8.—Clothing of the Men; whether it is suited to the Climate of the Station, the Season of the Year, and state of the Weather.

THE whole of the troops, European and Native, at present are dressed in khakee. The former wear the wicker-work solar helmet, and the latter a modification of their native head-dress. Cholera belts have been supplied to all the troops, and I consider that nothing is required in the way of improving their clothing.

9.—Duties

9.—Duties of the Troops. Do they appear to have exercised an unfavourable influence on Health? Average Number of Nights in Bed.

THE duties consist of occasional parades and drills, with the regular guard duties of the garrison. I cannot say that any facts have come under my observation which would justify me in representing them as having proved in any way injurious to the troops. The number of nights in bed varies a good deal in different corps. In 3-13 battery, Royal Artillery, it is four; in 8-14 battery, five; in the 31st Regiment, six and seven; in the 67th, four; in the 5th Bombay, three and a half; in the 22d, three.

10.—Hospital Accommodation. Special Notice to be taken of any Over-crowding of the Beds, with explanation of the Causes which rendered the latter necessary.

THE Hospital accommodation I consider, on the whole, very satisfactory. The general hospital and regimental hospital of the 31st Regiment are established in large and admirably ventilated godowns, on the American settlement. No. 3 battery, Royal Artillery, has a small frame-work and matting hospital to itself, well suited for the present season. The sick from the other battery of Artillery are treated in the general hospitals. The accommodation for the sick in other corps is also satisfactory, and the ventilation good.

11.—Character of the prevailing Diseases, and if apparently influenced by any of the preceding Conditions.

THE types of disease most prevalent during the month have been slight periodic fevers and bowel complaints, and I am not of opinion that either in origin or progress have they been influenced in any perceptible manner by any of the preceding conditions, being more inclined to view them as originating in causes partly constitutional, partly climatic; in other words, from the effects of a trying climate, on impaired habits of body.

12.—Special Prevalence of any Diseases among the Civil Population in the Vicinity of the Barracks.

CHOLERA has been epidemic amongst the native population since the middle of May last, and has more or less been prevalent amongst the troops; during the present month, however, occurring only in the form of isolated cases.

Amongst the native population it was different, the disease continuing to maintain its epidemic character, so much so as at one period of the month to have caused all but a complete suspension of business in the Chinese city. Remittent fevers and ordinary bowel affections are also stated to have been very common amongst the native population.

13.—Statement of any Recommendations bearing on the Health of the Troops which have been made to the Officer Commanding, with the Results.

THE following constitute the sanitary recommendations made by me during the month to the Brigadier General Commanding, who authorised their being carried out to the fullest extent:—

1st. A reconstitution of the diet, so as to render it better adapted to a high temperature, the amount of animal food being diminished and the vegetable constituents increased, such being represented by me as acting indirectly as a preventative of diseases; a diet containing a liberal allowance of vegetable ingredients being more likely to secure the regular action of the bowels, and thus avert visceral congestions, the first step in the development of febrile disease, and the conferring a predisposition to sun-stroke and heat apoplexy.

2d. The use of punkahs in the barrack rooms during both the day and night.

3d. Supplying the men with ice to cool their ration-porter and other beverages during the day.

4th. Individual segregation at night, several feet (three at least) to intervene between each bed.

5th. Relieving the men from wearing, during the hot weather, the shoulder belt and cartouche box, containing 40 rounds of ball ammunition; and suggesting that the small pouch worn in front of the waist belt should be (while the shoulder belt pouch was dispensed with) worn behind.

The whole of these recommendations have been put in force, with the exception of that referring to punkahs and ice, which it has not yet been practicable to extend to more than one-half of the European forces.

*D. R. Rennie, M.D., Surgeon 31st Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.*

(No. 78.)

EXTRACT from Letter of Brigadier General *Staveley* to Secretary of State for War,
dated 21 October 1862.

Sir,

Marked (A.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information proceedings of a special Medical Board assembled by my order, composed of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Currie, C.B., as President, and the six next senior medical officers at Shanghai as members, to report upon the causes of mortality among the European troops during the recent hot season; and, also on the barrack and hospital accommodation during the period referred to.

Certain articles having appeared in a local newspaper just started, reflecting upon the condition of the hospitals and quarters of the 31st and 67th Regiments, and the detachment at Fa-wah.

Marked (B.)

I called upon Dr. Rennie, M.D., 31st Regiment, the senior medical officer (Dr. Currie being then at Hong Kong), for a statement as to the state of the quarters in question, and to which I would call your special attention.

I enclose his Report which, together with the proceedings of the Medical Board, completely refute the reflections cast by the articles above referred to.

I transmit a Report from the Assistant Surgeon who has constantly been in medical charge of the detachment at Fa-wah, the only outpost occupied by British troops; also a letter from the Assistant Commissary General reporting that no more houses or godowns suitable for officers or men's quarters can be procured at present.

The junior ranks of the regimental officers have necessarily only one room between two, as notwithstanding the advertisements of the Assistant Commissary General, as shown in his Report attached, no more quarters have been procurable for the purpose.

The officers' quarters of the 67th Regiment in the city are not so good as I could wish, but it is absolutely necessary for the protection of the city that troops be quartered in it; and, it is equally necessary that their officers should be with the troops. The quarters are the best in the city, and consist of temples situated in an open space of gardens detached from Chinese locality.

Her Majesty's 44th Regiment was quartered in the same temples during the summer of 1860, and I am informed was, comparatively, very healthy.

I would particularly draw your attention to the Sanitary Report of Dr. Rennie for the month of August 1862.

In consequence of the opinion of the Medical Board, that "the epidemic influences which have caused the heavy mortality amongst the troops this summer were altogether beyond the control of sanitary science;" and, further, that they desired to record their opinion, "that taking into consideration the physical character of the country in and around Shanghai, they are not sanguine of its ever proving a healthy station for European troops, an impression deserving considerable support from the fact that during the present summer, so trying to Europeans, the Indian troops have been comparatively healthy. In support of these opinions the Board have received strong corroborative evidence from the principal naval and civil surgeons now at Shanghai."

N.B.—A memorandum on the general accommodation of the troops is attached, marked (G).

(A.)

PROCEEDINGS of a Board of Medical Officers, assembled at Shanghai on the 16th October 1862, by order of Brigadier General Staveley, C.B., Commanding the Troops in China, for the purpose of reporting on the cause of the Mortality which has prevailed amongst the European Troops stationed in Shanghai, and its vicinity, during the past Summer; and also on the Barrack and Hospital Accommodation of the Troops during the period referred to.

President.

Dr. Currie, C.B., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, P. M. O., China.

Members.

Surgeon Rennie, M.D., 31st Regiment.
 Surgeon Lamprey, M.B., 67th Regiment.
 Staff Surgeon Ross, M.D.
 Assistant Surgeon Macartney, M.D.
 Staff Assistant Surgeon Fraser.
 Staff Assistant Surgeon Macarthy, M.D.

THE Board having assembled, pursuant to order, proceeded to inspect the various barracks and hospitals of the European corps, commencing with the 31st Regiment.

The Board having made a careful examination of the barracks of this regiment, is of opinion, that no more accurate description of them can be given than conveyed by the following extract from a Report by the Commanding Royal Engineer, dated 13th instant:—

“The 31st Regiment is quartered in five godowns, two of which are situated on the right bank of the Soochow Creek (a tidal stream, 400 feet wide and upwards of 18 feet deep), and the remainder on the left bank. These godowns are of the following dimensions:—

“No. 1.—88 feet long by 63 feet broad, 18 feet high to the eaves, containing 16,314* * Sic in original. cubic feet, giving to the 76 men who occupy it 1,950 cubic feet per man.

“No. 2.—Is of the same size, and is occupied by the same number of men. These godowns are on the right bank, and are flagged throughout, the floors being raised some $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of the ground outside, which is itself raised some 4 feet above the natural level of the country; the roofs are tiled, and are water-tight.

“No. 3.—Is 119 feet long by 117 feet broad, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet high up to the eaves.

“It contains 311,943 cubic feet. It consists of three compartments, thus:—



Is floored throughout about 2 or 3 feet above the level of the surrounding ground, which is also raised above the country, and is a magnificent building for troops. It contains 240 men, giving 1,300 cubic feet per man.

“No. 4.—Is 117 feet long by 38 feet broad, and 17 feet high up to the eaves; containing, including the roof, 86,975 feet, and being occupied by 68 men, gives 1,280 cubic feet per man.

“This building is three-parts floored, the flooring being laid on joints fixed over the brick tea firing arrangements, and thus being raised some three feet above the floor of the godown.

“No. 5.—Is 50 feet long by $87\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 15 feet high to the eaves, containing 62,387 cubic feet, and thus affording to the 70 men who occupy it 1,177 cubic feet per man. The floor is flagged throughout, and raised some $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of the ground outside.

“These buildings are well lighted by windows and skylights; and if I was called upon to execute barracks for troops I should without hesitation recommend the construction of similar buildings.

“The site of those more particularly on the left bank is far preferable to any site in the settlement, as they face the south, from which direction the monsoon blows during the hot months, and they have also the great advantage of being at a distance from any Chinese buildings.

“The hospital of the 31st Regiment consists of two godowns, each 94 feet long and 33 feet wide, and 18 feet to the eaves, each containing 71,846 cubic feet, and affording to each of the 40 patients a cubic space of 1,783 cubic feet. The floors are raised, and one of the godowns was boarded, the other has also been boarded lately.

"These rooms are well ventilated; their site is about 40 yards from the river bank, and the buildings are isolated for a distance of 20 yards all round."

The Board is of opinion that the barracks, as described in the preceding extract, in regard to air, light and ventilation, are unexceptionable, and constitute the best accommodation that it was, at the time of arrival, or is now practicable to procure in Shanghai. In respect to locality it is open and remarkably well exposed to the prevailing winds.

At the same time the Board considers it right to state that there is a supposed objection to residences on the banks of tidal streams, which at low water leave a considerable surface of mud exposed to the sun, but if this objection be founded in fact it applies to the most important part of the foreign settlement at Shanghai.

It is also as well to state, that there is an objection in malarious countries to living on ground floors, but in this particular instance the floors are well raised and dry.

In reference to the hospital of the 31st Regiment, which has already been described by the Commanding Royal Engineer, the Board considers the accommodation good, irrespective of which it was the only building at all suited for a hospital which it has been practicable to procure during the summer months. The description of it given will, however, show that the same questions arise in reference to locality and ground floors as have been cited in the case of the barracks.

Royal Artillery.—This section of the Shanghai garrison consists of the whole of No. 3 Battery of the 13th Brigade, and the half of 8 Battery of the 14th Brigade. The greater portion of the men are located in a large two-storied house and a smaller one adjoining it in the centre of the English settlement. The accommodation is good, and there is no overcrowding; the remainder of the artillerymen are quartered in redoubts along the line of defence in the rear of the settlement. In summer these redoubts proved hot, especially in the afternoon, but every effort was made to counteract this by ample ventilation. As they are well raised from the ground, and boarded, there is no reason but to suppose that they will make comfortable quarters for the winter.

The hospital of the Royal Artillery is a two-storied verandahed building belonging to the British Consulate, situated in an open space near the Consular residence. The accommodation is good, and sufficient for the sick of the Artillery force and detachment of Royal Engineers.

67th Regiment.—This corps is quartered within the walled or native City of Shanghai, and occupies the Confucian and series of smaller temples; some of the rooms contained in these buildings afford good accommodation for a number of men. There are also a number of small rooms, which had to be extensively opened out to render them habitable in summer, but which are now in course of alteration so as to make them better adapted for winter quarters; a proportion of these rooms are upper storeys.

The hospital consists of two large temple rooms, which are open and well ventilated, and having boarded floors. This hospital accommodates 52 sick, giving each patient 1,200 cubic feet.

Though the Board has not considered it necessary to notice officers' quarters of other corps, which were previously private residences, and therefore very good, yet, in the case of the 67th, it is of opinion that the quarters of the officers of this regiment are very inferior.

The site occupied by the building is low, like that of the city generally, and intersected by numerous tidal ditches of a filthy character; nevertheless, notwithstanding these disadvantages, the health of the 67th Regiment has not been worse than that of other corps.

The Board having reached this point in its investigation, proceeded to a comparison of the rates of mortality in the British land force, from the period of arrival on the 23d April up to the 7th of October 1862, with those extending over the same period, furnished by the Royal Navy, the French military and naval forces, also information supplied by the principal civil practitioners in Shanghai, and the vital statistics of the Civil Hospital at that place. The strength of the British troops during the period under report was 2,064, and the deaths 178, giving a per-centage of deaths to strength of 8·67. The deaths on the China station generally in the Royal Navy during the same period, out of a strength of 1,411 men, been 91, or 6·44 per cent.

In the French Navy, out of a force of 610 men, 53 deaths have occurred, being a per-centage of 8·68.

In the French military force stationed at Shanghai, 85 men have died out of 733 men, or 11·44 per cent.

In the French Mission Establishment at Shanghai, eight out of 44 European priests have died, giving the very high per-centage of 18·18.

In the two civil hospitals in Shanghai the aggregate admissions have been 436, and the total deaths 130, or 40·28 per cent. In comparison with this high rate of mortality the admissions into the English military hospitals have been 2,094, giving a death rate to the number admitted of 8·75 per cent. With reference to the mortality in the Civil Hospital, the Board thinks it right to add that the admissions into them are generally of a more serious nature than those into hospitals of the public service, but it is also as well to state that the mortality this year to the number admitted into the Civil Hospital has been double that of previous years.

The foregoing statistics show that a severe epidemic influence has prevailed during the period

period under report, and that its effects have not been confined to any particular section of the community, whether ashore or afloat; the special nature of the epidemic has been a very fatal form of cholera, which has ravaged the whole of the north of China, in the course of the summer, and which at Shanghai has been accompanied and succeeded by dysentery and other bowel affections of an exceedingly intractable nature.

Fevers of the intermittent and remittent types have also been generally prevalent; altogether, as will be seen from the causes stated, the season has been one unusually sickly and deadly, particularly as affecting the European population living on shipboard, the mortality from diseases originating in harbour exceeding considerably that on shore.

The Board, in expressing its opinion that the epidemic influences which have caused the heavy mortality amongst the troops this summer were altogether beyond the control of sanitary science, would desire also to record its opinion that, taking into consideration the physical character of the country in and around Shanghai, the Board is not sanguine of its ever proving a healthy station for European troops, an impression deserving considerable support from the fact that during the present summer, so trying to Europeans, the Indian troops have been comparatively healthy.

In support of these opinions, the Board has received strong corroborative evidence from the principal naval and civil surgeons now at Shanghai.

(signed) *L. Currie*,
Deputy Inspector General, President.

(signed)	<i>D. R. Rennie</i> , M.D., Surgeon, 31st Regiment, <i>J. Lamprey</i> , M.B., Surgeon, 67th Regiment, <i>A. C. Ross</i> , M.D., Staff Surgeon, <i>A. Macartney</i> , M.D., Assist. Surgeon, 99th Regiment, <i>Jas. J. Macarthy</i> , M.D., Staff Assistant Surgeon, <i>C. A. Fraser</i> , Staff Assistant Surgeon,	}	Members.
----------	---	---	----------

(B.)

Senior Medical Officer's Office, Shanghai,
15 October 1862.

Sir,

IN reply to your memorandum, requesting me to state for the information of the Brigadier General, whether in my opinion any foundation whatever exists for certain statements which have appeared in a local newspaper in reference to the barrack and hospital accommodation of the troops at this station, wherein with alleged defects therewith, it is endeavoured to connect the somewhat heavy mortality that has occurred during the past summer, I have the honour to state that having read over the remarks referred to, they admit of ready disproof, and further, that from a certain want of fairness and tone of exaggeration characterising them, their perusal leaves the impression on my mind that either the object aimed at is of a questionable nature, or the information of the writer singularly erroneous and defective, the more so as no allusion is made to the fact of the season as affecting all classes, having been an unusually sickly and deadly one; on the contrary, the general tenour of the remarks tending to convey an opposite inference. Though cholera has prevailed epidemically the whole summer, afflicting alike with heavy loss the troops, French and English, the civil communities, native and European, as well as the Royal and French Navies, and Merchant Marine.

As the mere general denial of the correctness of the statements in question may hardly meet the object the Brigadier General has in view in calling on me for this report, I will endeavour to show in detail that the assertions and conclusions they contain are not supported by facts.

1st. The writer commences by a statement to the effect that the health and frequently life of the British soldier in this part of China is now being sacrificed from an over regard for the public money, in not providing him with proper accommodation, in proof of which he goes on to say, that "The immense mortality which has been exhibited in the 31st Regiment during the last five months bring sad and painful reflections to any thinking mind, and when we state that about 100 men have died out of a total strength of about 800, we think that some reformatory steps in the sanitary and social position of the soldier in China are loudly and imperatively called for. At the above per-centage, the entire regiment would disappear in less than four brief years, without the contingencies of action or other accidental casualties." I will not here enter on a disproof of the asserted relations existing between mortality and barrack accommodation, reserving it until I come to dispose of more specific statements on the same subject, and will confine myself to showing that the statistics on which the introductory remarks are based, present an exaggerated per-centage of mortality.

In place of the strength of the 31st Regiment landed in Shanghai since April last having been about 800, it has exceeded 1,000 men, as the following figures will show:—

Landed from "Vulcan"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680
Ditto "Centaur"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ditto "Urgent"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316
Ditto "Marchioness of Londonderry"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
TOTAL								1,011

The total number of men who have died out of the above number up to the present date is 97; of these, two were drowned, one committed suicide, two died as invalids on board Her Majesty's ship "Vulcan," at Chefoo, and four died in the Civil Hospital at Shanghai (while the regiment was in the field) from diseases they were suffering from on arrival there, making a total of 90 deaths, including those at Chefoo, that have occurred from causes attributable to climatic influences at Shanghai, giving a true per-centage of 8·90. The total per-centage being 9·60, and not upwards of 12 per cent. as the figures quoted imply.

2d. In the next statement a reference is made to the manner in which the China force sent to India by Lord Elgin was accommodated as compared with the condition of detachments on out-post duty here, the writer stating, "We must confess that having seen much of the soldier in India, during the most trying time of its bitter need, when the Government was unprepared for the reception of so large a force as was poured in by the diversion of the China Expedition, by Lord Elgin, we were utterly surprised, during a late walk, to find the soldiers of two British regiments stationed at out-posts, so wretchedly provided with hospital and barrack accommodation. It was a wet and unhealthy day on which we went our rounds, and the sick in the so-called hospital quarters were lying exposed in an almost open shed to the drifting rain, which must effectually have saturated the bedding of at all events those men who were placed in the most weatherly position. We were not previously aware that such a course of hydropathic treatment was recommended by the faculty or adopted in Her Majesty's army abroad with anything bearing the semblance of military authority."

An attempt to institute a comparison between the circumstances under which the Chinese force was landed at Calcutta, and the force from Tien-Tsin landed at Shanghai, is so palpably unfair, that I shall not occupy time by its discussion, beyond remarking that the removal from time to time of large bodies of troops whose services have been unexpectedly required, constitutes one of the most prominent facts in the modern history of India; whereas, at Shanghai, it has neither been anticipated nor did ever occur (except to a very limited extent in 1860) until the present summer, when troops that were in harbour, on their way to England, had to be landed for the defence of British interests, and barrack and hospital accommodation extemporised almost at a moment's notice in a foreign country.

The statements with reference to the out-posts, refer, of course, to the detachments, Royal Artillery and 31st, stationed at Fawha, five miles from Shanghai, as that is the only out-post duty the troops have to perform, and the description given of the hospital and officers' quarters involves such a disregard for facts, that I hardly feel inclined to notice it. I think it is as well, however, to state that there is no hospital at Fawha, the medical officer there being provided with dhoolies, and furnished with written instructions from me; that on no account are cases of sickness to be detained there, but at once sent to hospital at Shanghai, not because good hospital accommodation for the summer months does not exist at Fawha, but because it is an out-lying post, liable to attack, and from which, also, it may at any time be necessary, at very short notice, to move the men in any other direction (as occurred on the 26th of August last) rendering it inexpedient that a regular hospital establishment should exist there. Fawha being situated in the midst of rice fields, the men stationed there suffer a good deal from ague, and a casualty ward has all along existed there, where slight cases are retained for a day or two, and if not then fit for duty, they are sent to Shanghai. At no time I will venture to say was the rain seen beating in on the men who might be in at the time, and applying the term of an open shed to it, is a gross exaggeration, the place being a room in the centre of a large Chinese building previously used as a pawn-broker's establishment, well known to be the best and dryest houses in Chinese towns or villages, wherein, for the purposes of ventilation, partitions have been knocked down. The great difficulty in providing men with barrack accommodation is securing them adequate ventilation, and to this point particular attention has been paid during the extreme heat, which has prevailed for the last five months, and which now, is hardly over. The care which has been taken in respect to this, by removing all obstructions to ventilation, constitutes the complaint made by the writer against the quarters at Fawha, where it was always supposed the men were remarkably well put up, and on every occasion of my visiting the quarters, I saw nothing to object to, and was always impressed with the belief that the officer commanding there (Captain Mitchell, 31st regiment) seemed to take the greatest interest in the way his men were put up, and appeared to be quite satisfied with the exertions he had made to further their comfort in this respect. The statement with reference to the officers' quarters there, I believe to be equally incorrect; under any circumstances,

stances, I never heard them complain; on the contrary, they seemed to like the station, and the medical officer there, I know, has, on three different occasions, when he thought he was going to be removed back to Shanghai, applied in writing to be allowed to remain at Fawha.

3d. The next statement, while it has an utter contempt for facts, appears to have been penned as an advertisement for the Astor House Hotel:—

“We had fondly hoped that the dire experience gained in the Crimea, would alone have produced better fruits, and that in such a variable, and at times unhealthy climate as this, every precaution demanded by humanity would have been eagerly adopted by the authorities for the preservation of the life and health of England’s chivalry. It is scarcely a fortnight past since all the officers but two at the head quarters of Her Majesty’s 31st Regiment were sick and incapable of duty, while as a marked contrast, their brethren in arms and a large number of private gentlemen residing in the Astor House (in very close proximity to the barracks) have enjoyed excellent health, from the better accommodation and substantial comforts provided for them in that establishment.”

The head-quarter house of the 31st Regiment referred to, is a fine two-storied building, with spacious rooms and verandahs. It contains a mess and orderly room, and accommodates 12 officers, 10 of them being two in a room of good size, one a field officer, with a large room to himself, and one a subaltern, in a small room off one of the large ones. This house is hired at 100*l.* per month, and up to the period of being occupied by the officers of the 31st Regiment, was the private residence of one of the wealthy merchants of the place. The statement that all the officers residing there, except two, were sick and incapable of duty about a fortnight prior to the date of the publication of the statement, is a fiction. At no period since the regiment has been in Shanghai has this been the case, and without going back further than the month of September, I will merely state that during the whole month, four officers only residing there, were attacked with sickness; two being on the sick list with ague from the 1st to the 6th, and the 22d to the 29th September respectively; one with cholera and one with venereal disease. Though the statement is incorrect with reference to the extent of sickness at the time referred to, the officers of the 31st have, in common with the officers of every other corps, native and European in garrison, suffered a good deal from sickness, but which is due solely to the same epidemic or climatic influences, which have caused an unusual amount of sickness and mortality amongst all classes of the community.

The statement that either officers or others residing at the Astor House Hotel, have enjoyed immunity from diseases that the officers and soldiers of the 31st, residing in quarters close by have suffered, is not the case. Out of 17 military officers, for whom want of quarters has necessitated them living at the Astor House Hotel, the medical statistics show that nine of them were attacked with sickness while residing there, and three of the number invalided. While these officers were living there, a fatal case of cholera occurred in the house at the same time that it was prevailing amongst the men of the 31st, and the same day (18th September) that the officers of the 31st regiment referred to as having suffered from cholera, were attacked in the head-quarter house, the wife of the proprietor of the hotel in question was seized with the same disease in a house close by, (Evans’s,) where the accommodation is in every respect much superior; about a fortnight previously, two officers of the 67th regiment suffered also from choleraic attacks, and in the two-storied house adjoining it, occupied by Royal Engineers, nearly all the inmates were at the time suffering from diarrhoea, affording incontrovertible proof that the head-quarter house of the 31st (which I may add is on the opposite side of the Soochow Creek that the Astor House stands on), was exposed to no influence that was not prevailing generally in the neighbourhood.

I have thus disposed, I trust, satisfactorily, of the assertions contained in the first article that appeared in the paper referred to. I now proceed to a consideration of those that require notice in the second article, commencing—

“We alluded in our former article more particularly to the outpost stations of the two regiments; we will now take a glimpse at the head quarters in Shanghai. These have externally rather an imposing appearance, but are in reality built in an exceedingly flimsy manner, mud being a large component part of their structure. They were occupied before properly dry or seasoned, to the great detriment of health, and loss of life, which the returns of that period will indisputably show. In short they were in such a state that no merchant would have placed his boxes of tea or bales of silk in them, lest the damp should have affected their value, and made them only vendible as damaged goods.”

Badly informed as the writer is on the various points which have already been noticed, his information is even more glaringly defective here, because had he even properly seen the exterior of, or been inside the buildings in question, he never, except from motives other than a desire to state truth, could so refuse the testimony of his senses as to pen the extract quoted; and I consider it the more charitable view to take, that he has either been hoaxed or maliciously furnished with false information, as will be seen from the following sketch of the circumstances connected with the arrival and primary location of the 31st Regiment in Shanghai.

The head quarters consisting of seven companies, numbering 680 men, arrived in Shanghai in Her Majesty’s troopship “Vulcan,” on the 23d April last, after a passage of seven days from the Peiho. Three days afterwards the regiment landed and marched direct to Naize-
466.

seang, 15 miles from Shanghai. On the 29th April it was engaged with the Taepings, and after the capture of their entrenched position at Naize-seang, marched direct on Khading, a further distance of eight miles. There it remained until the capture of the place by escalade on the 1st May, and the next day returned to Naize-seang, where it remained for the night, and on the 3d marched back to Shanghai, re-embarking the same afternoon on board the "Vulcan."

On the 7th of May the regiment again disembarked, leaving a small dépôt behind, and proceeded in gun-boats up the Weing-po river for 40 miles, and landed the same evening at Soon Keong, where it was located for the night in temples in the suburbs, and the next day was transferred to covered country boats, and taken by canal to Tsingpoo, distance from Soon Keong 17 miles; two days were occupied in reaching the place, and two more in making preparations for the attack, the men continuing to live in the boats. The city was stormed on the 12th May, on the 13th the flotilla returned to Soon Keong, where it remained until the 15th, when it crossed the Wang-po river to the Pootung Peninsula, and passing up a creek reached a point of debarkation about five miles from the fortified position of the Taepings at Najow. On the 16th May, the 31st Regiment, in common with the rest of the field force, left the boats and took up a position in front of Najow. The following day the place was captured, and the 31st left for the night in possession. The next day it marched for Cholin, a large walled town six miles to the eastward, and that night bivouacked in the open; the next it went into farm houses, 1,200 yards from the town. On the 20th May, Cholin was taken by storm, and on the 21st the regiment marched direct to the river near Minghong, where it embarked in gun boats for Shanghai, and the same afternoon re-embarked in the "Vulcan." On the 22d I find the following entry in my note book: "Cholera has appeared amongst the troops. Martin Boyle, of the 31st, who has been acting as the general's orderly, was quite well to-day at 10 A.M., almost immediately afterwards he was seized with choleraic symptoms and died at half-past two, p.m. One of the general's grooms, also a soldier of the 99th, was seized about the same time and died equally suddenly. There is now a good deal of sickness, 120 of the force, including natives, being in hospital." On the 23d, my notes for the day commence: "Cholera continues to show itself. Private Clifford seized with it on board the 'Vulcan,' at six a.m., died at two p.m. Also Private Nutt brought into hospital yesterday afternoon, died at noon to-day." On the 24th May, the regiment again landed at Shanghai and marched to Naize-seang with the view of relieving Khading, invested by the Taepings. Private Roberts was attacked with cholera on the line of march and died in the afternoon.

On the 25th the regiment was engaged the whole day repelling the various attempts the Taepings made to establish themselves in Naize-seang. During the day Wetherburn and Roscoe died from cholera after a few hours illness. On the 26th, two companies of the 31st formed a portion of the column of relief that proceeded to Khading, and brought out the garrison. The regiment returned to Shanghai the following day, and once more embarked in the "Vulcan."

On the afternoon of the 31st May three companies of the regiment were landed, and with two guns dispatched to Fawha in support of the French at Zi-Ka-we, where they were apprehensive of an attack.

On the 1st June three more companies landed, in reference to which I find entered in my note book: "This morning 250 more men landed from the 'Vulcan,' and took up quarters in 'godowns' on the Soochow Creek. The authorities now coming to the conclusion that during the extreme heat it will be impracticable to keep the men on board of ship with due regard to health and efficiency for field service when the cool season arrives, a decision the wisdom of which admits of no second opinion; there being nothing more deteriorating to troops than a prolonged residence in large numbers on ship board." At this time cholera was very prevalent. On the 2d June three men died from it in six hours on board the flag-ship ("Impérieuse"); and up to this date 15 deaths, being 3.23 per cent. to strength of 680, or nearly three times that of the whole mortality of the preceding six months at Tien-Tsin, and one-half that of the total mortality of the previous year at the same place.

On the 6th of June the remainder of the 31st landed from the "Vulcan." From the 1st June (the date of going into quarters at Shanghai) mortality decreased, only four deaths occurring up to the 11th of the month, in place of 12, as had occurred during the last 11 days of May. The godowns referred to are those represented as being in such a state that no merchant would place his goods in them, and occupied before they were properly dry, to the great detriment of health and life; a statement, as this narrative of events will show, without foundation. The godowns are substantially built of brick, admirably ventilated (the great desideratum at the time), and with floors smoothly paved with broad flags of granite, between four and five inches thick. They were inspected by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and myself, and we saw no reason to object to them as suitable barracks. On the contrary, as compared with the quarters the men had been accustomed to at Tien-Tsin individually, I was very favourably impressed with them, having a good exposure, absence of buildings in their immediate vicinity, and an absence also of the offensive odours that abound in all Chinese settlements. Up to this date (11th June) the mortality in barracks amounted only to 0.52 per cent.

On the 12th June the strength of the regiment was increased by the arrival of 316 men from Taku in the "Urgent," which, with three men that came down in the "Centaur," made the strength now 976. The 316 men from Taku were from the 12th to the 15th in Indian tents, on an open space in the rear of spacious godowns, which had been hired as barracks from Messrs. Dent & Co., at a rental monthly of 500 taels, or 166 £, which, with 300 taels more

more paid for the godown and the head-quarter house on the opposite side of the creek, make a total of 400 *l.* per month paid for the barracks of the 31st Regiment.

One of Messrs. Dent & Co's godowns is a magnificent room well raised from the ground, carefully boarded, of good height, and perfect ventilation, which up to the period of occupation had been used as a tea store (the best guarantee of its perfect dryness). This godown accommodated nearly 300 men, allowing each considerably over 1,000 cubic feet. From the 12th of June to the end of the month 15 deaths occurred, or 1·53 per cent., strength being 976, the total per-centage for the month being 2·5.

On the 1st July the strength was 961, and during the month 14 deaths occurred, or 1·45 per cent. These figures, which show a decrease in mortality succeeding going into barracks, sufficiently disprove the statement referring to the returns of the mortality of the period of their occupation, showing their unfitness for the purpose to which they were applied.

The writer then goes on to say,—

"We would ask, could not godowns already built and seasoned have been secured, although at a high rent, whilst barracks were in preparation, or thatched bamboo huts, such as the Chinese throw up so quickly and so cheaply, be erected as a temporary measure, and raised some two feet from the surface of the ground?"

It is quite unnecessary for me to enter into any further details in disproof of the various statements made relating to the barracks, and I merely quote the above as an additional illustration of the total unacquaintance which the writer has with the subject he has attempted to handle, as in addition to finding out that all the godowns occupied by soldiers of the 31st are raised, on an average, from three to four feet from the ground, he evidently has also yet to learn that the position occupied by the regiment on the Soochow Creek constitutes one of the flank defences of Shanghai; and that the allotting of special localities to troops is not a matter of choice but of necessity; and, such being the case, it has always seemed to me that the 31st Regiment has been singularly fortunate in being told-off to a position where such really excellent barrack accommodation already existed as that provided by the tea godowns referred to. From measurements made by the Commanding Royal Engineer, the cubic space afforded each man occupying them varies from 1,177 to 1,980 cubic feet; an amount exceeding that even considered necessary in an hospital.

The last statement I have to notice is one to the effect that,—

"We are informed that even the hospital was filled with its unfortunate patients, whilst the floor (composed of filthy river mud) was still reeking wet, and exhaling its noxious vapours under the influence of the summer sun. This, however, we shall be glad to have contradicted."

In this instance, the writer evidently has misgivings of the strict attachment which his informant has for fidelity of narration; and glaring as the untruth is which has been told him with reference to the hospital, it is not greater than that characterising the information generally with which, in my opinion, he has been furnished, with a malicious object in view. The hospital, which was occupied at the commencement of the epidemic, is a fine spacious godown, admirably ventilated, well raised from the ground, and having a good boarded floor. As sickness increased a similar godown adjoining it was converted into an hospital for the slighter class of ailments, the only difference between it and the other one being that it had a brick floor, but which has since been boarded over. These two buildings afford 80 patients 1,783 cubic feet each.

As the statements under consideration refer chiefly to the 31st Regiment, I will remark, that no corps in the garrison of Shanghai has had the same advantages during the summer that it has had, everything being done for the regiment that experience could suggest, as most likely to modify the virulence of the epidemic influence which affected it, in common with the population generally; and I will only cite that it has been supplied with filtered and purified water, at a considerable cost, ever since it has been quartered in Shanghai, from a fear that the water from the Soochow Creek, or the wells near it, might prove injurious; that during the extreme heat of summer, punkahs were kept going day and night in the barrack rooms, the funds for the payment of the punkah coolies being in the first instance furnished by myself, with the sanction of the Brigadier General, so as to obviate the difficulties and delays which would have arisen had the coolies been applied for through the Commissariat, it being supposed at the time that punkah coolie labour to the extent required could not be procured. Aided, however, by Her Majesty's Consul, I was enabled to secure the services of the requisite number. I also, during the same period, with the sanction of the Brigadier General, provided the regimental quartermaster with funds for the provision daily of a ration of ice to the men, to cool their porter and other beverages. These measures, I believe, tended in no small degree to the comfort of the men of the 31st regiment, as well as to materially modify the depressing effects of the extreme heat to which they were then exposed.

In conclusion I may state, that at Taku, hitherto so remarkable for its extreme salubrity, the per-centage of mortality amongst the garrison during the present summer exceeds, if anything, the death-rates at Shanghai, showing the epidemic influence as affecting European troops, not to have been confined to the latter place. I may also add, that the mortality in harbour here has, in proportion as well as in number, far exceeded that on shore, the choleraic influence, as affecting Europeans here, having been more active on the water, so much so as to necessitate the removal of the ship of war from Shanghai, in August last, to Chefoo, owing to the sickness and mortality prevailing amongst the crews. The loss of the French Navy has been equally severe, and the ratio of deaths to strength amongst the infantry force quartered on shore considerably exceeds that of the English troops.

Hereto I annex copies of the sanitary observations I have furnished for the "General Monthly Return;" and also a copy of the Sanitary Report I have forwarded to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals for August last, my time not having enabled me to overtake that now due for September.

Before taking leave of the subject, I think it as well to state, that the contrast between the statements under comment and my remarks is so great, that unprejudiced minds may naturally ask, what possible motive could the person who wrote them have had in view, and from what source could the information have been received, on which the assertions thus audaciously set forth are based, the whole grounds which exist for the statements being the heavy epidemic mortality of the regiment, and the fact, that the day after one of the companies that arrived in the "Urgent" from Taku went into a stone-floored godown of Messrs. Dents, two cases of cholera occurred, but which no grounds existed for specially identifying with the godown, the disease prevailing at the time all over the place, and particularly in Shanghai. The only foundation which exists for the allegations respecting the hospital is, that the ward in which the venereal and slight surgical cases have all along been treated, has had, until about a month ago, a brick in place of a boarded floor.

Before finally closing, it may not be out of place to remark, that the statements under comment have appeared in the form of what now-a-days are known as "Sensation articles" in a newspaper that has been but a few days in existence, and as any subject, the object of which is to reflect on constituted authority, soon becomes an attractive one, the articles in question have tended materially to bring the new publication prominently under public notice.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. R. Rennie, M.D.,*

Surgeon 31st Regiment, Senior Medical Officer.

The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

(C.)

Sir,

Fahwa, 20 October 1862.

IN compliance with instructions received in your letter of this day's date, I have the honour to lay before you, for the information of the Brigadier General Commanding, the following Report on the accommodation provided for the troops at this place.

As I purport from your letter that no detailed description of the buildings occupied by the men is required, I shall merely state, that they consist of two large houses or blocks of buildings, containing a series of large and smaller rooms, on a ground and upper basement, which during the summer were well ventilated and made as comfortable as possible, and that they were the best that could be obtained in the village.

Considering Fahwa as an outpost, where there are no barracks suitable for British soldiers, in a tropical climate, and where it is not intended that they should remain for any length of time together, I have every reason to believe that both officers and men stationed here during the late summer, were as comfortable as it was possible to make them; and I know of no case in which the men, either well or sick, were exposed to wet, except on duty.

(signed) *Thos. Giraud,*

Assistant Surgeon 31st Regiment,
In medical charge.

Dr. Currie,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Principal Medical Officer.

(D.)

Sir,

Commisariat, Shanghai,
21 October 1862.

I HAVE the honour to report for your information, that I cannot at present find any more houses or godowns suitable either for officers' quarters or for men's barracks.

I have looked at several that are unfinished, some of which will probably be ready for occupation in six weeks from this date, but the rents demanded are even higher than the large sums we are now paying.

The cost of the buildings occupied by the 31st Regiment is now over seven hundred and fifty pounds per month (750 *l.*) of this 150 *l.* is paid for officers' quarters. The cost of the buildings occupied by the Royal Artillery is over 260 *l.* per month, and of this 90 *l.* is paid for officers' quarters.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. H. Thompson,*
A. C. General.

Brigadier General Staveley, C. B.
&c. &c. &c.
Commanding.

(E.)

EXTRACT from General Monthly Return of the Troops in China for 1 September 1862.

"WHEN the trying circumstances under which the troops have been placed for the last 3½ months in the Shanghai command (an epidemic season unexampled for severity in the memory of the oldest inhabitant), the present sanitary condition of the troops is more satisfactory than could reasonably have been anticipated, of which I can cite no stronger proof than that on the 26th August, when Shanghai was threatened with the Taipings, the whole force, European and Native, was found efficient, less 250 men in hospital, of whom 61 were cases of venereal and surgical diseases; and, after driving the rebels across the Soochow Creek, in the course of which a fatiguing march of 12 miles was performed, returned to Shanghai in the evening, without a man having fallen out, with the exception of two cases of ague that occurred on the march.

"The heaviest mortality has occurred in the 31st Regiment, and has been caused either by cholera or a form of diarrhoea assuming the choleraic character, and which appears to be as much beyond the power of medical treatment as cholera itself; it seems to depend on a decomposition of the blood, wherein it becomes incapable of retaining fluids, a mal-assimilation, in fact, of liquid aliment. I believe it to originate from the same causes that produce cholera; in fact to be in the first instance a species of latent or non-overt form of that disease, gradually passing into the chronic state, and terminating with the choleraic collapse. In every instance post-mortem examination has revealed an extraordinary decomposed condition of the blood, and the impaction in the heart of solid amber-coloured coagula in advanced stages of organisation.

(signed) D. R. Rennie, M. D.,
Surgeon 31st Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer, Shanghai.

(F.)

GENERAL SANITARY REPORT of the Troops stationed at Shanghai for the Month of August 1862.

Barracks.

Royal Artillery.—During the month considerable alteration has taken place in the distribution of No. 3 Battery, 13th Brigade. The house formerly used as barracks within the Consular grounds has been converted into an hospital for the Royal Artillery and Engineers, owing to increasing sickness rendering the former hospital accommodation insufficient.

Thirty men of this battery still remain within the Consular grounds as guard for the guns and munitions of war, which are stored there, and they occupy the mat and framework hut formerly used as an hospital. The remainder of the battery are either located in the Head Quarter Barracks within the Settlement or are distributed in redoubts along the line of defence. The medical officer reports that the barracks generally afford the men ample space, but considers the redoubts not so comfortable as the Head Quarter Barracks, which can readily be understood, the former being one of the palatial mercantile buildings of the English Settlement, and the latter, guard houses along the fortification wall. Though bearing comparison unfavourably with the Head Quarter Barracks, I have been unable to detect that they are characterised by any defect unsuited to them for soldiers' quarters, especially under circumstances of field service, such as those now pertaining to the force in the Shanghai command. The medical officer in charge of the battery states, that the most unhealthy barracks are those at the Stone Bridge and Soochow Creek, respectively containing 13 and 10 men, and which he thinks "probably due to the stench in the neighbourhood and from the ditches."

On examining the hospital admission book I find, that during the month, from the former of these barracks, eight admissions into hospital occurred, and from the latter five (the distribution return showing erroneously six), and that the nature of the diseases were chiefly those such as the causes referred to might be supposed to generate, namely, intermittent fever and bowel affection.

The cases, however, judging from the period under treatment, appeared to have been slight; and, as the occupation of these points in the line of defence is necessary, in a military point of view, I do not think the circumstances sufficiently serious to call for interference, more especially, as I believe, that an amount of disease equally or more serious can be shown to have occurred amongst men located under circumstances comparatively free from the causes referred to.

The men of the other battery of artillery (No. — of the 14th Brigade) continue located in the Head Quarter Barracks, where the accommodation is excellent and the space ample.

Royal Engineers.—The men of this corps, 48 in number, forming the half of No. 8 company, were, during the greater portion of the month, located in tents in the rear of the Settlement,
466. B 4

Settlement, as detailed in the Sanitary Report of last month. During the latter third of the month they were removed to redoubts on the fortification wall, similar to those occupied by the Royal Artillery.

The Engineers were attached during the first portion of August to the staff and departments for medical treatment, but this was found inconvenient, and about the middle of the month they were re-attached to No. 8 Battery of the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery. On the 30th, the medical officer in charge reported to me strongly against the redoubts, attributing to the sanitary defects, he supposed to be connected therewith, a rather large percentage of sickness at the time the Engineers showed.

Within an hour of receiving this representation I received another from the officer commanding the Royal Engineers, complaining of the medical officer having made, what seemed to him, unfounded assertions in reference to the barrack accommodation, and begging that he might be removed from the charge of the company, owing to injudicious observations he had made to the men about the probable results to them if they continued to be quartered in the redoubts.

I at once made a careful examination of the hospital sick of the Engineers without being able to find any data in support of the representations made by the medical officer, the whole of the men, nine in number, with one exception, having contracted the ailments for which they were then under treatment, either prior to taking up their quarters in the redoubt or without ever having been in the redoubt at all. I also inspected the redoubts in question, and found nothing to complain of in reference to them as quarters, provided that during the hot weather then prevailing care was taken that they were not over crowded, and which had been guarded against by the officer commanding the company, who had only placed a very moderate number (10) in each of them, the bulk of the men being again located in the upper rooms of the range of Chinese houses in the rear of the redoubt that had been previously occupied by them.

The total number of the men in the redoubts was 20, and they had all been 17 days in them.

I have entered thus into details, owing to a tendency which now-a-days exists on the part of young medical officers to attribute, in a somewhat reckless manner, to barrack accommodation whatever sanitary defects may be apparent in the corps under their charge, to the exclusion altogether of constitutional position and special climatic influences, thus frequently occasioning much unnecessary anxiety to the military authorities as well as entailing, not unfrequently, inconvenience to the public service.

Last month statements equally erroneous were introduced by the medical officer in charge of No. 3 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, into his Sanitary Report, the location of about 40 men of the battery in Indian tents being strongly condemned, and the sanitary defects attributed to them, that from the results of careful and repeated personal inspections during the month, I knew to be erroneous; I accordingly drew attention to the statements, and pointed out that unless they were materially modified, I should be obliged to enter into a contradiction of them in detail. The report was accordingly withdrawn, and the statements so modified as to admit of being transmitted without special comment.

I regret, also, to have to observe, that the Sanitary Reports of both of the assistant surgeons of artillery referred to contain further evidence this month of an acquaintance somewhat imperfect with the actual sanitary details in their respective charges, as in the important question of the soldiers' diet, they both return different scales of animal food, and neither of them correct—the one returning the ration as fresh meat, four times, and salt meat three times weekly, while the other returned it as fresh meat, five times, preserved meat once, and salt meat once weekly; the actual ration being, fresh meat four times, preserved meat twice, and salt meat once weekly.

31st Regiment.—No change has taken place in the mode of location of this corps since last Report, and the nature of the accommodation and measures employed to secure as good an atmosphere as practicable. Punks going day and night have, I believe, tended considerably to modify the amount of sickness in the corps during the month, one of the most unhealthy of the season.

67th Regiment.—This corps continues to occupy the Confucian temple in the Chinese city, and the surgeon of the regiment is quite satisfied with the barrack accommodation; and I have seen nothing to object to connected with it during the month.

5th Bombay Native Infantry.—No change in their quarters since last month. They continue to give satisfaction to the medical officer, and the men seem to like them.

22d Bengal Native Infantry.—No change since last month, the Ningpo joss-house continuing to make excellent barracks for native troops.

Corps on Detachment.—The only detachments are 15 artillerymen, and 200 of the 31st Regiment at Fawah. They have sufficient space, and ample ventilation.

2.—State of Latrines, and means of Ablution, &c.

THE condition of the latrines is satisfactory, and the means of ablution as good as can be expected, under the circumstances.

3.—State

3.—State of Drainage, Sewerage, &c.

THE state of drainage and sewerage is irremediably bad. Every exertion is used to render it as good as practicable in the immediate vicinity of the barracks.

4.—Means of Cooking, &c.

THE means of cooking, and condition of the barrack kitchens, continue satisfactory.

5.—Rations.

THE ration continues the same as detailed last month, and in the course of my inspections I have heard no complaints from the men respecting either quality or quantity.

6.—Water Supply.

IN every respect the same as detailed last month.

7.—Quality of the Canteen Liquors.

No complaints respecting them have reached me, and I have every reason to believe that they continue of good quality.

8.—Clothing of the Men.

THE clothing of the men continue to meet the requirements of the season.

9.—Duties of the Troops; influence on Health, and average number of nights in bed.

THE duties of the troops consist of occasional parades, marches, and drills, with the ordinary guard duties of the garrison. They do not appear to have been in any way detrimental to the health of the men.

The average number of nights in bed during the month has been about four.

10.—Hospital Accommodation.

DURING the month an increase of sickness in the Royal Artillery rendered extra hospital accommodation necessary. The matting hospital was given up, and a two-storied building that had been used as a barrack in the Consular grounds, converted into an hospital, affording ample accommodation for the sick of both batteries of artillery, and the company of Royal Engineers. The hospitals of the other corps continue in a satisfactory state, and no changes have taken place during the month.

11.—Character of the prevailing Diseases, and their probable causes.

THE diseases that have constituted the bulk of the hospital admissions have been intermittent and remittent fevers, with the bowel complications in the form of diarrhœa and dysentery, which so usually accompany them. Cholera and choleraic diarrhœa have also been prevalent during the month, and have been the chief cause of mortality.

In respect to the circumstances favouring sickness, I do not think the prevailing diseases have been influenced by any condition that has been within the power of the local authorities to remedy, short of the removal of the troops from Shanghai altogether, because where defective drainage, swamps, and rice fields abound, intermittent fevers and their concomitants must always prevail amongst those predisposed by constitution to come under their influence, and which the British soldier invariably is in a remarkable degree.

12.—Special prevalence of any Diseases among the civil population.

THE present summer has been one stated to be the most unhealthy in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the district, the amount of sickness and mortality having far exceeded that ever previously known. On authority of a Roman Catholic missionary, I am informed that between Shanghai and the town of Hankong, distant about 40 miles, it is believed that one-eighth of the whole population have died from cholera, the ravages of which have not been confined to the country around Shanghai, but has extended along the whole north coast of China, crossing over to Manchuria, and extending down to Japan, where latest accounts represent it as raging with a virulence equal to, if not exceeding, what has characterised its progress in China.

(signed) *D. R. Rennie, M.D.*, Surgeon, 31st Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

Shanghai, 10 September 1862.

(G.)

MEMORANDUM.

Head Quarters, Shanghai,
22 October 1862.

EACH man has bed-boards and trestles, straw palliasses and pillow, three blankets, excellent rations; filtered water is provided for the troops at very considerable expense. During the hot weather the 31st Regiment had punkahs pulled by coolies during the night, and all the Europeans had ice provided for them to cool their porter. All the barracks are provided with tables and forms.

(signed) *C. W. D. Staveley*, Brig. General,
Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Troops in China.

The Right Honourable
the Secretary of State for War, &c.

(No. 95.)

Sir,

Shanghai, 24 November 1862.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the health of the troops at the station is at present most satisfactory.

I enclose the Report of the senior medical officer on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Staveley*, Brigadier General,
Commanding in China.

The Secretary of State for War,
&c. &c. &c.

Senior Medical Officer's Office, Shanghai,
23 November 1862.

Sir,

IN reply to your memo. of this day's date, requiring me to furnish the Brigadier General Commanding with a report on the health of the troops, prior to the departure of the present mail, I regret that time does not permit me entering as fully into the subject as I should have wished, and I shall confine myself to stating, that taking into consideration the very severe epidemic that has prevailed here for the last six months, and the trying circumstances of climate under which the troops have been placed, their present sanitary condition is particularly satisfactory; there having been within the last three weeks a marked decrease in the severity of the types of disease, and the general character of the sickness now occurring very slight.

Much of this satisfactory issue of an epidemic season, for severity without parallel in the history of Shanghai, I am of opinion is attributable to the great care that was taken during the summer to adopt every means calculated to improve the sanitary condition of the troops, and thus, as much as practicable, modify the severity of the epidemic and climatic influences; that these efforts have been attended with success, the present healthy state of the troops afford reasonable grounds for believing.

Hereto I annex the concluding paragraphs of the last Sanitary Report, that for October, furnished by me to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, at Hong Kong, and dated 7th instant.

In conclusion, I may add that the present sanitary state of the troops is the more remarkable, seeing that epidemic influences are still rife here, and have affected so seriously Her Majesty's Service afloat during the month, as to necessitate the removal from Shanghai, yesterday, of Her Majesty's ship "Euryalus," in consequence of, during the single month she has been here, a loss of about 25 men, including two officers, and the prostration by sickness of one-fourth of her whole crew; her sick list on leaving being 98 out of under 400 men.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. R. Rennie*, M. D., Surgeon, 31st Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,
China.

EXTRACTS from Sanitary Report for the Month of October 1862.

In reference to the prevalence of disease amongst the civil communities, I can only repeat what I have said in previous Reports of this nature, that for sickness and mortality, as affecting all classes of the community, the summer now nearly over has been, and continues to be, without example in the history of Shanghai, since it has been an European settlement —now over 20 years; and I may add, on the authority of one of the principal civil practitioners of the place, that up to the middle of the month over which this Report extends (October), it has been ascertained that out of 8,000 adults who have constituted the European population of the foreign settlement during the present summer, upwards of 1,000, or one in every eight, have died. In previous Reports I have entered fully into the disease and mortality which has, during the same period, nearly doubly decimated the native population in Shanghai and the district around it. At the present moment cholera and choleraic diarrhoea are prevailing extensively on board Her Majesty's ship "Euryalus," now lying off the settlement, and inflicting a heavy loss on her crew. There has been no corresponding re-appearance of it in an epidemic form amongst the troops, and this fact taken in connexion with that of the "Euryalus" having just arrived from England, would seem to show that either acclimatization confers powers of resistance to the choleraic influences, or what I believe to be more probable, that certain individuals only are predisposed to be affected by it in that peculiar manner, and with the train of symptoms to which it has become the custom to confine the term cholera.

It has not been necessary to make any sanitary recommendations during the month, nor, I may add, any of consequence during the months immediately preceding; everything having been done at the commencement of the epidemic that foresight and experience could suggest as likely to modify its influences, and all minor propositions since having in view the sanitary welfare of the soldier, have been carried out in the fullest manner by the military authorities.

(signed) *D. R. Rennie*, M.D., Surgeon, 31st Regiment,
Senior Medical Officer.

Shanghai, 7 November 1862.

Head Quarters, Shanghai,
24 January 1863.

Sir,

IN transmitting the accompanying duplicate proceedings of a special Medical Board, assembled to inquire into the cause of the mortality among the troops at Shanghai, during the last summer months; and which proceedings are supposed to have been lost by the wreck of the mail steamer "Colombo," I have the honour to state that nothing could be more satisfactory than the present state of health of the troops at Shanghai, the rate of sick being only four and five per cent., and the cases of a very trifling nature.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Staveley*, Brig. General,
Commanding Her Majesty's Troops, China.

To the Secretary of State for War,
War Office.

EXTRACTS from Letter of Brigadier General *Staveley* to the Secretary of State for War, dated 25 March 1863.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that in anticipation of the next hot season, and on the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Home, a copy of which I herewith enclose, I have decided on sending to Hong Kong the head-quarters of the 67th Regiment, strength as per margin,* replacing them here by the head-quarters of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry, and 150 rank and file, with proportion of officers, &c. from Hong Kong.

1 Field officer.
3 Captains.
7 Subalterns.
4 Staff.
24 Sergeants.
14 Drummers.
350 Rank and file.
16 Women.
24 Children.

I would strongly recommend Her Majesty's Government to relieve the 31st Regiment by a native regiment, 1,000 strong, armed with rifles, from India; and I beg to refer you to the opinion expressed by the special Medical Board of which Dr. Currie was President, and which went home with my letter of the 21st of October last, viz.: "that the epidemic influences which have caused the heavy

mortality amongst the troops this summer, were altogether beyond the control of sanitary science; and, further, that they desired to record their opinion that taking into consideration the physical character of the country in and around Shanghai, they are not sanguine of its ever proving a healthy station for European troops, an impression deserving considerable support from the fact that during the present summer, so trying to Europeans, the Indian troops have been comparatively healthy; in support of these opinions the Board have received strong corroborative evidence from the principal naval and civil surgeons now at Shanghai."

I would also recommend the 67th Regiment being relieved at Hong Kong by a native regiment 750 strong.

Sir,

Shanghai, 25 March 1863.

AFTER a careful inspection of the quarters occupied by the troops at this station, and after having satisfied myself, as far as possible, in regard to the comparative health and condition of the troops themselves, I feel convinced that it is highly expedient that not only more space should be appropriated to the European soldiers in this garrison previous to the setting in of the hot weather, but also that this part of the force should be diminished by as many as possible being sent away from Shanghai, as a precautionary measure against the recurrence of an epidemic similar to that which decimated the European force last year. I beg, therefore, to suggest, should you consider it practicable, that of the 489 men, of which the 67th Regiment occupying quarters in the Chinese city now consists, 400 should be removed at once to Hong Kong, and that the remainder, consisting of the most delicate men, should be sent for change of air to Taku.

The Confucian temple and other buildings in the city thus vacated, I would recommend to be occupied by four companies of the 31st Regiment, until the detachment of the 67th is withdrawn from Taku, when it, along with two companies, will be a sufficient appropriation for these quarters.

By this means the 31st Regiment occupying the godowns in the European settlement will be beneficially opened up, while sufficient space will at the same time be secured for the troops in the Chinese city.

The better to give effect to one part of the proposal here made, I further beg to recommend that the evacuation of the Taku forts should be delayed as long as possible, in order that this very healthy station may be used as a sanitarium during the hot season, and the European garrison at Shanghai thereby kept in numbers as low as possible during the season which proved so fatal to it last year.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Home*, M.D.,

Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and P. M. O.

Brigadier General Staveley, C.B.,
Commanding the Forces in China.

MEMORANDUM on the Health of the Troops at Shanghai.

ANNEXED is a table showing the sickness and mortality of European and Asiatic troops respectively at Shanghai in 1861, and the first three quarters of 1862. The returns for the fourth quarter are not at present available. It will be seen that in 1861 the admissions into hospital were twice as numerous from the European as from the Asiatic force, but the proportion was reversed as regards the deaths. In the second quarter of 1862 the force was greatly increased at Shanghai, by the arrival of troops from Tien-tsin, who were detained at Shanghai in consequence of the attempts of the rebels to take it. It was subsequently to this that the high rate of sickness and mortality prevailed among the European troops. Cholera broke out among them, and caused one-half of the deaths.

It appears necessary also to observe that in a Report by a Board of medical officers

officers appointed to inquire into the causes of the mortality at Shanghai, it is stated that in 1862 the proportion of deaths to the number admitted into the civil hospital was double that of previous years, and that a severe epidemic influence prevailed during the period under review, the effects of which were not confined to any particular section of the community.

It must not be forgotten that during the first quarter, which is usually the most healthy, the force employed was very small, and that the returns of the fourth quarter, in which the sickness and mortality are generally below the average, are not available. The ratio of sickness and mortality, therefore, for 1862, may be held to be nearly that of the two unhealthy quarters of the year, and to be considerably above the average of the whole year.

TABLE showing the Strength, Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths among the European and Asiatic Troops at Shanghai in 1861, and the First Three Quarters of 1862.

	EUROPEAN TROOPS.			ASIATIC TROOPS.			Annual Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Strength.			
	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	EUROPEAN.		ASIATIC.	
							Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
1861 - - -	78	157	2	805	836	52	2,013	25·64	1,038	64·59
Nine months of 1862 -	871 *	2,272	165	721	1,217	27	2,608	189·44	1,688	37·45

* As the period included is only nine months, the average strength has been reduced by one-fourth to give the average annual strength.

(signed) *J. B. Gibson,*
Director General.

SHANGHAI.

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Military Authorities at *Shanghai* and the War Office, respecting the Insalubrity of *Shanghai* as a STATION for EUROPEAN TROOPS; and, NUMERICAL RETURN of SICKNESS and MORTALITY of TROOPS of all Arms at *Shanghai*, for the Year 1861 and the first Nine Months of 1862; &c.

(Colonel Sykes.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
20 July 1863.

ARMY (SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 16 March 1863 ;—for,

“COPIES of any REPORT on the SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES at *Chatham* and
Gibraltar :”

“And, of any CORRESPONDENCE on the proposed INSTITUTES at *Devonport*
and *Aldershott*.”

War Office, }
8 June 1863. }

HARTINGTON.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE, CHATHAM.

(Under the Patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., &c.,
Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.)

GENERAL RULES.

1. EVERY soldier, on payment of fourpence per month in advance, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the Soldiers' Institute, and may be enrolled at any period of the month. The soldiers of the Invalid Depôt to be considered honorary members.
2. Members' friends and relatives, who may come from a distance, are invited to avail themselves of the Institute.
3. No member shall transfer to another soldier his rights and privileges.
4. Books or newspapers are only to be taken out of the Institute with the knowledge of the librarian, and no article whatever belonging to the Institute shall be allowed out of the building. Any member breaking or injuring any of the property shall be charged for the damage done.
5. No immoral or improper language will be tolerated, nor any conduct which at all interferes with the comfort of the members.
6. No gambling whatever is to take place.
7. No games allowed on Sundays, nor books issued, but the Institute will be open after dinner-hour, as on other days.
8. Any wilful breach of these rules will render the offender liable to be dismissed.
9. The object of the promoters of the Institute being to provide real comfort, recreation, and amusing instruction for the soldiers of the garrison during their leisure hours, the General Committee consider that this can be best attained on the principle of self-government, and by the absence of restraint in dress and in everything else, as far as is consistent with good order.
10. The coffee-rooms will be open at an early hour in summer, to enable the soldiers to have coffee before going to drill; and the Institute generally will be open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m., for the present, by permission of the Major General, as long as no irregularities arise from this indulgence.
11. Refreshments of various kinds will be provided at low and fixed prices, the lists of which will be hung up in conspicuous places near the bar.
12. Smoking will be allowed in both coffee-rooms, where tobacco will be obtained at cost price.
13. It is not considered necessary to issue cards of membership. It will be left to the soldier's own sense of propriety, not to intrude himself within the Institute if he is not a member.

Chatham, 2 July 1862.

(signed) *John Buckley,*
Honorary Secretary.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.

MANAGEMENT.

1. The General Committee will consist of 24 members (two-thirds of which number shall be military officers), and will meet on the second Saturday in every month, and to which all other Committees are to report.
2. That a Managing Committee be appointed, consisting of seven members of the General Committee (three to form a quorum), who shall meet fortnightly (or on the intermediate Saturday), for the purpose of receiving reports from the sub and executive Committees as to the working of the Institute, and transacting such business connected with the management as would not admit of delay; the secretary and honorary treasurer being present.
3. A sub-Committee, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, and two privates, of every corps in garrison, will assemble fortnightly, on each alternate Thursday (the sergeants-major and schoolmasters being *ex-officio* members), from among whom the Executive Committee are to be selected by the sub-Committee, and to consist of 12 members, one half forming the Finance, and the other the House Committee.
4. The duties of the former would relate to everything connected with the monetary transactions, the ordering, selection, and supervision of the stores and refreshments, the orders for these being countersigned by the Secretary of the sub-Committee.
5. The House Committee would investigate complaints, take notice of the conduct of members when present, have charge of the games, and look after the attendants. It will be the office of the sub-Committee to canvass for subscribers, and see that none but members avail themselves of the Institute, and to promote in every way the general success of the establishment, suggesting any arrangements or improvements in the management to the General Committee.
6. At least two members of the sub-Committee should be present each evening to superintend and control.
7. A paid sub-secretary and treasurer, not necessarily one of the Committee, will receive daily, from the caterer or manager of the refreshment department, all monies obtained from the sale of goods, &c.; and he will hand the amount over weekly, or daily if more convenient, to the honorary treasurer, who will at the same time authorise the payment of wages to attendants and bills to tradesmen.
8. A Notice Book will lie on the table for the purpose of entering any suggestions or complaints.

(signed) John Buckley, Honorary Secretary.

CHATHAM.—TARIFF of PRICES.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, per cup	-	-	1	Meat pies	-	-	1
Small cup of coffee	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Biscuits	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tea, per cup	-	-	1	Pastry	-	-	1
Small cup of tea	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Butter, per oz.	-	-	1
Bread, small loaf	-	-	1	Cheese, per ditto	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ham, per oz.	-	-	1	Gingerbeer, per bottle	-	-	1
Bacon, per rasher	-	-	1	Lemonade - ditto	-	-	2
German sausage, per slice	-	-	1	Cut Cavendish, Virginia, shag,	}	-	1
Collared beef, per slice	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	and bird's-eye, pipe included,			
Sausages, each	-	-	1	per screw	-	-	-
Herrings	-	-	1	A sheet of note-paper and a	}	-	1
Fried eggs	-	-	1	stamped envelope			
Boiled ditto	-	-	1				

STATEMENT showing the Average Occupation of the several Barracks at Chatham, and the Average Monthly Number of Subscribers from each Barrack to the Soldiers' Institute, during the Three Months it has been open.

Sir,

Barrack Office, Chatham, 26 September 1862.

IN reply to your memo. of the 19th instant (No. 26,136—41), requesting a statement showing the average occupation of the several barracks, and the average monthly number of subscribers from each barrack to the Soldiers' Institute during the three months it has been open, I have the honour to transmit the same, together with the statement of the distance of the Institute from each barrack.

I may remark that the embarkations took place in July, and that the garrison generally is not one-half of its usual strength.

The

The detachments from the several corps sent to Gravesend for musketry instruction militates considerably against the Institute, as the men are only absent about a fortnight, and for that month they do not subscribe; so that about 350 men are thus on the move twice a month. However, in winter this will not be the case, and there is every probability of the number of subscribers being greatly increased.

There is no doubt many soldiers avail themselves of the Institute who are not members, as the Committee have thought it better to leave this to the soldier's own sense of propriety not to intrude; and in time the precautions taken will have the effect of preventing this in a great measure, as any one detected is booked for the whole month's subscription, and is liable to be reported to his commanding officer.

One penny of the amount paid by subscribers is credited to the public as a subscription to the garrison library, and will thus repay the interest of the 2,000 *l.* given by the War Department towards the erection of the library establishment in lieu of the one fallen into decay, and which must ere long have been rebuilt.

The experience of the last three months has shown that the store accommodation at the Soldiers' Institute is insufficient, but this can easily be remedied, as any amount of cellar room can be obtained, as the building is erected on an inclined floor.

The kitchen is also too small, and in any plans based on ours, I should recommend this being considered.

We also find that the lecture theatre, as it is, is not large enough sometimes for the numbers at present subscribing. If the staircases were made outside, the two rooms could be made more available, and thus give more room for stores, kitchen, and librarian's quarters.

I may add, that from the short trial, it may fairly be inferred that the Institute will be self-supporting. At the same time I need not say how anxious I am to be relieved from the individual responsibility of the 700 *l.* debt still remaining on the building.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Buckley,*
Barrack Master and Honorary
Secretary.

The Director of the Barrack Department,
War Office.

P. S.—The men of the Invalid Depôt are honorary members of the Institute; and as 6,000 soldiers from every corps in the service passed through that establishment last year, and, when discharged, are distributed over the United Kingdom, they will be the most effective circulars, when they go to their homes, of announcing what is now being done for the comfort and recreation of the soldier, and this must have a most beneficial effect in improving the recruiting for the Army.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.

STATEMENT showing the Average Occupation of the several Barracks at Chatham and Brompton (including the Marine), and the Average Monthly Number of Subscribers since the Opening on the 2d July 1862.

BARRACKS.	Average Occupation.	Average Monthly Number of Subscribers.	Distance from the Institute.	REMARKS.
Chatham - - -	1,466	642	In the barracks -	Opening on the public road.
Brompton and Huts -	920	407	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile.	
Marine - - -	737	160	100 yards opposite	
Army Hospital Corps in Hospitals.	123	83	from half-mile to a mile.	

Chatham, 26 September 1862.

(signed) *John Buckley,*
Honorary Secretary.

REPORT on the Working of the Soldiers' Institute.

Sir,

Barrack Office, Chatham, 19 November 1862.

In complying with the request contained in your memo. of the 26th October (26,136—47), that I would reply to certain queries relative to the working of the Soldiers' Institute at Chatham, I found it was necessary, in preparing the information required, to take steps to ascertain the numbers frequenting the Institute in the particulars specified, and I directed the superintendent to note from day to day, and keep a record (which will be continued), as nearly as could be taken, of the daily attendance.

There being two entrances, the numbers could not very well be counted from eight a.m. to eleven p.m.; however, I consider the enclosed statement, from personal observation, gives a fair average.

As to the reason why so few of the Royal Marines subscribe, in proportion to the other troops, I have made inquiry in their rooms in Chatham Barracks, and the reasons assigned are these:—

1. Those men who would be most likely to subscribe to the Institute say they attend school, for which they have to pay 4*d.* per month; many subscribe to their regimental library, to which they pay 2*d.*; and recruits, of whom there are a great number, seem to think they cannot afford more.

2. The amount of drill the Marines undergo, *e. g.* three times a day, returning late in the afternoon, gives them enough to do to get their things ready for next morning. I have frequently passed their room at night, and seen at least half of the number at the tables cleaning their appointments.

3. The unsettled state in which many of the older Marines are, anticipating the order to embark as ships are commissioned.

4. As the Marines carry on their preliminary drill at Gravesend, some 80 to 100 men are detached every three weeks, and, if they were members, they withdraw their names for that month.

I shall not cease my endeavour to increase the number of subscribers in that arm of the service, and I hope the next report will show a favourable result.

With reference to my previously expressed opinion, that the Institute will be self-supporting, I beg to enclose a statement of the accounts for the first quarter ending 30th September last, by which it will be seen that there is a credit in the several funds, as follows:—

In the House Fund, to which the subscription of the members is appropriated, and which includes a payment to the War Department as subscription to the library, of 15*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, the saving is 18*l.* 18*s.* — $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*

In the Bar Fund, 11*l.* 4*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, paying 10*l.* a month for superintendent and servants.

In the Entertainment Fund, 14*l.* 12*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, making a total of 44*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* to the credit.

The Committee have ordered three more large bagatelle tables, as the men seem to prefer them to any other game.

The alleys for American bowls will be ready by Christmas, and the skittle-alleys are about to be commenced.

700*l.* is still due to the contractor, for the balance of his account of 4,100*l.* Lighting and furnishing 500*l.* paid, as well as 500*l.* more for other expenses, making the cost of the whole, 5,100*l.*

By the payment of so large a sum in increased subscriptions to the library, I consider the interest of the 2,000*l.* given by the War Department for erecting the library establishment will be repaid.

The Director, Barrack Department,
War Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Buckley*,
Barrack Master and Honorary Secretary.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.

Chatham, November 1862.

THE largest number of men who have made use of each part of the Institute at any one time:—

1st. The Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
2d. Coffee and Reading Room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
3d. Bagatelle Room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
4th. Lecture Room, including members' families	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
TOTAL								669

The

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES.

5

The largest number that each part would accommodate:—

The Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Coffee Room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Bagatelle Room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Lecture Room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450

TOTAL 710

The largest attendance in the building during the day, from 2 till 8 p.m.:—

Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
And from 8 till 10—Coffee and Reading Room and Bagatelle Room	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335

TOTAL 595

The largest attendance in each part during the day:—

Library from 2 till 8 p.m.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
				12 noon.	4.30.	8 till 10.			
Coffee and Reading Room	-	-	-	40	60	90	=		190
Bagatelle Room	-	-	-	30	45	70	=		145

TOTAL 595

Number of subscribers - - - - - 1,300

(signed) *John Buckley*, Hon. Secretary.

(signed) *A. Brown*,
Garrison Librarian and Superintendent.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE, CHATHAM.

STATEMENT of Accounts for the Quarter ending 30th September 1862.

HOUSE FUND.

Dr.				Cr.			
Paid to War Department as sub- scription to garrison library, at 1 d. per month - - -	£.	s.	d.	By subscriptions received from members of the Institute, at 4 d. per month - - -	£.	s.	d.
	15	18	5		58	18	7
Current expenses - - -	24	2	1½				
Balance credit - -	18	18	¼				
£.	58	18	7	£.	58	18	7

BAR FUND.

Bills paid, including 10 l. for superintendent and servants	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.	Receipts for refreshments	-	-	£.	s.	d.
				218	-	3				229	4	4½
Balance credit	-	-	-	11	4	1½						
				£.	229	4	4½		£.	229	4	4½

ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

Expenses	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.	Receipts on concert nights	-	-	£.	s.	d.
				19	12	-				34	4	1½
Balance credit	-	-	-	14	12	1½						
				£.	34	4	1½		£.	34	4	1½

(signed) *John Buckley*, Hon. Secretary.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 19 January 1863.

WITH reference to former letters respecting the establishment of Soldiers' Institutes, I have the honour, by desire of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to annex, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, an extract from a report, dated 1st inst., from Major General Eyre, regarding the Institute which has been formed at Chatham.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office, Pall Mall.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey*,
Quartermaster General.

EXTRACT.

"THE house cost too much money; and I do not recommend its plan as a very good one for imitation.

"The Committee have to reconcile jealousies of different corps, to make them (the Institutes) answer their purpose.

"I would be very sorry to guarantee their invariable success if they become general.

"I only allude to large institutions like the one at Chatham, not to regimental reading and recreation rooms.

(signed) "H. Eyre, Major General."

CHATHAM INSTITUTE.

REPORT of the Results at the Soldiers' Institute after Six Months' Trial.

Sir,

Chatham, 31 January 1863.

THE Soldiers' Institute at Chatham has now been in operation six months, and it has proved even more successful than its projectors could have anticipated, as shown by the following results:—

From the 2d July to the 31st December, upwards of 560 £. have been paid into the Institute by the members in subscriptions for refreshments and entertainments; and after crediting the public with 30 £. (equal to the interest of the sum granted in aid), and paying all current expenses, there has been a profit of 80 £.

The expenses for the completion of the building, with all its furniture and fitments, will have amounted to 5,190 £.; and the Committee regret to state that, notwithstanding the great exertions they have made to collect funds, there is still a debt due to the contractor of 900 £., who is pressing for a settlement.

There have been, however, expenses incurred for several services (enumerated below*) which they consider fairly chargeable to the public, and they trust the Secretary of State for War will kindly authorise to be paid, to the extent of 350 £.; and when it is borne in mind that with the amount granted, viz. 2,000 £., the Committee have erected an exclusive library establishment, including librarian's quarter, on a scale commensurate with the wants of this large and important garrison, and that this expense must have been incurred in consequence of the decayed state of the old building, they hope their request will meet with favourable consideration.

I beg to add, that the two American bowling-alleys have been completed at very considerable expense, the cost of which is not included in the estimate for building the Institute; and the four skittle-alleys, which will be in operation in the course of a fortnight, will cost much more than the amount granted.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Buckley*,
Barrack Master and Honorary
Secretary.

* New gas meter; the one formerly in use is now in the Royal Engineer's office. Flooring with concrete and cement, and altering the old workshop to convert it into a straw barn. Laying on water. Altering and painting bookcases. Supplying furniture to library and reading room. Lighting and warming ditto.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE, GIBRALTAR.

Sir,

Gibraltar, 11 October 1859.

No. 91.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a statement from Lieutenant Jackson, of the Royal Artillery, on the subject of an establishment of which, in conjunction with the Reverend Charles Moore, Chaplain to the Forces, he has been the main founder and supporter. It deserves every encouragement that can be given to it, on account of its success in the purpose to which it is devoted—viz., affording to the soldier places of amusement and interest, instruction, and physical comfort. There are two buildings, one in the middle of the town itself; the other is being established in the south district of the fortress.

5th October 1859.

I have not the least doubt of their continuing, as they now are, self-supporting, and of advantage to the garrison.

The house in Bell-lane, which is temporarily engaged by Lieutenant Jackson, is in an excellent situation in the heart of the town, and is thus guaranteed from loss: the whole house is now to be let on short lease, and it will be probably lost to its present good purpose, unless some one can come forward to be answerable for the annual rent.

I request your favourable consideration of the proposal that the Government should give its official guarantee for the rent of these two houses, so as to secure the advantage which may be lost without some more permanent landlord than a military officer, whose duty may call him away at any moment. Everything tends to show that Government cannot be a pecuniary loser, and there is equally little doubt of the moral benefit which must accrue.

Taking the rent of the house in the town at that named by Lieutenant Jackson, say 70 dollars a month, it becomes a guarantee, and my full conviction is a merely nominal guarantee, of about 164 *l.* a year, and for the house at the south about 75 *l.* a year.

It is not proposed that Government should be called upon for any outlay. I repeat that the establishments are now, and have every prospect of remaining, self-supporting.

The town of Gibraltar is, as to the facilities for drunkenness, one universal spirit canteen; nor has the Government been yet enabled to carry out its own good intentions, expressed in the War Office Circular of the 22d February 1858.

Until those intended buildings and arrangements, requiring a considerable outlay, can be afforded, I think that assistance to these excellent private arrangements for the soldier's advantage and sobriety is as much the duty as the well-understood interest of those in authority at home; and I request your sanction that the Commanding Royal Engineer, or the Barrack Master, should be empowered officially to sign the lease, leaving the management, however, of the establishment to those who have founded it on such good grounds.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. J. Codrington,
Lieutenant General.The Right Honourable the Secretary of
State for War.

Sir,

Gibraltar, 5 October 1859.

IN accordance with your Excellency's desire, I have the honour of addressing you on the subject of the recent effort for the formation of reading-rooms for soldiers in the garrison, with a view to obtaining the support of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War. It is needless to enlarge upon the desirableness of providing for the British soldier the means of healthful recreation and mental improvement. The fatal effects of intemperance, which so seriously affect the health of the men, and which are the cause of almost all the cases of crime in the army, cannot be checked effectually in this fortress without some counter agency to the allurements of sensuality. The experiment of such agency on a small scale in Gibraltar has led to practical results so beneficial and encouraging, that I hope it may be deemed of sufficient importance to justify a brief statement being laid before the Secretary of State for War, in order to obtain such assistance from Her Majesty's Government, as will render the undertaking one of permanent advantage.

In July last a large room in the heart of the town was rented for six months, furnished comfortably, and provided with newspapers, periodicals, books, games, &c. The regulations for its management are appended. The result has been as follows: At the end of the first month the entrance-fees and subscriptions from the non-commissioned officers and men had amounted to \$ 81; the number of subscribers was about 500. In the second month, from 15th August to 15th September, the subscriptions from the non-commissioned officers and men amounted to \$ 99, and the number of subscribers had increased to about 600. These encouraging results led to an extension of the scheme; three additional rooms were taken on the same premises, and subsequently it was found necessary to take the whole of the upper part of the house at a monthly rental of \$ 47, in order to meet the increased demand for accommodation consequent upon the number of the subscribers having increased to 925. It ought to be observed that the great extension of popularity in the latter

period arises not only from the advantages being more widely understood and appreciated, but chiefly from the kind support given by numerous officers of the garrison, both by subscriptions and popular lectures on interesting subjects; amongst whom Colonel Maberly, Colonel de Rottenburgh, Colonel Fraser, and Colonel Hamilton have been conspicuous.

The successful working of the institution may also be attributed in a great measure to the absence of the complications attendant on management by Committee, and to the fact of its having been unfettered by restrictions.

Local circumstances rendering a revision of the institution expedient, a large house, well adapted for the purpose, has been engaged for two years at \$16 per month in the south district, contiguous to the Windmill Hill, Rosia, and South Barracks; also a temporary building has been purchased at the North Front, for the benefit of the regiment encamped there.

May I beg further to add that if Her Majesty's Government would lease the house in Bell-lane for a period of five years, and take up the lease of the premises at the south, a great benefit would be secured to the soldiers without any possibility of loss to the Government, as the funds derived from subscriptions and the sale of refreshments would always cover the expenses.

The property in Bell-lane is freehold, and belongs to the heirs of Mr. A. H. Cohen; the house cannot legally be sold at present, because one-half belongs to a minor, but it may be leased for five years at \$70 a month; the lower part of the house can always be underlet for from \$20 to \$25 per month; the other half belongs to Mr. Judah Levy, who assures me that there will be no difficulty in effecting the purchase of the property, if desired, when the minor becomes of age. If the property should be taken on a lease, no restriction will be required as to the use to which it may be put.

The difficulty of obtaining a suitable site in this contracted garrison, equally accessible to the men with the houses of demoralisation, has prevented the formation of a Soldiers' Library, in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 217 (Libraries), dated War Office, 22d February 1859.

62—Gen. No. 50.

An institution supported by voluntary contributions, and combining the advantages of a library and reading-room with those of a club, where refreshments of non-intoxicating beverages may be obtained at a cheap rate, seems, if we may judge from the number of subscribers, to present more attractions to the soldier than a simple reading-room and library, and to be best adapted to meet the exigencies of the case in Gibraltar.

The appeal for Government aid and support, in the form that may be deemed most convenient, is made from the conviction that the facts stated prove the institution to be a powerful agent in improving the moral tone of the soldiers in this garrison, by substituting rational pleasure and instruction for the drunkenness and riot of the tavern.

The advantages of the institution might be extended to the sailors and marines, by permitting in their favour the fee of entrance, and permitting payment of one penny a week during the time that Her Majesty's ships remain in the harbour.

Your Excellency may also consider it desirable to admit as members all pensioners and men who have been in the Army, and are resident in Gibraltar; and it may be confidently anticipated that, instead of 925 men being members, the majority of the men of both services will avail themselves of the advantages afforded.

The scheme will go on to enlarge itself commensurately with the number of members, and eventually a remedy may, with Divine assistance, be found for demoralising influences supposed inseparable from a lengthened period of foreign service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Pilkington Jackson*,
Lieutenant Royal Artillery.

His Excellency
Lieut. General Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B.,
Governor, &c., Gibraltar.

THE SOLDIERS' READING ROOMS, BELL LANE.

These rooms have been engaged from 1st July to 31st December 1859, for the benefit of the soldiers of the garrison.

REGULATIONS.

1. Every soldier is entitled to become a subscriber upon payment of an entrance-fee of sixpence.
2. The monthly subscription shall be fourpence, to be paid on the 15th of every month.
3. No subscriber shall have the power of transferring to another his rights and privileges.
4. No book or paper shall, upon any account, be taken from the rooms.
5. No immoral or improper language will be permitted.
6. No gambling whatever is to take place on pain of immediate expulsion; and no return of entrance-fee, or any part of the subscription up to that time, will be allowed.

7. Neither

7. Neither matters of military discipline nor religious subjects of a controversial nature are ever to be discussed in the rooms.

8. No games allowed on Sundays.

9. Any deviation from these rules will be attended with immediate expulsion.

10. These rooms will be open from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m., and from 2 until 9 p.m.

11. Ginger beer, lemonade, coffee, &c., will be provided at fixed prices. Neither malt liquors, nor intoxicating beverages, shall ever be introduced into the institution.

12. The saloon may be preserved for occasional evening lectures, not to exceed four times a month; and a public meeting of the "Gibraltar Total Abstinence Society" will be held here weekly; due notice thereof will be given to the subscribers before each meeting.

(signed) *Pilkington Jackson,*
Lieutenant Royal Artillery.

The rooms are at all times accessible to officers of the Army and Navy, and Ministers of Religion.

Gibraltar, July 1859.

Sir,

War Office, 4 January 1860.

With reference to your letter of 11th October last, requesting that Her Majesty's Government would give an official guarantee for the rent of two houses at Gibraltar, to be used as soldiers' reading rooms, and enclosing a statement from Lieutenant Jackson, R.A., on the subject, I beg to inform you that I have no objection to the rent of the premises in question being guaranteed for a period not exceeding five years, under the arrangements proposed in your communication, and that the lease may be accordingly signed by the Commanding Royal Engineer of the station. Gibraltar 9—68.

Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Codrington,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sidney Herbert.*

Sir,

Gibraltar, 27 August 1860.

In letter No. 91, dated 11th October 1859, I reported to you some proceedings in connexion with a soldier's home in this garrison, when you consented by letter (Gibraltar 9—68) of 4th January last, to authorise the barrack-master to be the lessee on the part of Government of the building in the town, which had then been rented monthly for the purpose. No. 27A.

It did not become necessary to act upon this authority, as a better house, on more favourable and permanent terms, was found by Lieutenant Jackson in another part of the town; this is now the central soldier's home, and there are two branches, one in the south, near Rosia, the other a large wooden hut erected in the camp at North Front.

The entrance to all these buildings is open to the subscribers, so that a man walking in from the North Front, can have his cup of coffee or tea, and reading room, in the town or at Rosia.

I have lately seen the reports of soldiers' homes at some towns, such as Canterbury, &c. The subscribers number perhaps 200 or 300; if the co-operation of many people has brought about this advantage to a limited number, it may be well known how unfeeling and disinterested must have been the exertions of Captain Jackson, the originator and active supporter of an establishment numbering 2,300 soldier subscribers.

Captain Jackson is going on leave of absence for a time, and in order to carry on the supervision of detail, a committee of officers was formed to examine into the state of the Homes, receive them over during his absence, and frame a report, in order to obtain assistance from private individuals, and from the Government if possible.

For this latter purpose, I forward to you the report and statement of the finances and prospects of this establishment, and in doing so I feel justified in pressing upon you the justice and good policy of Government assistance being given to them.

The means by which Government can give the assistance, are:—

1. By becoming, as proposed in my former letter, guarantee of the rent of a house at 150*l.* a year, in Irish Town.
2. By giving a similar guarantee for a lease of the house at Rosia, of 40*l.* a year.
3. By an annual contribution in assistance of the general establishment; or,
4. By the grant of a definite sum at this moment.

Whichever you may be inclined to sanction, if in your power, it will be bestowed for a purpose, to which Government, as yet, has not done much in Gibraltar.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Codrington,*
Lieutenant General.

REPORT upon the Soldiers' Home, Gibraltar, established July 1859.

"THE Soldiers' Home," in this fortress, owes its existence to the exertions of one officer, at whose request the undersigned gentlemen have undertaken to prepare the first annual report, and to exercise a general superintendence of the establishment during the temporary absence of the founder.

The buildings are three in number, one being in town, one at Rosia, and one in the camp upon the north front.

The number of subscribers on the 15th July 1860, was 2,300.

The subscription is 4*d.* per month, with 6*d.* entrance.

In-door instruction and amusements are provided, also refreshments, excluding all intoxicating drinks.

Religious and military discussions are forbidden.

The experiment has now continued successfully, and with increasing subscription amongst the men for 12 months; no doubt of the tendency and practical effect of the "Home" in promoting the comfort and sobriety of the troops is therefore felt.

After an audit of the accounts, and deduction of voluntary contributions received in aid, the establishment is found to be burdened with a debt of about 1,035*l.*, represented in part by property valued at 776*l.*

The cost of builder's alterations of the houses rented, has been great.

Nevertheless, independently of original outlay, the "Home" supports itself; the monthly income and expenditure having been as follows, upon an average of the last three months, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
Receipts -	-	50	10 11
Expenditure -	-	50	5 -
Balance Creditor	£. -	5	11

If, therefore, it should be possible to pay off the debt, without encroaching upon any surplus revenue which may accrue, the danger of the "Home" being broken up by losses arising from change or reduction of the corps in garrison will cease; and the one great want, which is that of permanent settlement, in buildings secured by lease, may be supplied.

For this purpose the continued aid of those who may have the means, and desire the soldier's welfare, is solicited.

Perhaps nowhere in the British dominions are the restraint and irksomeness of military life more felt by the private soldier than at Gibraltar. The barrack room is but a poor home under the best of circumstances, and out of doors at every step vice proffers its allurements with greater publicity and effect than elsewhere, by reason of the narrow limits of the place. Hence the peculiar claim here of such an establishment or harbour of refuge for the men.

It is in this point of view rather than as a place of learning or amusement valuable as the latter objects also are, that the case is pressed. With soldiers, as in civil life, the most far-sighted benevolence is that which grapples with the social evil of their lot. It is easy to tell men to be sober and well behaved, and it costs little to give good advice, but where their physical condition is such as almost to force them into harm, advice is worth no more than what it costs.

The want of quiet and privacy at home drives soldiers out, and no abodes but those of evil are open to receive them.

It is free to the undersigned gentlemen to speak well of an establishment in the formation of which they have taken no part but that of well-wishers. The extent to which the advantage offered has been made use of, proves that it was called for, and, with this certificate of its value, the appeal is very confidently made for aid, first, to pay off the debt, and, secondly, to form a small reserve fund against such bad times as may easily befall an undertaking dependent upon so uncertain a support as that of a changing military population.

(signed)

James Smith,
F. Warden, Captain R.N.
H. P. Gore, Major, 6th R. F. W.
L. A. Hale, Captain, R. E.
G. W. W. Ingram, D. A. C. G.
R. B. Ingram, Captain 100th Royal Canadians.
C. B. Brown, Lt. and Adj., 8th, The Kings.
A. G. Daubeny, Captain, 7th Royal Fusiliers.
S. Dunlop, Lieutenant, R.A.
E. Muberly, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.

Gibraltar, 16 August 1860.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of "The Soldier's Home" at Gibraltar, for the Year ending 15 July 1860.

Dr.

Cr.

1860.	\$.	R.	Q.	1860.	\$.	R.	Q.
July 15. To receipts, viz.:				July 15. By disbursements, viz.:			
Entrance fees and monthly sub-				House rent - - - -	833	-	-
scriptions from non-commis-				Expenses incurred in altering,			
sioned officers and men to date	1,586	7	10	furnishing, and fitting up			
Donations and subscriptions from				houses, books, newspapers,			
the public - - - -	971	6	-	&c. - - - -	5,502	7	10
Rent of store-rooms, sublet for a				Gas fittings - - - -	620	8	1
short period - - - -	72	-	-	Wages - - - -	650	6	4
Net proceeds of games and sale				Gas consumed - - - -	155	6	-
of refreshments - - - -	645	-	4	Oil ditto - - - -	151	7	8
				Fuel ditto - - - -	116	-	13
Total receipts - - -	3,275	1	14	Sundry current and contingent			
Balanced due to Capt. Jackson, R.A.	4,967	10	9	expenses - - - -	213	-	3
	\$.	8,243	- 7	Total Disbursements - - -	\$.	8,243	- 7

(E. and O. E.)

Mem.

At 4/2 per dollar:

\$.	3,275	1	14	=	£.	682	6	6
	4,967	10	9	=		1,034	19	6
	\$.	8,243	- 7	=		£.	1,717	6 -

Pilkington Jackson, Captain Royal Artillery.

Gibraltar, 15 July 1860.

Contributions will be received in London by Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart., No. 17, Charles-street, St. James' Square, and, in Gibraltar, by James Smith, Esq., or any of the above-named officers.

My Lord,

Gibraltar, 5 February 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward you a copy of the regulations for the administration of the Soldiers' Home, at Gibraltar.

No. 377.

I have also sent a copy for the information of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, and on receiving his sanction to them, I propose to publish them in general orders.

I will communicate with you further on the subject of the grant of money referred to in your last despatch on this matter.

The Right Honourable Lord Herbert,
Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. J. Codrington,
Lieutenant General.

FUNDAMENTAL LAWS for the Administration of the Soldiers' Home at Gibraltar.

1. HIS Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar for the time being shall be the Patron.
2. The following officers shall be *ex-officio* Vice-patrons, viz. :—

The Major General commanding the Infantry Brigade.
The Colonel commanding Royal Artillery.
The Colonel commanding Royal Engineers.
The Assistant Adjutant General.
The Deputy Commissary General.
The Assistant Military Secretary.

3. The Patron and Vice-Patrons collectively shall have the supreme control as guardians of the fundamental principles of the Institution, which are considered to be :—

1. The absolute prohibition of all intoxicating beverages.

2. The absolute prohibition of gambling.

3. The absolute prohibition of discussion on matters of military discipline, party politics, or religion.

4. The Institution shall be managed by a Committee, to be constituted by invitation, as follows :—

a. One officer from each regiment and corps in garrison.

b. One or more resident gentlemen unconnected with the public service.

c. The senior naval officer for the time being.

5. The present Committee shall retain their functions, and fill up vacancies in their number by invitation, as they occur.

6. The Managing Committee shall have power to add to their number.

7. The Managing Committee shall elect a President, Vice-President and Treasurer out of their own number.

8. The Managing Committee shall frame their own by-laws, and have power to alter them, not being in contravention of the fundamental principles aforesaid.

9. The Managing Committee shall have the general control of the funds of the Institution, and shall appoint a paid steward and such number of servants as may, from time to time, be found necessary.

10. The Patron, Vice-Patrons, and the Managing Committee for the time being, shall be considered to be conjointly the custodians of the goods and chattels belonging to the Institution, and shall have power to sell the same in the event of the Institution being broken up, to devote the proceeds to the payment of its debts and liabilities, and to place the balance, if any, at the disposal of the Secretary of State for War, or his successor in office, for the time being.

By order of the Committee.

(signed) *G. W. W. Ingram, D. A. C. G.,*
Acting Secretary.

(Approved.)

(signed) *W. J. Codrington,*
Lieutenant General.

26 January 1861.

REPORT upon the Soldiers' Home, Gibraltar.

THE Soldiers' Home at Gibraltar originated in the exertions of Captain P. Jackson, R.A., to provide for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers on the Rock some means of improving their minds, and of rationally and innocently employing their leisure hours.

At Gibraltar, where so many thousands of men are at certain hours of the day necessarily released from the labours of their profession, and yet restricted to the limits of a fortress, with no choice left them save that of idly sauntering about, or of yielding to the temptations which here so conspicuously hold out their attractions, to indulge in vice and immorality, some place of healthy recreation was most urgently needed.

With this end in view, three "Homes" were established, so situated as to be most convenient for the three districts into which the barracks may be grouped. These are most attractively fitted up, and comprise, in addition to a library of useful and entertaining books, and reading-rooms stocked with newspapers and periodicals, and stationery for letter writing, a museum (kindly placed at the disposal of the Institution by the Scientific Society of Gibraltar), containing specimens of almost every branch of Natural History and Geology, with apparatus for illustrating lectures on Electricity and Astronomy; a variety of in-door games; a gymnasium, and coffee-rooms, where coffee, bread and butter, and other unadulterated refreshments are provided at very low prices.

During last winter, 12 lectures and readings on scientific and amusing subjects, were delivered by officers and gentlemen of the garrison. A similar series is now in course of delivery.

Captain

Captain Jackson having carried out his plan for twelve months, in July 1860, requested a committee of gentlemen to assist him in the management of the Institution. This Committee found that, although the current income at that time covered the current expenditure, yet the original outlay in adapting the buildings and fitting out the Homes had been so great, that the accounts of the first year showed the founder to be out of pocket to the amount of 1,035 *l.* The furniture, prints, maps, and other fittings, being valued by an appraiser at 776 *l.*

The first step towards rendering the establishment a lasting one, must necessarily be to refund this amount to the founder. For this purpose, an appeal was made to the public, which has been most generously responded to, and the Secretary of State for War has now promised a grant of 500 *l.* towards the liquidation of this debt, provided an equal sum can be raised by voluntary subscription.

The Committee having now exercised their functions for six months, are enabled to report most satisfactorily of the working and usefulness of the "Home." The number of non-commissioned officers and men now subscribing 4 *d.* monthly, exceeds 2,650, and increases daily, while the large average attendance,* and the quiet and orderly behaviour of those present, prove how highly the soldiers appreciate the institution.

	£.	s.	d.
The actual receipts from 15th July to 31st December 1860,			
amounted to - - - - -	364	4	2
The expenditure was - - - - -	342	6	2
Leaving a balance of - - - - -	£. 21	18	-
These receipts include, however, monthly subscriptions from	£.	s.	d.
officers of the garrison amounting to - - - - -	50	8	4
Donations - - - - -	81	5	-
	£. 131	13	4

While on the other hand the expenditure includes an item amounting to 60 *l.*, which, properly speaking, should have been included under original outlay, as it was incurred for alterations in progress when the first account was audited.

Donations paid in to Sir C. R. M'Grigor, Bart., and Walter M'Grigor, Esq., to the amount of 287 *l.*, are not taken into this account, they being devoted to the repayment of the debt of 1,035 *l.* to the founder.

It will thus be seen that the Institution, as yet, has been maintained in a very great measure by the liberality of the officers of the garrison and of the public generally; and the Committee, in offering their warmest thanks for the kind patronage and assistance the Institution has received, earnestly solicit a continuance of that aid until the Home has become self-supporting, which they are led confidently to hope will be at no far distant period, owing to the steady increase in the number of subscribers, and the experience daily acquired in the management.

The prospects of the Home having been materially altered by the promise of a Government grant, as well as by the departure from the garrison of the founder, the Committee, in compliance with his Excellency the Governor's commands, assisted by the founder, prepared a "Plan" for the future administration of the Home, which, having received his Excellency's approval, becomes a code of "Fundamental Laws."

By this means the Home loses somewhat of its character as a private enterprise, and has now become, though not, strictly speaking, a public institution, yet one recognised by, and under the control of the authorities. This the present Committee trust will be an additional guarantee for its permanency and future good management.

The Committee feel great anxiety lest the troops about to be located in the newly-erected barracks at Europa should, on account of the great distance, be deprived of ready access to the Home, and would gladly open a fourth branch for their accommodation, but the funds at present are inadequate to meet the outlay necessary for its first establishment. And the appeal is, therefore, reiterated to those who have the moral and social welfare of the soldier at heart for aid, first, towards obtaining the Government grant, and then to enable the desired extension to be carried out.

* The result of once counting the subscribers present at about the same hour every night in each of the three "Homes," giving about 353.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE, from 15 July to 31 December 1860.

Dr.		Cr.	
Monthly subscriptions — non-commissioned officers and men, 15th July to 15th December -	\$ 862 8 15	Wages—15th July to 15th December - - - -	\$ 316 7 8
Balances of weekly accounts—		Gas—to 31st December - - -	320 3 8
• Sales of refreshments to 31st December - - - -	250 8 10	Rent—Town branch, 1 July to 31 December - - - -	360 - -
Breakage fines - - - -	2 - -	Rosia, July 15 to Dec. 31 - -	88 - -
Subscriptions (monthly and quarterly) from officers to 31st December - - - -	242 9 -	Rates—1st July to 31st December - - - -	15 1 8
Donations received at Gibraltar to 31st December - - -	390 - -	Up-keep and sundries - - -	173 1 10
	\$ 1,748 2 9	Papers, periodicals, and printing	82 1 8
		Alterations, &c. chargeable to original outlay - - - -	287 9 5
			\$ 1,643 - 15
Equal to - - - £.	364 4 2	Equal to - - - - £.	342 6 2
		Balance in Treasurer's hands -	21 18 6
			£. 364 4 2

(signed) For the Treasurer,
G. W. W. Ingram, D.A.C.G.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Soldiers' Home, Gibraltar.

THE second year of the "Soldiers' Home" being now completed, the Committee are enabled to lay before the members and subscribers the balance sheet for the year 1861.

Since the publication of the last report, the whole original debt of the institution, amounting to 1,035 £. (incurred by the founder) has been repaid. Towards this sum, 500 £. was granted by Government, the remainder was collected chiefly by the exertions of friends in England; it being a condition of the grant that an equal sum be raised by voluntary subscription.

This debt having been paid, the Institution may be said to be fairly established, and the Committee will be able to judge, during the current year, to what extent the "Home" is self-supporting. It is quite necessary that the "Home" should be self-supporting, if it is to be permanent; and there is every reason to expect that it will eventually prove itself so.

The number of non-commissioned officers and men subscribing is 2,006, a less number than shown in last report. This can be accounted for in various ways; among others, the withdrawal of a regiment from camp, and also the establishment of a regimental reading room in the 25th regiment.

As regards support from officers of the garrison, it will be seen that about 890 dollars has been contributed by them in donations and monthly subscriptions.

The withdrawal of a regiment from camp has rendered necessary the almost entire removal of that branch of the "Home." There still remains a tent where subscribers can procure refreshment, but the attendance is very small.

The accommodation at Europa, also, is at the present time much limited, but plans for a new building have been referred home for approval, and it is hoped that this will soon be in progress.

Several lectures have been delivered during the past year in the Town and Rosia branches, which have helped to increase the attendance and interest in the "Home." The Committee tender their best thanks for the assistance thus given, and hope that the institution may continue to be benefited in a like manner.

The presence of a large number of ships of war at Gibraltar has enabled many sailors to share the comforts of the "Home;" but owing to the limited accommodation, it has been unfortunately necessary to exclude some in order to avoid inconvenience to subscribers.

The Committee cannot conclude this report without making an earnest appeal to the commanding and all other officers of the different corps and regiments in garrison, not only to continue their present liberal support in the way of subscriptions, but also to give all the moral support and encouragement in their power. This will have the effect of rendering the duties of the Committee more easy and agreeable, and also of contributing to the comfort and well-being of the soldier.

W. Hall, Lieut. R.A.,
Hon. Secretary.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES.

15

SOLDIERS' HOME, GIBRALTAR.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure from 1st January to 31st December 18

Dr.

Cr.

Balance Cr. 31st December 1861	\$ 185 4 14	Wages of establishment - - -	\$ 690 8 4
Arrears of subscription from 1860	27 7 -	Rents - - - - -	912 - -
Monthly subscriptions—non-com-		Rates - - - - -	30 6 -
missioned officers and men -	2,155 - 8	Gas - - - - -	573 6 -
Sale of refreshments - - -	661 1 8	Premium on policy of insurance	9 7 3
Subscriptions from officers in Gib-		Papers, periodicals and printing	408 9 -
raltar - - - - -	600 1 -	Up-keep, repairs, alterations, la-	
Donations received in Gibraltar	289 7 -	bour, materials, &c. - - -	715 - 12
Miscellaneous receipts - - -	49 4 1	Repaid Captain Jackson, R.A., by	
		Treasurer - - - - -	96 - -
		Balance } £.110. 16. 11 =	532 - 12
		credit }	
	\$ 3,968 1 15		\$ 3,968 1 15

Gibraltar, 12 February 1862.

Edw. T. Warry, Lieut., R.A.,
Treasurer.

SOLDIERS' HOME, GIBRALTAR.

Sir,

Gibraltar, 23 October 1862.

As President of the Managing Committee of the Soldiers' Home at this station, I have the honour to request you will submit on behalf of the Committee, for the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for War, an application for an allowance of fuel and light for the various Homes in their management.

The Homes have now been established upwards of three years, and have been supported by the monthly subscriptions of the members of the Institution, aided by donations and subscriptions from the officers of the various regiments and corps.

The number of subscribers amongst the non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps in the command is, at present, 1,705.

The income derived from this source, together with the small profit derived from the sale of refreshments, which do not include in their number intoxicating liquors, is insufficient to defray the expenses of the various establishments, unassisted by the subscriptions already referred to from officers of the garrison.

In consequence of a growing feeling that the burden of rendering this assistance to an Institution, the usefulness of which is undeniable, should not fall solely on the officers of the garrison, but should be borne by the public at large, the subscriptions of officers have fallen considerably short of those of previous years, and the prospect of a deficiency in the receipts over the expenditure has induced the Committee to prefer a request which they are aware has not been refused to regimental establishments of a similar nature, but which have not been established generally in this garrison in consequence of the limited nature of the barrack accommodation. With this assistance, the Committee feel certain that there will be no difficulty in carrying on the management as successfully as in past years; the reports of which are attached for reference.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. G. Woods,
Lieutenant Colonel 2/8 Regiment,
President of the Managing Committee.

His Excellency
The Lieutenant General Commanding.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE, DEVONPORT.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 8 December 1862.

I have the honour, by desire of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to forward for the Secretary of State's consideration, the accompanying letter, with Enclosures, from the Major General commanding the Western Division, relative to providing a Soldiers' Institute at Devonport.

I have been directed to inform Major General Hutchinson, that His Royal Highness derives much satisfaction from observing the lively interest which the clergy, the magistrates, and Town Council of Devonport, evince in the welfare of the troops quartered in that garrison.

Further, that His Royal Highness has been in communication with the Secretary of State for War, upon the subject of establishments for the recreation of soldiers, and is observing the working of those which have been already brought into operation, it being the desire of His Royal Highness that whatever funds the Secretary of State may be able to appropriate for this object, may be expended in the most advantageous manner for the benefit of the soldier, and the requirements of the military service.

It is requested that the enclosures may be returned.

The Under-Secretary of State for War,
War Office, Pall Mall.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey*,
Quarter-master General.

Sir,

Devonport, 4 December 1862.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward for the consideration of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, addresses I have received on the subject of a Soldiers' Institute in this garrison; one signed by nearly all the clergy in the place, the other by most of the neighbouring magistrates and members of the Town Council, representing how strongly they are impressed with the belief, that the formation of such an establishment in this locality, would materially improve the moral condition of the civil as well as military population, and praying that I would make known their feelings to the proper authorities.

My letter of the 26th of last April (a copy of which is now transmitted), shows, that I long ago entertained the same opinions as are expressed in the addresses. Therefore, I have no hesitation in forwarding them, trusting His Royal Highness will be pleased to bring them to the notice of the Secretary of State for War. I have the less reluctance in complying with the request of the petitioners, as in your reply, dated the 10th of May last, to my letters, you stated that my suggestions were noted for future consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. N. Hutchinson*,
Major General commanding Western Division.

The Quartermaster General.

Sir,

Plymouth, 18 November 1862.

IN our capacity of clergymen, resident in Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, we take the liberty of addressing you, as the General commanding the Western District, on a subject which we believe to be closely connected with the well-being of the civil population of these towns, as also that of the troops under your command.

In the discharge of the duties of our sacred office, we are brought into contact with all classes of the population, in all the localities of these towns, and are consequently able to form a judgment of the moral condition of the people, and observe the influences affecting that condition.

Without desiring to complain of the conduct of the troops in this garrison, it is evident, that the presence of a body of upwards of 5,000 soldiers must exercise a considerable influence upon the morals of the place; and it is equally evident, that the character and conduct of the soldier will depend greatly upon the facilities afforded him of spending his leisure hours rationally and pleasantly.

Our observation and experience convince us, that his moral and physical deterioration, and sometimes his ruin, may be attributed mainly to the beer-shops and gin-palaces, and other haunts of dissipation, which abound in all garrison and seaport towns. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to divert the soldier from resorting to such places; and there is every reason to believe that this most desirable object may be effected to a considerable extent by the establishment of Soldiers' Institutes, where every convenience should be provided for suitable recreation and comfort. Such a provision has been already found in other places, to withdraw them from the low and degrading influences referred to. We therefore beg leave respectfully to suggest, that as General commanding in this District, you would be pleased to take this matter into your serious consideration; and we express the hope that you may see fit to exert your influence in the proper quarter, to have such an institution established, which may be used as a lecture and reading room; well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, and other books, and where also tea and coffee, with other refreshments, exclusive of intoxicating drinks, may be obtained at moderate charges.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Hatchard*, M.A.,
Vicar of St. Andrews, Plymouth.

To Major General Hutchinson,
Commander in Chief of the Western District.

Rd. Gardiner, M.A., Oxon,
St. Michael's, Stoke, Devonport,
and 27 other Clergymen.

To Major General *Hutchinson*, Commanding the Western District.

Sir,

November 1862.

THE undersigned, having a deep interest both officially and privately in the welfare of this large garrison, venture to solicit your serious consideration of a subject which they deem to be of vast importance to the troops under your command, and the whole army of Great Britain.

It is perfectly notorious that the resorts of the soldier when out of barracks are of a character calculated to breed and encourage dissolute habits; which, wholly irrespective of moral considerations, seriously interfere with the discharge of military duty, and detract from the efficiency of the troops in general.

It is submitted that these evils, common in a greater or lesser degree to all garrison towns, are to be traced to the want of suitable places which shall offer to the soldier innocent means of recreation in his leisure time.

Considering the class from which the army is recruited, and the fact that whilst unable to originate any scheme of self-improvement, the neglected soldier is left entirely to his own resources when off duty, it is a grave question whether the responsibility for his misdoing may not rest more heavily on those in authority than on the erring subordinate.

Anxiously desiring a remedy for that which all must deplore as a national evil, and believing it will be found in the establishment of institutes out of barracks for the use of the soldier, the undersigned would beg to invite your attention to the report of General Eyre's Commission, recently laid before Parliament. They believe that this document conclusively establishes the views here expressed, and demonstrates the benefits which military institutes have conferred not less on the soldier than the civilian inhabitants of garrison towns.

The undersigned thankfully acknowledge the many improvements carried out during your command, but believing that much more may be done, and regarding the subject as most important in a moral, physical, and financial aspect, they respectfully commend it to your serious deliberation, and hope for your favourable advocacy in those quarters where it is presumed that any positive action must commence.

The undersigned have, &c.

(signed) *John W. Ryder*, Mayor.
Jos. May, J. P.
Jh. Catcuffe, J. P.
R. M. Watson, J. P.
 and 32 others.

Government House, Devonport,
 26 April 1862.

Sir,

THE advantage of forming a general soldiers' club or institute, which the men may resort to when they are lounging out of barracks away from their recreation rooms (established within barracks) is much forced upon my notice by all I daily hear and see. The beer houses and brothels which they frequent at this sea port, are of a peculiarly disreputable character, but that they are too attractive to the young soldier, who finds few other places where he can wile away an hour pleasantly, is forcibly shown by the accompanying report drawn up at my request by the principal medical officer. It clearly proves too that the profligate habits there fostered, if not engendered, add as much to the expense incurred by the country for the maintenance of the army, as they decrease the efficiency of that army. The good that has already been effected in localities where soldiers' clubs are formed, is so well known to His Royal Highness that I will say no more than have the honour of naming for his consideration that circumstances seem peculiarly to favour, at this station, the formation at little expense, of a central institution, which it is reasonable to believe will diminish the existing profligacy, or which, at all events, must remove what is sometimes given as an excuse for such profligacy.

At the foot of the north side of Stonehouse redoubt, there is an excellent site on Government ground for the erection of a club house, which from its position would nearly equally benefit the soldiers in Plymouth, Devonport, and the marines in Stonehouse; for it looks on, and is only distant by 80 yards from Union-street, a street that is much frequented by soldiers, as it forms the high road between Plymouth and Devonport, and is generally taken by the marines on their way to town. The site is one mile from the Citadel, half a mile from Raglan, 600 yards from Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, but the last-named distance could be shortened by 200 yards, were an access obtained from the north side, which appears feasible. The top of the conical rock on which the useless redoubt stands, would be a beautiful site for any gentleman's house, but I dare not recommend it because I question whether the magnificent view it commands would counterbalance in the soldier's eye, the inconvenience of having to ascend the hill in rainy weather. But I may be wrong. It is a very doubtful point.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. N. Hutchinson*, Major General,
 The Quartermaster General, Horse Guards. Commanding Western District.

THE strength of the Force in this Garrison, and the Numbers admitted into Hospital, during each of the two last years, are represented as follows; viz.—

	1860.	1861.
Strength of the Force - - - - -	4,417	3,823
Of which numbers there were admissions by—		
Venereal diseases - - - - -	1,674	1,646
Intoxication - - - - -	22	34
Delirium Tremens - - - - -	2	10
Itch - - - - -	175	235
Fracture - - - - -	16	18
Contusion - - - - -	111	131
Sprains - - - - -	54	73
TOTALS from the above causes - - -	2,054	2,147
TOTAL admissions from all causes - -	4,107	4,287

These figures show us that the admissions from the causes specified amounted in 1860 to 46·75 per cent. of entire strength, or very nearly one in every two. In 1861 to 56·16, or more than one-half the entire strength. In the former of these years the admissions on account of venereal diseases alone amounted to 40 per cent. of those from all causes whatever; in the latter to 38.

The table moreover shows that in 1860 the admissions on account of venereal diseases amounted to 37 per cent. of strength as shown by the regimental returns, and in 1861 to 43. We must not forget, however, that a considerable number of soldiers are married, either with or without leave. It is difficult to form a correct estimate of the men who are in the latter position, but on a very moderate calculation we may assume that four men per cent. are so; this proportion, added to the 6 per cent. who are married with leave, would necessarily give 10 per cent. of strength of men who are not liable to become afflicted with venereal diseases. If, then, we deduct these numbers, we find that the rate of admissions from venereal diseases, to men liable to become afflicted in this manner was, in 1860, 42 per cent., and in 1861, 47.

In these figures cases of disease indirectly attributable to vice and intemperance are not included. They form a considerable proportion of admissions, although in a return such as is now given, they cannot readily be eliminated; among those above enumerated three cases ended in death, and much of the invaliding which takes place is more or less directly occasioned by results of vice and intemperance.

The circumstance ought also to be borne in mind that non-efficiency of soldiers is not alone occasioned by their admissions into hospitals on account of the causes above enumerated. Many who do not appear upon the hospital returns are non-effective through the results of vice; thus it is almost needless to remark how great a number of men are, on account of drunkenness, annually punished in various ways, and are, while undergoing their punishment, so much dead loss to Government, inasmuch as not only do they not perform the duties of a soldier, but they necessitate the maintenance of expensive establishments for their custody and punishment.

I assume that, for every day that a soldier is by his own misconduct or vicious habits unfit for the performance of his military duties, he does not give to the State value in work for the amount of pay awarded to him. Upon this assumption, therefore, it does not appear a difficult task to calculate the money value of the time lost to the State during the last two years, in consequence of the extent to which the results of vice and intemperance have prevailed among the soldiers in this garrison.

The shortest average period that can be assumed as that during which a person suffering from venereal disease remains under hospital treatment is 20 days. The numbers of admissions borne upon the table is 3,320, which would thus represent 20 days' pay at 1 s. for each soldier (or 3,320 l.) Soldiers who are admitted into hospital on account of severe intoxication may be said to be retained under treatment during three days at least. Fifty-six admissions on this account are recorded, which $\times 3 s. = 168 s.$ (or 8 l. 8 s.) If we take cases of delirium tremens, and consider those of a slight nature and those that are severe, eight days is a moderate average period under treatment; this would give $12 \times 8 = 96 s.$ (or 4 l. 16 s.) Itch is a disease that in a great many instances has been contracted in brothels, and in houses in the town which they are in the habit of visiting.

The admissions on this account have amounted to 410; at a very moderate computation one-half of this number were from brothels. Let us say 200 were so, and that each patient was three days under treatment. This would give $200 \times 3 = 600$ (or 30 l.) On a moderate computation two-thirds of the accidents that occur to the soldier happen while he is in the pursuit of vice, or in a state of intoxication. On this assumption, I value the cases of

of fracture admitted at 22; the period each case was under treatment 40 days; thus $22 \times 40 = 880$ (or 44*l.*) Calculating by the above rule the admissions for contusion, I assume those attributable to vice as having been 161. The period each was under treatment is four days; thus $161 \times 4 = 644$ (or 32*l.* 4*s.*) In like manner the assumed admissions from sprains would be 84, the period each was under treatment six days; thus $84 \times 6 = 504$ (or 25*l.* 4*s.*); aggregate money loss caused by the above diseases (3,464*l.* 12*s.*) or an annual average amount of 1,732*l.* 6*s.* In addition to the maladies enumerated, there are many others to which a tendency is induced, or they themselves occasioned by indulgence in vice, and frequenting haunts in town where soldiers usually congregate; as also by the exposure to cold and wet which they suffer while in progress to or from such places. Some of them are the following; viz.—

Small pox.
Influenza and sore throats.
Fevers.

Rheumatism.
Inflammation in the chest.
Consumption.

In medical returns it is not often practicable to state the precise proportion of these that are thus produced, although it is unquestionably large. Thus, then, the pecuniary loss I have calculated does not do more than represent a few of the items to be placed to the debit side of the public account in consequence of the temptations to which soldiers give way.

It is self-evident that by so much as these men can be withdrawn from these temptations, by that shall their individual health and comfort be enhanced, and a pecuniary saving occur to the public. Unquestionably, a very large proportion of the soldiers would willingly desist from indulging in habits thus pernicious to their health and well-being did they know how to pass their spare time, or where to resort when tired of their drill barrack rooms. Clubs, recreation rooms, or homes, such as are recommended by the Commissioners on these subjects, are without doubt the means best adapted to secure so desirable an object; and in this garrison the figures now given will, I trust, clearly show that the establishment of such an institution would, by the mere diminution of disease, which would arise from the soldiers being thereby weaned from such places as they now frequent, prove an outward money saving to Government.

(signed)

C. A. Gordon,

D. I. General of Hospitals.

Devonport, 15 April 1862.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE, ALDERSHOT.

War Office, 4th July 1861.

You will proceed to Aldershot, and make yourself acquainted with the requirements of the troops in camp as to the Soldiers' "Home," or Institute.

You will report to me without delay whether it be necessary to establish such a home or institute; and if so, on what plan?

How many branches there should be?

And where situated? also, the kind of accommodation required? and to what extent existing accommodation could be rendered available?

The best method of management?

The probable number of men who will avail themselves of the advantages offered?

And generally, on all points on which your experience at Gibraltar may enable you to afford information.

(Initialled) H.

Captain Pilkington Jackson, R.A.

My Lord,

Post Office, Aldershot, 9 July 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's note and instructions relative to the establishment of a Soldiers' Home at Aldershot.

I duly received leave of absence from the Horse Guards, and will proceed forthwith to make the necessary inquiries and investigations, after which, I will report to your Lordship without delay the result.

I have, &c.

(signed) Pilkington Jackson, Captain, R.A.

To the Right Honourable Lord Herbert,
Secretary of State for War.

My dear Sir,

Aldershot, 26 July 1861.

At an interview with Dr. Sutherland in Burlington-street to-day, he suggested the expediency of my writing to you without delay on a subject of pressing importance.

One of Lord Herbert's instructions to me is to ascertain and report "to what extent existing accommodation could be rendered available for the Soldiers' Home at Aldershot. Now it so happens that the iron and wood house situated on the west of the South Camp, which has twice failed as an officers' club is now unoccupied, and will most probably be soon disposed of, and that very cheaply. It is the property of Mr. Stapleton, 190, Regent-street. The gas apparatus which was made for it, and cost 350 *l.*, has already been sold for 61 *l.* It will be my duty in reporting upon "the existing accommodation," to point out this building as being well situated and well adapted for all the purposes of a home; but, in the mean time, it appears to be very desirable to prevent any untimely disposal or appropriation of the same, to draw attention without delay to its capabilities, and to affirm how well adapted it is for the object in view.

1. It is in a commanding position, and is conspicuous from all parts of both camps.
2. It is on the high road along which a great number of men must pass to go to the town of Aldershot.
3. It has a very graceful appearance.
4. It has abundance of light by day, and would be brilliant at night.
5. It contains a very handsome and spacious hall, well adapted for a reading room, and which might occasionally be used for lectures, as it would accommodate 600 men. There are several other rooms which would accommodate 400 more. Two of these latter are billiard rooms, fitted up and complete.
6. The walls are papered; and, with respect to the furniture, it is well adapted for the purposes of a home, and although it may be of a better description than is necessary, still the disposal of it, and purchasing new furniture less imposing in appearance, would be attended with a considerable loss.
7. Pipes are laid on throughout the whole house for gas which could eventually be laid on from the huts, and there is a supply of lamps which could be used in the mean time.
8. There is a neat little plot of garden ground round it.
9. It would certainly keep a very large number of men from going near the haunts of vice in the town.
10. In short it is not only in every way suited for the purpose, but, in the event of the Government deciding upon establishing a home at Aldershot, the experiment might be commenced without the least delay, and at a much less expense than could otherwise be the case.
11. I am also disposed to think that the commencing with this identical building and furniture would be attended with the best results in the first canvass for subscribers, a step, it should be borne in mind, of the greatest importance to secure success.

In the event of an objection being raised that the building is too near the grounds that have been laid out for a promenade for the officers' wives, I would suggest that a few yards of high wall, or a trellis with creepers would be an effectual answer to such objection.

Finally, I beg to urge the great importance of purchasing it without delay for the soldiers.

I have also to suggest that the Committee now sitting at Aldershot to re-allot the hutments, be requested to set aside a few contiguous huts in suitable positions for branches of the home:

Two in the north.

Two in the south.

And further, that they allot the divisional reading room for the same purpose.

Captain Galton, R.E., War Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Pilkington Jackson.*

EXTRACT from a Letter of Captain *P. Jackson* to Captain *Galton*, dated 3 August 1861.

IN reference to my last letter respecting the iron house at Aldershot, I enclose an advertisement which appeared in the "Times" of to-day, and I propose calling at the War Office on Monday, to obtain an interview with you, if convenient.

In suggesting that the Committee of Re-allotment at Aldershot should be requested to set aside a few huts for branches of the Home, I should have mentioned that the Colonel Commanding Royal Engineers advised me to do so. He said that unless instructions to that effect were sent from head quarters the re-allotment would be made, and then it would be too late.

It occurred to me that if the iron house could be obtained a few of the existing huts might be inexpensively adapted for branches, and that if the iron house could not be had, and it was necessary to build branch houses, the extra huts would still be of great use.

(From the "Times," 3 August 1861.)

ROYAL ALDERSHOT CLUB HOUSE.

CANDIDATES for the tenancy of this club must apply to T. W. Stapleton, Esq., the proprietor, 190, Regent-street, London, before the 10th of August next. None but those with capital sufficient (say 500 *l.*), and also with a knowledge of hotel or mess business will be entertained. The club is furnished, and can be seen by orders. Rent 275 *l.* per annum, with or without lease.

COPY of REPORT of Captain *Pilkington Jackson*, R.A., to the Secretary of State for War, on the Soldiers' Institute at *Aldershot*.

Sir,

Aldershot, 3 September 1861.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with the instructions of the late Secretary of State for War, dated 4th July 1861, No. ²⁶¹³⁶₂, I proceeded without delay to Aldershot, and after reporting myself to General Pennefather, minutely inspected the camp, with the view of being able to return an answer upon the various points to which his Lordship was pleased to direct my attention.

With regard to the first inquiry, "whether it be necessary to establish a Soldiers' Home at Aldershot," I beg to say that I visited the various places to which the men are generally in the habit of resorting for amusement when off duty. They consist of canteens, public-houses, and beer houses, nearly all belonging to brewers.

The canteens, 18 in number, are the largest, most comfortable, and cheerful huts in the camp.

There are 25 public-houses, several of which have large halls attached, fitted up with great splendour. As an inducement to the men to visit these places, and spend their money in drink, the attendance of prostitutes, gaily dressed, is encouraged. The proprietors or tenants of these music halls compete with each other in attempting to make them attractive; first, in their appearance and comfort; secondly, in the varied character of the entertainments; and thirdly, by an excitement of a highly demoralising and injurious tendency. A small entrance fee is usually charged, but the great remuneration for the very large outlay is derived from the sale of intoxicating drinks.

It is well known that the tenants of public-houses in some cases keep prostitutes in their houses, and pass them off as servants, and in other cases provide lodgings for women in the neighbourhood, that they may draw custom to their houses.

There are 47 beer houses, which are, I understand, almost without exception, public brothels of the worst description. The women generally live in these houses, and have the free use of certain rooms in consideration for drawing men to drink in the houses, and in some cases the women pay for this privilege, making what they can from the men; they usually treat men well on first arrival, to induce them to return, and rob them when opportunities occur.

On the 16th July I visited 25 public-houses and beer houses, and found 80 prostitutes in them drinking, and in some cases playing cards with soldiers.

The most craftily devised plans are in full operation, first to attract, and then to excite and gratify the sensuous passions of the men. One result naturally flowing therefrom is shown in the Statistical Report of the Army Medical Department for the year 1859. The number of admissions to the hospital for diseases incident to lust, at Aldershot, was in excess of the average of all other stations in the United Kingdom.

RETURN showing the Average Daily Strength of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men serving at Aldershot, the Number of Admissions into Hospital from all Causes, with the Ratio per 1,000, and the Number of Admissions from Diseases incident to Lust only; with the Ratio per 1,000 to the Average Daily Strength, extending over Five Years.

Y E A R.	Average Daily Strength.	Total Number of Admissions.	Number from Diseases incident to Lust.	Ratio per 1,000		R E M A R K S.	
				Admissions from all Causes.	Admissions from Diseases incident to Lust.		
1856	-	13,914	14,309	4,036	1,028.3	290.6	A large number of the diseases admitted as rheumatism have a venereal origin.
1857	-	9,457	9,901	4,293	1,046.9	453.9	
1858	-	14,266	16,645	4,024	1,166.7	282.2	The number of admissions into hospital being greater than the daily average strength may be understood from the following example: a regiment of cavalry, 605 strength, ad- mitted 637; or, rather, there were that number of admissions during the year.
1859	-	14,256	16,194	6,621	1,135.9	467.2	
1860	-	14,875	14,949	4,953	1,005.1	332.9	

NUMERICAL RETURN of that portion of Offences committed by the Military at Aldershot, from 1st August 1860 to 31st July 1861, taken cognizance of by the Military Police.

Drunk, or Drunk and Absent.	Absent without Leave.	Other Offences.	TOTAL.
1,066	1,839	493	3,398

THE following is extracted from a Return of Men of a Cavalry Regiment in Hospital from Diseases incident to Lust at Aldershot on 30th January 1860, furnished by the Officer commanding the Regiment, to the Inspector of Police:—

Troop.	NAMES.	Length of Time Contracted.	Where Contracted.	REMARKS.
H.	Private Frederick Howard	10 days -	"Sebastopol" public house.	Willing to swear to that effect.
H.	" John Power -	13 days -	"Sebastopol" inn -	Willing to swear to it.
D.	" John McKenzie -	7 weeks	"Imperial Standard"	Willing to swear it; bad syphilis.
G.	" John Anderson -	2 weeks	Uncertain -	Met the woman in the "Hole in the Wall."
C.	" Francis Ellis -	5 days -	Uncertain -	Met the woman at the "Exchange" public-house.
C.	" John Whitehead -	3 weeks	"Indian Hero," Aldershot.	Willing to swear it.
A.	" Charles Falkner -	5 weeks	"Elephant and Castle"	Willing to swear it.
G.	" Thomas Hanly -	3 days -	"Imperial Standard"	Willing to swear it; syphilis.

Such is the character of the under current of the camp, so far as the men are concerned, and their mode of spending their leisure time, and such is the character of the places to which they are in the constant habit of resorting. No system could be better imagined or more successfully carried out, if the object were to sap gradually the health of the soldiers, to induce early debility, and to hasten a premature death.

The new village of Aldershot, which is inhabited principally by publicans, brothel keepers, prostitutes, thieves, and receivers of stolen property, has sprung up within a stone's throw of the

the permanent barracks, which has, unfortunately, been built upon the very borders of the Government property. Hence, the men quartered there have the minimum taxation of time and trouble upon frequenting the village, and the maximum of temptation to vice.

Five of the worst houses have been put out of bounds by the military authorities. The civil police have confined themselves more particularly to the preservation of external order and decency, and to their other duties respecting life and property. It is a remarkable fact, that no prosecution has been instituted since the formation of the camp against the tenant of any public house or beerhouse for harbouring prostitutes, or keeping a public brothel, or against any prostitute as such.

The parish authorities will not incur the expense of prosecuting against the wishes of the ratepayers, a large number of whom, and the most influential, derive pecuniary benefit from the evils in question, and the remainder are naturally indisposed to attempt reforms which would directly affect their neighbours' welfare.

They have also pleaded the difficulty of obtaining convictions. I was informed of a most flagrant case in which the police were prepared with indisputable evidence, and had specially retained witnesses; nevertheless, the parish refused to prosecute.

These evils, which so materially affect the efficiency of the troops, increase the expenditure of the State, and augment the poverty of the country, might be materially lessened if the police were encouraged by the magistrates to collect evidence, and the Treasury were to appoint a prosecutor.

This state of things may to a certain extent be inseparable from a camp, but, unfortunately, whatever amount of evil exists, is usually viewed and spoken of as being necessary. I most respectfully submit that such a designation is as false as it is dangerous, and has a tendency to perpetuate the existing amount of the current vices. This amount may be considerably reduced by keeping out of sight everything of an exciting and suggestive character relating to the evils complained of, by lessening the opportunities and increasing the difficulties connected with their indulgence, and by encouraging in the men a taste for useful or harmless occupations of their leisure time.

The proposed method of improvement will doubtless meet with different degrees of success on different temperaments, and on different minds; in some, the desired effect will be easily produced, and these will, by the force of example, in time, act beneficially on the more obdurate; thus, what are now viewed and tolerated as necessary evils, incident to a soldier's life, will be found to be principally the offspring of neglect and injudicious treatment.

It must be borne in mind, that the men at Aldershot are cut off from all respectable society, and are necessarily exposed to the temptation referred to; even the good-conduct men, who obtain leave of absence until 11 or 12 at night, have no resort but bad houses, and no company but prostitutes.

I have calculated, that about two-thirds of the troops quartered at Aldershot have, on an average, five hours of leisure daily, which calculation would give nearly 50,000 hours daily of time to be occupied for good or evil. I beg further to quote an observation of General Lawrence's, that Aldershot is one of the most important stations of the British army, in a moral as well as in a military point of view, inasmuch as nearly all the troops pass through it in turn.

With these facts and convictions uppermost in my mind, I have no difficulty and no hesitation in answering the first inquiry, by affirming that an imperative and urgent necessity exists for establishing a Soldiers' Home at Aldershot.

PLAN.

The proposed site of the principal home at Aldershot, and which has been selected by General Lawrence with special regard to cheerfulness of aspect and convenience of locality, is the western angle of the garden plot dividing the parade of the permanent barracks from the village, and contiguous to the gates of the cavalry barracks. The home so situated, would intercept the communication between the camp and the haunts of vice.

Situation of principal Home.

The principal home should accommodate about 1,000 men. It should be light in appearance, with lofty, well-ventilated rooms, large windows, and ample fire-places; the walls should be tastefully papered, so as to convey the idea of homely comfort. The building should contain a library and a reading room, with accommodation for about 200 and 300 men respectively; the former to be fitted with shelves, the latter with fixed stuffed benches round the walls, low and broad.

Structure, &c.

Writing room sufficiently large for 20 men.

Billiard room, to hold six full sized tables, to be fitted with raised benches and foot boards round the room.

Two bagatelle rooms, to hold in all 16 tables, each nine feet by three feet, and to be fitted with benches similar to the billiard room.

Museum, about 50 feet square, to be fitted up with glass cases round the walls.

Two workshops, about 20 feet square each, and to be fitted with carpenters' benches.

Three rooms for draughts, chess, &c., each about 20 feet square.

Refreshment room about 40 feet square, and small kitchen connected with it.

Two rooms and office for the steward.

Dormitory for six servants.

General store room, size about 20 feet square, fitted with dresser and cupboards.

Lavatory for six men, and urinal.

Waterclosets apart from the house.

It would be very desirable for a part, and eventually the whole of the adjacent garden ground to be enclosed and laid out for the more manly games, such as bowls, skittles, quoits, or "putting shot," and other games and exercises that will combine amusement with the development of muscular strength.

Music Hall.

In order to compete successfully with the public-houses, and as a source of attraction to the home, it is very important that a large hall, with raised platform, should be erected apart from, but in connexion with, the principal home, and to hold 2,000 men.

Evening Entertainments to be given in the hall.

The uses to which the hall should be appropriated are as follows:—

First. Readings from popular authors.

Second. Lectures on generally interesting subjects, such as travels and personal adventures; elementary science, illustrated with something tangible and visible.

Third. Lectures, interspersed with anecdotes, songs and music.

Fourth. Choral singing.

Fifth. Musical entertainments.

Sixth. Assaults of arms.

Seventh. Conjuring.

Eighth. Dissolving views and magic lanterns.

As a general rule no entertainment should continue longer than half-an-hour.

Branches.

In answer to his Lordship's inquiry, how many branches there should be, and where situated? it appears to me that there should be at least four.

I beg to draw especial attention to the many substantial advantages that are connected with the iron house, situated on the west flank of the south camp, which was built for an officers' club, but having twice failed as such, is now to be let, and, if no tenant should be found, will probably be sold. It is so admirably situated that, if it be not secured, I am forced to recommend the erection of a branch of equal size as near to it as possible. Its structure externally is pleasing and attractive, internally most convenient for the purpose of a branch; it is in good condition, and even partly furnished, so that the business of the home might be commenced with the least possible delay. With regard to the outlay necessary to secure it, it would probably be much below its prime cost and present value, and very much less than would be required for building a new house of equal size, durability, and convenience.

I cannot help viewing it as a most fortunate circumstance that, at this very moment, such a building, and so situated, is to be let, and may be secured under the most favourable conditions. It would, therefore, I respectfully submit, be a subject of considerable and reasonable regret if advantage were not taken of this accidental circumstance.

2. A second in the R lines, consisting of four or six contiguous huts; three and four in the north camp, in the C and K lines, each four or six contiguous huts.

Fundamental principles.

To guard against the abuse or perversion of the primary object of the home, the following principles should be considered as fundamental:—

The absolute prohibition of all intoxicating beverages, of gambling, discussions of matters of military discipline, party politics, and religious subjects of a controversial nature; the introduction of any book, newspaper, or pamphlet, into the home, without the sanction of the Board of Managers.

Subscription, 2d. per month.

Soldiers, like other men, being known to set a higher value upon what they exercise self-denial to acquire than what they receive as a gift, it appears to me to be desirable to charge a monthly subscription of 2d.

Time and mode of payment.

The honorary secretary will furnish the captains of companies monthly with lists of the subscribers belonging to their respective companies, and the amount so subscribed will be paid by them to the treasurer or other person duly authorised to receive it.

Transfers:
Men in Hospital.
" in Military
Prison.

To avoid entailing unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance upon the officers commanding companies, periodical inquiries should be made at the regimental orderly rooms, hospitals, and military prisons, with regard to transfers, admissions, and discharges. Men admitted into hospital and prison to cease their subscriptions from the first of the month in which they are admitted, and to re-commence their subscription from the first of the month following that in which they are discharged.

Additional members.

Non-commissioned officers and men employed in military and civil departments, and the sons of soldiers now serving, to be admitted as members, provided they comply with such arrangements as may be made by the treasurer for the regular payment of their subscriptions.

Servants.

I would further propose, that the servants of the home should be soldiers struck off all duty by permission, and be paid, out of the funds of the home, 6d. or 9d. per diem, according to the position they may hold.

Subscribers' tickets.

To prevent non-subscribers from using the home, every subscriber will receive a ticket, which he will be liable to be called upon to produce while in the home.

Refreshments and other articles.

The refreshments sold at the home would consist of coffee, tea, ginger-beer, lemonade, raspberry, red currant, black currant, orange, or similar refreshing beverages, care being taken to exclude such as are injurious.

And the following articles: bread and butter, cakes, biscuits, cheese, fruits, tobacco, pipes and cigars, stamped note-paper and envelopes, and anything and everything which

the

the Board of Management may consider will add to the comfort of the men, and the funds of the home, and which may not contravene its fundamental principles.

The home should be opened at 11 A.M., and closed in the first instance at roll-call.

Copies of regulations framed by the Executive Committee, with the concurrence of the Board of Management, to be conspicuously posted in the home.

The books, newspapers, and other literature, which should be as varied as the tastes of the subscribers, to be selected by the members, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee and the Board of Management; care should be taken to introduce such as are the most likely to interest large classes of the members, such as Irish, Scotch, &c.; also papers from localities where great numbers were enlisted, and have domestic ties.

The books to be supplied from the garrison library without charge, changed periodically, and accounted for by the Trustees.

It will be desirable to allow members to introduce relations and friends into the refreshment room, and to show them over the home; otherwise, when visited, they would be compelled to frequent public-houses.

The above is suggested as a general plan for the home, but any alterations not inconsistent with the fundamental principles might be left to the discretion of the major general commanding.

The property of the home to be vested in Commissioners or Trustees, to be named by the Government, with full power to deal with it in the manner best calculated to carry out the object in view.

In the event of the home being closed, any property or surplus funds remaining after the payment of its debts and liabilities, to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for War, or his successor in office for the time being, except such property as private individuals may present subject to certain conditions.

MANAGEMENT.

1. The Board of Management to consist of the Trustees, and one officer from each regiment, corps or brigade in camp, to be selected by the Major General commanding the division.

2. The Board of Managers to have a Board meeting at least once a month, at which five members shall be a quorum, and to appoint a finance committee to meet, either by rota or otherwise, once a week, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Executive Committee, and of assisting it in transacting the current business of the home.

3. The Executive Committee to consist of one non-commissioned officer, and one man from every regiment, corps, and brigade furnishing from 200 to 600 subscribers, or, if less than 200, at least half its force in camp. Every regiment, corps, and brigade furnishing 600 subscribers and upwards, to have an extra representative.

4. The Executive Committee to have all the accounts, together with the book containing complaints and suggestions, laid before them every week, upon such day and at such hour as they shall from time to time determine. The Executive Committee to appoint a standing sub-committee of accounts to go through the house accounts weekly with the house steward, and such other sub-committees as they from time to time may find desirable.

5. The Board of Managers to appoint an honorary treasurer, a paid assistant treasurer, an honorary secretary, and two honorary auditors to audit the accounts annually, and assist the secretary in the preparation of the annual report on the position and prospects of the home, to be submitted to the Secretary of State for War, and published for the information of the subscribers.

6. The Board of Managers to appoint a paid steward, a paid assistant steward, and such servants and attendants as they may consider necessary.

PROBABLE NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS.

I beg to say that, provided the plans I have laid down be carried out in their integrity and well managed, I should estimate the number of subscribers at two-thirds of the entire force. I beg to append a list of the names of 2,886 non-commissioned officers and men at Aldershot, who have given a real proof of their desire to be provided with institutions of the nature of the one now proposed.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. In conclusion, I consider it very desirable that in order to avoid delay, the iron club house and the furniture it contains, be rented for one year, and on such conditions as that, at the expiration of the term the Government shall have the option to purchase it for a definite sum, or by valuation.

2. That the requisite number of huts, in the positions named in the body of this report, be allotted and adapted for the branches of the home, together with six marquees for the use of regiments under canvas; and that all these be provided with such substantial furniture and fittings as may be necessary.

Hours of opening and closing.

Regulations.

Books, newspapers, and other literature.

Members to introduce friends.

General remarks.

Property of the home to be vested in Trustees.

Construction of Board of Management.

Time of meeting, and duties.

Construction of Executive Committee.

Time of meeting, and duties.

Officers of the home.

3. With respect to the principal home, I would suggest that it be subsequently built.
4. That the responsibility of the Government be limited to the provision of the houses and furniture, and that all other expenses be defrayed out of the funds of the home.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Pilkington Jackson*,
Captain Royal Artillery.

To the Right Hon. Sir George C. Lewis, Bart.,
Secretary of State for War,
&c. &c. &c.

16 December 1861.

15 January 1862.

4 February 1862.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 8 February 1862.

I AM directed by His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to transmit to you, and to request that you will submit to the Secretary of State for War, the enclosed copies of two letters from Lieutenant General Sir J. L. Pennefather, in which a grant of money is solicited for the purpose of establishing a "Soldiers' Home" at the Camp at Aldershot, with which it is proposed to amalgamate the divisional reading room, and to transfer to it the balance remaining at the credit of the latter.

The Council of Military Education have expressed in the Memorandum of which a copy is enclosed, their concurrence in the arrangement proposed, and His Royal Highness recommends the application for Sir George Lewis's favourable consideration.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster*.

Sir,

Aldershot, 16 December 1861.

THERE is a divisional reading room for the use of the soldiers in the South Camp, a spare canteen hut, where there are lights and fuel furnished by the War Office; books from the divisional library, changed from time to time, and paid for at the rate of 1*d.* a volume; also, newspapers and periodicals, which with the books, and other incidental expenses, are paid for by subscriptions of 4*d.* per month from soldiers choosing to frequent it. There are now about 100 subscribers, and little more than a daily average of frequenters of 12. There is now a balance of about 16*l.* to the credit of this concern in hand.

As Captain Jackson of the Royal Artillery has been accredited here by the Secretary of State for War for the purpose of establishing a soldiers' home, for which object the General Commanding in Chief was pleased to grant that officer leave of absence from Devonport, I wish to avail myself of that circumstance to request His Royal Highness will be pleased to recommend that a grant of money may be made for the purpose of establishing a soldiers' home here.

The divisional library I have mentioned above might be made the foundation of such an establishment, and the small fund in hand transferred to its credit.

The present divisional library, although established some time here, has never succeeded; and I have great hopes that, with Captain Jackson's assistance, and some material support from the War Office, we might, with the countenance of His Royal Highness, obtain comfortable and rational resort in camp for many good soldiers, and thus secure the most valuable means of keeping the men from the streets and public houses.

The Adjutant General,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Pennefather*, Lieutenant General.

Sir,

Aldershot, 15 January 1862.

IN returning the enclosed copy of a memorandum from the Council of Military Education, transmitted in your letter dated the 8th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the General Commanding in Chief, that the object in view was to amalgamate the divisional reading room, and not the garrison library with the proposed soldiers' home.

It was in consequence of the continued decrease in the number of attendants at the divisional reading room, a decrease attributable to the regimental reading rooms, which generally offer more advantages to the soldier, and are more easy of access, from being situated in the lines of each battalion, that I considered it necessary to offer the suggestions mentioned in my letter dated 16th ultimo. Moreover, it could not be expected that regimental officers who subscribe to the reading room established in the corps to which they belong, would contribute to the fund of the divisional room.

I therefore suggest that the balance now in hand, amounting to 20*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* be added to such sum as the Secretary of State for War may be disposed to grant, for the establishment of a soldiers' home at this station.

The Adjutant General,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Pennefather*, Lieutenant General.

(1529.)

MEMORANDUM by the Council of Military Education.

13, Great George Street, S. W., 4 February 1862.

WITH reference to the Military Secretary's letter of the 24th ultimo, and its enclosure from the Lieutenant General Commanding at Aldershot, the Council of Military Education have the honour to state, for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, that they concur in the recommendation of Sir J. Pennefather, to amalgamate the divisional reading room with the proposed soldiers' institute, and to appropriate to the latter the balance now in hand of 20*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

(signed)

W. Knollys, Lieutenant General.*J. E. Portlock*, Major General.*T. E. Elwyn*, Colonel.*J. E. Addison*, Colonel.

Sir,

War Office, 28 February 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant, respecting the proposed conversion of the divisional reading room at Aldershot into a soldiers' home, I am directed by Secretary Sir G. Lewis to state, for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, that the proposed arrangement is approved, and I am to request that you will move His Royal Highness to cause a communication to be addressed to Sir J. Pennefather, requesting him to place himself in communication with Captain Jackson, Royal Artillery, and the Commanding Royal Engineer, and to furnish a proposition with an estimate of the cost of converting the building in question into an institution of a character to attract subscribers amongst the men.

The Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

I am, &c.

(signed) *B. Hawes*.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 18 March 1862.

IN transmitting the enclosed letter from the Lieutenant General commanding at Aldershot, and its accompanying proposition from Mr. Pridmore, of the Queen's Hotel, to open the club house at the above place, for six months from the 1st May next, I am directed by the General Commanding in Chief to refer to the opinions which he has previously expressed respecting the want of a club at Aldershot.

His Royal Highness considers that this want will be much felt during the approaching season, and being of opinion that the offer of Mr. Pridmore is reasonable, and appears to be well calculated to meet this want, he recommends that it should be accepted by the Secretary of State for War.

The return of the enclosures is requested.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Richard Airey,

Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State, War Office,
Pall Mall.

Sir,

Aldershot, 17 March 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed application from Mr. Pridmore, of the Queen's Hotel, North Camp, to be allowed to open the club-house here for six months. The want of a public place for refreshment, &c. to which officers can take their relations or friends visiting this camp, has been so much felt since the club-house has been closed, that I cannot too strongly recommend the club-house being used for the purpose for at least the next six months; and Mr. Pridmore's proposition appears to me to be a very fair one. If this building and the furniture, &c. in it are now the property of Government, I beg to recommend that orders may be given to the Barrack Master here to take them over.

I have, &c.

(signed)

J. L. Pennefather,

Lieutenant General.

To the Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards.

Queen's Hotel, North Camp, Aldershot,
17 March 1862.

Sir,

MAY I request that you will be so good as to submit the following proposal to the Lieutenant General commanding at this station: that I may be allowed to open the Aldershot Club-house for the summer season of 1862, commencing on the 1st of May next, and terminating on or about the 1st October next, for the purpose of supplying refreshments, wines, spirits, &c. &c. to the officers quartered at Aldershot, and to their friends, upon the following conditions:

1. That the roof of the club-house shall be put into repair by the Government; the cost of this would be about 20*l.* (twenty pounds); this is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the building itself.

2. That I will pay for cleaning, repairing and decorating the interior.
3. That the furniture, fixtures and utensils now in the club-house have, I understand, been purchased with the building by Government; I beg that I may be allowed the use of them during my occupancy, upon payment of the sum of _____ as a rent for the use thereof.
4. That two inventories of such furniture, &c. shall be made by the Barrack Master at this station, one to be kept by him, and one by myself.
5. That such furniture, &c. shall, at the close of the season, be delivered up by me to the Barrack Master, in good condition.
6. That I will put the billiard tables in good order and condition; but all additional balls, cues, &c. &c. purchased by me for the use of the tables, shall be my individual property.
7. That I may be at liberty, at the end of the season, to remove or sell any furniture, plate, linen, china or other effects brought by me into the club-house for use there during such season.
8. That it being necessary for the sale of wines, spirits, liqueurs, liquors, &c. in the club-house, to obtain from the Commissioners of Excise an indulgence for that purpose, the Lieutenant General commanding the camp will be so good as to sign a certificate, that I am eligible to hold such indulgence, the law requiring that such indulgence should be granted only to those holding a license in the same district.
9. That the club-house shall be placed at my disposal, rent-free, upon condition that I may carry out the necessary interior repairs and decorations, on the 30th of March 1862.
10. That I will, at my own expense, provide all necessary servants for the proper conduct and management of the business of the establishment.
11. That all refreshments supplied shall be of first class quality, at prices approved of by the Lieutenant General commanding at Aldershot.
12. That the regulations, tariffs, &c. for this establishment shall be at all times subject to the approval and supervision of the Lieutenant General commanding at Aldershot.
13. I will allow no gambling.
14. There shall be no beds in the house, except for the use of the servants.
15. As establishments of this kind can only be supported by ready-money payments, I hope the Lieutenant General commanding will support me in enforcing compliance with the rule.

(signed) *Richd. Pridmore.*
Queen's Hotel, 15 March 1862.

To Lieut. Col. Hon. H. H. Clifford,
Assistant Quartermaster General,
Aldershot.

16. That Mr. Pridmore will insure the building and the contents from loss by fire, from the 1st April till the 2d October.

Richd. Pridmore.

TARIFF of Prices to be Charged at the Club-house, Aldershot.

	£.	s.	d.
Breakfast, plain (tea or coffee, with eggs)	-	1	6
Ditto with chops or steaks	-	2	-
Luncheon, with vegetables, cheese, &c.	-	2	-
Dinner, from the joint, vegetables, cheese, &c.	-	2	-
Ditto, with fish, soup and entrées	-	3	6
Cup of tea or coffee	-	-	6
Ices	-	-	6
Champagne (Cliquot)	-	10	-
Ditto - (Moët)	-	8	-
Ditto - (other growers)	-	7	-
Claret, from 3s. to 7s.	-	-	-
Moselle (still or sparkling)	-	7	-
Sherry	-	5	-
Port	-	6	-
Glass of sherry or port	-	-	6
Ditto ditto and bitters	-	-	6
Ditto brandy	-	-	6
Hot or cold grogs	-	-	6
Bottled ale (quarts, Bass)	-	1	-
Ditto (pints, ditto)	-	-	6
Soda and brandy	-	1	-
Lemonade and sherry	-	1	-
Shandy gaff	-	-	6
Bottled cyder (quarts)	-	1	-
Ditto - (pints)	-	-	6

Queen's Hotel, 15 March.

Richard Pridmore.

MEMORANDUM for the Assistant Quartermaster General.

Royal Engineers' Office, Aldershot, 17 March 1862.

HAVING examined Mr. Pridmore's proposition to lease the club-house for six months, I have to state that these premises have not yet been taken over by the War Department, and have not been examined critically by me.

I have no hesitation, however, in saying, that the proposition seems very fair, that the War Department should place the roof in a thorough state of repair; in fact this is essential for the preservation of the building to whatever use it may ultimately be applied, and ought not to be deferred.

The proposition to place the billiard tables in a thorough state of repair, and to lay out 160 *l.* in decorating the club, which, after the 1st October next, will be to the advantage of the War Department, appears a reasonable proposition in lieu of rent, especially considering the amount of capital risked if the club be opened in a proper manner to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant General, and the precarious nature of the receipts.

(signed) *J. L. A. Simmons,*
Colonel Commanding Royal Engineers.

Assistant Quartermaster General's Office, Aldershot,
17 March 1862.

MEMORANDUM.—The Lieutenant General Commanding wishes to have the opinion of the Commanding Royal Engineer upon the enclosed proposition of Mr. Pridmore's, to open the club-house for six months.

By order,

To the Commanding Royal Engineer,
Aldershot.

(signed) *H. H. Clifford,*
Assistant Quartermaster General.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 15 April 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th February last, respecting the proposed conversion of the divisional reading-room at Aldershot into a soldiers' institute, I am directed by His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, the accompanying copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Sir J. Pennefather, forwarding the estimates and plans required by Sir G. C. Lewis, showing the cost of converting the canteen in the F lines, South Camp, Aldershot, into a soldiers' institute.

Aldershot 2-2726.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

Sir,

Aldershot, 11 April 1862.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 5th ultimo, I have now the honour to forward for submission to His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, estimates and plans for converting the F canteen, South Camp, into a soldiers' institute.

The proposed skittle-alleys are to be under a separate roof, detached from the main building, and it would not be necessary to incur the expense of these covered skittle-alleys, in order to place the main building in working order as an institute.

The Adjutant General, &c. &c. &c.,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Pennefather.*

MEMORANDUM for the Assistant Quartermaster General.

9 April 1862.

THE cost of providing materials for the formation of two skittle-alleys in connexion with the proposed soldiers' institute, is estimated at 150 *l.*; military labour being provided.

(signed) *Charles S. Akers,* Captain Royal Engineers,
For Commanding Royal Engineer.

MEMORANDUM for the Assistant Quartermaster General.

9 April 1862.

THE cost of converting F canteen, South Camp, into a soldiers' institute, is estimated at 390 *l*.

(signed) *Charles S. Akers*, Captain Royal Engineers,
for Commanding Royal Engineer.

Sir,

War Office, 25 April 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you, for any observations you may have to offer thereon, the enclosed copy of a paper, being a reply drawn up at the instance of a public meeting of the ratepayers of Aldershot, to certain statements contained in your report upon soldiers' institutes, dated 2 September 1861.

Captain Jackson,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard*.

Right Honourable Sir,

Aldershot, 19 April 1862.

A REPORT by Captain Pilkington Jackson, R.A., "on the Soldiers' Institutes at Aldershot and Portsmouth," dated 3d September 1861, was recently printed by order of the House of Commons, certain extracts from which were published in the "Times" and other newspapers, a copy of which paragraph is hereunto annexed.

The inhabitants of Aldershot, feeling that they had been most unfairly represented and very undeservedly aspersed by Captain Jackson, accordingly convened a public meeting of the ratepayers, to protest against the numerous exaggerations and inaccuracies contained in the report.

This meeting was very numerous and influentially attended, presided over by Captain Mangles, of Payle Park; and a committee was appointed to draw up a reply to the statements made by Captain Jackson, in order, if possible, to avert the injurious effects which must naturally ensue to the town of Aldershot and its inhabitants, if such a report were left uncontradicted.

We have the honour to enclose a copy of the reply prepared by the Committee, to which we respectfully solicit your attention, and request that you will allow it such publicity in Parliament and elsewhere, as will, to some degree, remove the stigma which has been cast upon this place.

We have, &c.
(signed) For the Committee,
F. Eggar, Chairman.

To the Right Honourable Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart, M.P.

REMARKS by a Committee appointed at a public meeting duly convened and held at Aldershot, on the 11th April 1862, to reply to certain statements made by Captain *P. Jackson*, R.A., in his Report on Soldiers' Houses, dated 3 September 1861.

IF Captain Jackson had applied his remarks generally to all places where the British soldier is stationed, we should in all probability have left his report to be dealt with by the Secretary of State for War to whom it was addressed, or by the House of Commons by whose order it has been printed, in the confident belief that its merits and demerits would have been carefully sifted and duly appreciated; but since Aldershot has been singled out for special censure, injurious imputations have been cast upon the principal inhabitants, and we therefore beg leave to point out a few of his inaccuracies, and many of his omissions.

We can make great allowance for the desire which Captain Jackson manifests to prove the necessity which exists here, for the "houses" of which he is so great an advocate, but his ardour cannot justify a single assertion which contains either more or less than the actual truth.

After alluding to the number of public-houses and beer-shops, his estimate of which appears to be correct, he states that many of them "have large halls attached, fitted up with great splendour;" whereas there is only one music hall which can by any possibility lay claim to such a description, and we have every reason to believe, that this and the one or two other halls, most frequented by the soldiers, are conducted with a propriety and with a regard for decorum not inferior to what is met with in similar establishments in London and elsewhere. That others are less scrupulous in their management must be conceded; and we should hail with satisfaction any remedy which would tend to ameliorate this great evil, but the difficulty in obtaining a conviction is no secret, and an already overtaxed community like that at Aldershot, can hardly be expected to incur the heavy expenses of a prosecution with so little prospect of a successful issue.

With

With his remarks on the statistical report of the Army Medical Department, it is not our intention to interfere further than to observe, that statistical returns are of little value, unless accompanied by much explanatory information, and to object to his statement that "the number of admissions to the hospital for diseases incident to lust at Aldershot, was in excess of all other stations in the United Kingdom." This statement we are led to believe upon good authority, careful inquiry, and an examination of the returns for 1860 (about to be published), will prove to be contrary to fact.

But when Captain Jackson deems it within the province of his instructions to inform the Secretary of State for War, that the "new village of Aldershot is inhabited principally by publicans, brothel-keepers, prostitutes, thieves and receivers of stolen property," we are naturally led to inquire from whom he obtained the information which could justify such a sweeping assertion, so unwarrantable, unfair and undeserved an attack upon a community composed of persons as respectable, well-intentioned and deserving as can be found in any town of a similar population.

We have referred to the clergy, the magistrates, the owners of property and the principal tradesmen, but to none of these does Captain Jackson appear to have applied for the information which he now publishes to the world as the result of his investigation; and we therefore submit that the reporter should, in justice to the respectable inhabitants, either retract such unmerited aspersions, or favour us with his authority for their promulgation.

The next paragraph which demands our strongest condemnation, is as follows:—"The parish authorities will not incur the expense of prosecuting against the wishes of ratepayers, a large number of whom, and the most influential, derive pecuniary benefit from the evils in question." Here again, Captain Jackson does not hesitate to make a statement totally devoid of truth, and to malign and attribute sordid motives of the most humiliating description to a number of honourable and respectable men, who derive no benefit whatever, pecuniary or otherwise, from the evils in question, and who are altogether incapable of being actuated by such mercenary and unworthy views; in corroboration of which, we may remark that two of our principal ratepayers, who are also the largest owners of land in the vicinity of the town, invariably refuse to lease or sell plots for the purposes of public-houses or beer-shops.

It seems unnecessary to dwell further on the report, as, if inaccurate and exaggerated in such important points which affect the character of our principal inhabitants, it necessarily loses the weight to which such a document is otherwise well entitled; but as Captain Jackson has given such unremitting attention to the search for evil, to the exclusion of all that is worthy of commendation, we must briefly point out the efforts which have been made, and the steps already taken to promote the social, moral and religious welfare of the population of Aldershot.

A few days ago, before the introduction of the camp to this neighbourhood, the place was little better than an uncultivated wilderness, with a scattered population of some 500 inhabitants; and in six short years it has increased to 5,000, exclusive of the military; at the former period we believe that we are correct in asserting, that a parish church of limited dimensions, and a village school, were the only public or parochial establishments; but as the village or town gradually grew in size and population, parochial funds and private munificence were not wanting to meet the requirements of the settlers. The parish church has been considerably enlarged at a cost of about 1,200 *l.* National schools have been erected at an outlay of 1,000 *l.* A Wesleyan church and minister's house have been contributed by that influential and liberal denomination, at an expense of nearly 5,000 *l.*, and an annual expenditure of about 500 *l.*, the sittings in which are entirely free to both the military and civil population. A mission has been opened by the united Presbyterians in the new Assembly Rooms, for which they pay 50 *l.* per annum, and which they throw freely open to all worshippers; and arrangements are now being made to erect a permanent chapel and school-house for their congregation, at an outlay of at least 3,000 *l.* A temporary place of worship has been opened by the Baptists, who have recently commenced the erection of a new chapel. A mission has been in active operation at North Lane (one of our worst localities) for a considerable time; 500 *l.* have been offered by one gentleman, land by another, and various smaller sums promised by other friends, towards the building of another church more central in position, in connexion with the Church of England. A new cemetery has been constructed at a cost of nearly 2,000 *l.* A market-place built, an institute for social recreation and mental improvement opened, the premises occupied by which, worth 50 *l.* a year, are gratuitously lent by one of our principal tradesmen; a handsome new Assembly Room has been built, at which concerts, lectures and amusements take place, which cannot be objected to by the most fastidious or the most bigoted. A local board of health has been formed, through whose means and under whose directions the public streets and roads have been drained, paved and lighted with gas; and last, though not the least valuable, an infirmary and dispensary has been established, which has furnished medical advice and relief to upwards of 540 persons during the first three months of its existence, besides accommodating and relieving many in-patients labouring under severe and noxious diseases.

These and many other minor matters unnecessary to specify have all been effected within a few years, and if we except 2,100 *l.* contributed by Government towards the drainage of the parish, and a grant in favour of the national schools and the infirmary, have all been accomplished at the expense of the local population and their friends. There has been no selfish, avaricious, niggardliness displayed here. Rents are exorbitant; taxes about 7 *s.* in the pound; the realization of large fortunes unknown, and the trading community generally

are struggling on in their endeavours to earn a livelihood with respectability and credit, under the most trying and adverse circumstances.

The parish clergyman and his Scripture reader, the Wesleyan minister and his assistant, the Presbyterian pastor, and many other philanthropic persons, are unceasing in their efforts to promote the moral and religious advancement of all classes. Funds have been liberally and freely contributed to open a soup kitchen during an inclement winter, and to assuage grief, and afford comfort and subsistence in every deserving case of want or bereavement, whether in camp or village; and it is therefore most ungenerous and unfair that Aldershot should be pictured by Captain Jackson as little better than a plague spot on the map of England, and a nursery of the worst diseases which are to sap the health of the British Army.

That many of the evils depicted by Captain Jackson exist, cannot be concealed, and most sincerely do we deplore it; but, that they are either peculiar to Aldershot, or exist there to a greater, or even an equal extent with other military or naval towns, we most emphatically and fearlessly deny.

In a town, near a camp, with an average daily strength of 14,875 soldiers (as in 1860), very many of the evils referred to, it is utterly impossible to avoid; and we cannot therefore allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing our very sincere gratitude to the Lieutenant General Commanding and his Staff, as well as to their predecessors, for the vast improvement which has occurred during the last few years; and the admirable discipline which exists, by means of which the inhabitants are spared the immoral and disgusting scenes which were only too frequent during the earlier days of the camp.

To the military police, under the able charge of Acting Provost-marshal Trout, and to the civil police (small though their number), under the active direction of Superintendent Howard, too much praise cannot be awarded for the unceasing vigilance, the discretion, the temper and the promptitude with which their relative duties are administered.

It is not for us to look coldly on the well-intentioned, and we thoroughly believe the earnest efforts and proposals of Captain Jackson, and most heartily we wish him all the success which he can most hopefully anticipate, but we must be allowed to express our conviction, that to prepare the way for that happy conversion which is so desirable, the Government and the multitude of charitable and philanthropic friends with which this country abounds, must join us heart and soul with their encouragement and their purse; the former by aiding us in the increase of our civil police, at present limited to five men and a superintendent, and the latter in the support of such useful institutions as our churches, our institute, our infirmary, and other charities; and we may then joyfully and gratefully look forward to render Aldershot a purer and a happier residence for the British soldier, and purge it from the foul imputations with which it has been so unmercifully, and we must say, so undeservedly assailed.

By order of the committee appointed on 11th April 1862.

(signed) *Frederick Eggar*, Chairman.

COPY of Paragraph referred to.

“NEARLY all the troops in the British Army pass through Aldershot in turn, and it is calculated that about two-thirds of those who are quartered there have, on an average, five hours of leisure in the day, making nearly 50,000 hours daily among them for doing good or evil. If the question is asked, In what way do they spend their leisure time? the answer is, that out of camp they are in the habit of resorting to public-houses and beer-houses, the character of which may scarcely be sketched. Several of the public-houses have large music halls, fitted up with great splendour; and as inducement to the men to visit these places, and spend their money in drink, the attendance of prostitutes, gaily dressed, is encouraged; and entertainments are given of a highly demoralising tendency. The publicans, in some cases, keep prostitutes in their houses, and pass them off as servants; and, in other cases, provide lodgings for women in the neighbourhood, that they may draw custom to their houses. The beer-houses are said to be, almost without exception, brothels of the worst description. The women generally live in these houses, and have the free use of certain rooms in consideration of their drawing men to drink, and in some cases the women pay for this privilege, making what they can from the men. No system could be better planned for gradually sapping the health of the soldiers. Of all the admissions to hospital in Aldershot, one-third are for diseases incident to lust. When the men go out for a change of scene, they have no resort but bad houses, and no company but prostitutes. The new village of Aldershot is inhabited principally by publicans, brothel-keepers, prostitutes, and receivers of stolen property. No prosecution has ever been instituted against the tenant of any public-house or beer-house for harbouring prostitutes, or keeping a public brothel, or against any prostitute as such. These statements are made upon the unquestioned authority of Captain P. Jackson, R.A., and are contained in his report presented in September last to the Secretary of State, after an inspection of the camp, which he had been instructed to make, the report of which was published last week by order of the House of Commons. Whether all this evil is unavoidable and necessary yet remains to be proved. Captain Jackson, after making these statements, reports in favour of the establishment of what he calls “homes,” to give the accommodation of a club, with a museum, recreation

recreation grounds for out-door games, and a music hall; and he is able to mention, as available, a building situated on the very way from the camp to these haunts of vice. Nearly 3,000 non-commissioned officers and men at Aldershot are already found desirous of having such establishments. Their example would tell upon others, and, in time, life at the camp might cease to be such a flagrant disgrace and scandal."

Sir,

Horse Guards, 28 April 1862.

REFERRING to the letter of the 18th ult. from this office, and former correspondence respecting the club-house at Aldershot, I have the honour, by desire of the General Commanding in Chief, to request the favour of an early decision; as His Royal Highness has again received a pressing representation from the station, that now the season for exercise is commencing, a great influx of strangers may be expected, and it is not desirable that they should be thrown upon the messes of the officers.

With regard to the question which His Royal Highness is aware has been raised, respecting the conversion of this building into a soldiers' club or institute, His Royal Highness is of opinion that its position is not suitable for such a purpose.

His Royal Highness is prepared to view with favour any propositions for improving and extending the places for the amusement of soldiers within the circuit of their own camps or barracks; but his knowledge of the habits of soldiers, as well as the result of inquiries about, and personal inspections of such institutes as have been already tried, which are not in such positions, have led him to the conclusion that they are not likely to be permanently frequented by any large proportion of the soldiers for whose especial benefit they have been designed.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office, Pall Mall.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey*,
Quartermaster General.

Sir,

War Office, 8 May 1862.

REFERRING to your letter of the 28th ult., and former correspondence, respecting the club-house at Aldershot, I am directed by Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis, to state, for the information of His Royal Highness, the General Commanding in Chief, that he is unable to accede to the suggestion for converting the building into an officers' club.

The money for the purchase and fitting up of this building was voted by Parliament on the understanding that it should be converted into a soldiers' club or institute, and Sir G. C. Lewis does not feel at liberty to appropriate the funds so provided to any other purpose.

Sir G. C. Lewis proposes therefore to place Captain Pilkington Jackson in communication with the General Officer Commanding and the Commanding Royal Engineer at Aldershot, in order that proper fittings may be provided, and arrangements made for the management of the club when opened for use, and he requests that His Royal Highness will be so good as to cause the necessary communication to be made to the General Officer Commanding, Aldershot.

Quartermaster General, Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes*.

MEMORANDUM for the Commanding Royal Engineer at Aldershot.

War Office, 8 May 1862.

SECRETARY Sir G. Lewis having decided that the club-house at Aldershot shall be converted into a soldiers' club or institute, Captain Pilkington Jackson, R.A., has been directed to place himself in communication with the General Officer Commanding, and with the Commanding Royal Engineer, with a view to ascertaining what fitments, &c. are required, and what arrangements are necessary for working the building as a soldiers' institute.

The Commanding Royal Engineer will be good enough to submit for approval a statement of the fitments that may be necessary, with an estimate of their cost, and also to state how soon the building could be opened for use.

For the Inspector General of Fortifications,
T. Foster, Major General.

Sir,

War Office, 8 May 1862.

It having been decided to convert the club-house at Aldershot into a soldiers' club or institute,—

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to request that you will place yourself in communication with the General Officer Commanding, and with the Commanding Royal Engineer at that station, and report at your earliest convenience what fittings are required, what arrangements are necessary for its management, and when it could be opened for use.

Captain Pilkington Jackson, R.A.,
&c. &c. &c.
Junior United Service Club.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

Sir,

Junior United Service Club, London,
10 May 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions contained in a letter dated 8th May, that I communicate with General Pennefather, and with the Commanding Royal Engineer at Aldershot, and report without delay what arrangements are necessary for the immediate conversion of the iron club-house at that station, into a soldiers' club or institute. I beg to report that I will proceed to discharge that duty forthwith.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Pilkington Jackson,*
Captain, R.A.

To the Right Honourable
Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., Secretary of State for War, &c.,
War Office, Pall Mall.

Sir,

London, 10 May 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated April 25 (Aldershot 2—2870), enclosing, "for any observations I may have to offer thereon, the copy of a paper, being a reply drawn up at the instance of a public meeting of the ratepayers of Aldershot to certain statements contained in my Report dated 3d September 1861, upon soldiers' institutions."

The paper referred to is headed "Remarks by a Committee appointed at a public meeting duly convened and held at Aldershot on the 11th April 1862, to reply to certain statements made by Captain P. Jackson, R.A. in his Report on soldiers' homes, dated 3d September 1861."

1. The opening remark of the Committee, that "If Captain Jackson had applied his remarks generally to all places where the British soldier is stationed, we should, in all probability, have left his Report to be dealt with by the Secretary of State for War, &c." is so completely beside the question as to the state of Aldershot itself, the point to which I was specially instructed to direct my inquiries, that I deem it unnecessary to refer to it otherwise than by noting at the outset the desire which pervades the whole document to shift the charge of positive and local vice to a more general footing, and to have it placed in the category of comparative vice, in which position if in a blue book of considerable dimensions, it would stand a chance of escaping unobserved. It formed no part of my duty to weigh curiously the relative amount of vice in each of our garrison towns and camps, and to ascertain the different degrees which existed."

2. They then object to my statement respecting the music halls. I said in drawing attention to the public houses that "several of them have large halls attached, fitted up with great splendour; as an inducement to the men to visit these places, and spend their money in drink, the attendance of prostitutes gaily dressed is encouraged. The proprietors or tenants of these music halls compete with each other in attempting to make them attractive, first in their appearance and comfort, secondly, in the varied character of the entertainments, and thirdly, by an excitement of a highly demoralizing and injurious tendency;" and I added "It is well known that the tenants of public houses in some cases keep prostitutes in their houses, and pass them off as servants, and in other cases provide lodging for women in the neighbourhood, that they may draw custom to their houses." In answer to this, they remark that "there is only one music hall which can by any possibility lay claim to such a description," and that "this and the one or two other halls most frequented by the soldiers are conducted with a propriety, and with a regard to decorum not inferior to what is met with in similar establishments in London and elsewhere."

Now with respect to the different degrees of splendour to be found in these music halls, I visited the whole of them, and found in them all more or less attempts to attract by the internal fittings and decoration, nor did I find fault with this; the great object I had in view was to direct attention to the class of females who frequented them, the object of their so doing, the arts they practised, the temptations to drunkenness and depravity thereby held out to the soldiers, and to the general system now being carried out by the proprietors

prietors or tenants of these music halls; as to the external appearances of propriety and decorum in three of them, while the one object in all of them is well known. I need not dwell upon the mask which hides the corruption; and the abominable traffic referred to can be extenuated only by those whose moral feelings have become thoroughly callous.

In the latter part of the remark I am now answering, they admit the evils I complain of, and affect to deplore them; they say with respect to these hall-keepers, "that others are less scrupulous in their management must be conceded, and we should hail with satisfaction any remedy which would tend to ameliorate this great evil;" if instead of this they had said that they would hail with satisfaction any remedy short of interfering with the profits of the system, I would give them credit for the assertion; however, the admission of the evils by the Committee is corroborative evidence in support of the view I took of the vicious tendency of these halls as at present conducted.

3. The next part of my Report to which they refer relates to venereal diseases, and the number of admissions to the hospital for such. They begin by throwing discredit upon statistical returns generally unless they are accompanied by a mass of verbiage, which frequently render them unreadable and useless. Doubtless, figures may be so ingeniously manipulated as to show different and even opposite results, but I had recourse to no such art. I gave the bold fact that "in the year 1859 the number of admissions to the hospital for diseases incident to lust was in excess of the average of all other stations in the United Kingdom," and I found this fact in juxtaposition with the natural and necessary causes which produced it. This fact itself, which casts so great a disgrace upon the town, and especially upon those individuals whose special duty it was to control the evils which caused it, they do not deny, nor could they, for it is neither more or less than the truth; but by means of altering the terms of my statement, in leaving out the "of the average," they had concocted a statement of their own, attributed to me, and then say, "they are led to believe, upon good authority, careful inquiring, and an examination of the returns for 1860 about to be published, will prove to be contrary to fact." I will not allow myself to comment upon this proceeding of the Committee, other than by observing that during the last few days I have verified the correctness of my statement by referring to the original returns now in the Army Medical Department in London, *vide* "Statistical, Sanitary, and Medical Reports for the Year 1859, by Dr. T. Graham Balfour, M.D., F.R.S., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and Head of the Statistical Branch," submitted by Dr. J. B. Gibson, M.D., C.B., Director General to the Secretary of State for War, and presented to Parliament by command in 1861, page 15, line 27.

4. I stated in my Report that "the new village of Aldershot is inhabited principally by publicans, brothel keepers, prostitutes, thieves, and receivers of stolen property;" and I repeat it, for it is the truth. The Committee deny the truthfulness of my portraiture, designate it as "unwarrantable, unfair, and undeserved," and affirm that Aldershot is "composed of persons as respectable, well intentioned, and deserving as can be found in any town of similar population."

With the comparison between Aldershot and other towns I had nothing to do; my instructions and my inquiries had reference solely to Aldershot. I visited places of every description which the soldiers are in the habit of frequenting. I saw with my own eyes, and was indebted to my own observations for much of what I stated, and I received information on other points from persons of the highest respectability, living in the town and in the neighbourhood, several of whom had resided there for many years; and from what I saw, and from what I was informed, no other conclusion could be arrived at but that which I came to and stated. There is great difficulty, and some personal risk incurred in obtaining such information, especially when it is known for what purpose it is being collected. Many who are able and even desirous of speaking out upon such occasions, are timid, fearful of ruinous consequences; such withhold the evidence they can give. Others, less timid, impart their information, but in strict confidence; while a very few speak out boldly, regardless of results. As a specimen of the latter type, I would refer to a publican of the name of Boulter, who at the very meeting at Aldershot, convened for the purpose of denying the truth of my Report (and at which the Committee who drew up the remarks I am now answering was appointed for that purpose), moved the following resolution:—

"That this Committee regrets the existence of the evil complained of in Captain Jackson's Report, so far as it relates to the attendance of prostitutes in public houses and beer houses, and pledges itself to take prompt and effectual measures to suppress it." Mr. Boulter enlarged upon the extent of the evil to which the resolution pointed, and observed "that the matter was one which false delicacy ought not to prevent them grappling with." Another out speaking publican (Mr. Allen) seconded the resolution, and "declared that to such an extent was the vicious system carried in the peculiar district where he resided, that he was compelled to abandon his house because he refused to harbour prostitutes, or admit them within his doors. He had endeavoured to conduct his house respectably, but such an establishment had no chance in North-lane, where vice and immorality certainly reigned triumphant."

This resolution was carried; it has been termed an "extempore" one, for it formed no part of the original programme drawn up by the promoters of the meeting, and doubtless was highly distasteful to them, for in a very great degree it neutralizes the effects of many of the ingredients which they put into their compound of virtuous indignation. For the resolution thus referred to, and the speeches, I am indebted to that faithful and ubiquitous chronicler, the "Times."

I have now before me a letter, written by a gentleman of education and standing, at present residing in the neighbourhood of Aldershot, and who has resided there for many years. He says, "it is stated that decent publicans, complaining to their supposed to be respectable brewers that they could not get a livelihood under such heavy rentals, have been told to 'keep girls,' and that then they would be able to do so." The other parts of this letter, which details most minutely the astounding depravity of the place, are quite unfit to copy even in a document like this, but I am at liberty to place it in your hands for inspection if you require it. I will now quote the words of the Reverend D. Rule himself, in a lecture entitled, "Aldershot, its past, present, and future," delivered in March 1860, and reported in a local newspaper:—"Aldershot at present is not all that could be desired, as it is a collection of 99 public houses, and is full of beggars, vagabonds, and people without names." (*Vide* "Aldershot Gazette," 24th March 1860.)

5. The next statement of mine upon which they remark is as follows:—"The parish authorities will not incur the expense of prosecuting against the wishes of the ratepayers, a large number of whom, and the most influential, derive pecuniary benefit from the evils in question." The Committee pronounce this statement to be "totally devoid of truth." If what I affirmed merits this remark, they might easily have disproved it, and, in so doing, would have cast the heaviest odium upon me, by giving the number of cases they had prosecuted, the number of convictions they had obtained, and the expenses they had incurred in such attempts to purify the town; but not one single case is on record, and I drew attention to this remarkable fact in the following terms:—"No prosecution has been instituted since the formation of the camp against the tenant of any public house or beer house for harbouring prostitutes, or keeping a public brothel, or against any prostitute as such;" and I also referred to "a most flagrant case, in which the police were prepared with indisputable evidence, and had specially retained witnesses; nevertheless, the parish refused to prosecute." The Committee does not deny this, for it is too well known at Aldershot; but they themselves, in another part of their document, extenuate their omitting to prosecute by saying that "an already overtaxed community, like that at Aldershot, can hardly be expected to incur the heavy expenses of a prosecution with so little chance of a successful issue."

With respect to a large number of the ratepayers, and the most influential, deriving pecuniary benefit from the evils in question, I need only direct attention to the numerous beer and spirit houses in the neighbourhood, to the way they are conducted, as already described, and to the various interests directly and indirectly connected with them, and also to the owners and tenants of houses used for immoral purposes, and further to the number of persons whose subsistence principally depends upon the custom of the above classes, as well as upon that of brothel keepers and prostitutes, and further to the "exorbitant rents," which the Committee specially refer to as one of the evils of the place; and still further to the well-known fact that the value of land and houses in the town and neighbourhood has greatly increased since the establishment of the camp. Bearing all these things in mind, can any one in his senses imagine for a moment that the principal sources of wealth in the town, and the greatest amount of wealth, are in the hands of other than the most influential, yet they have the hardihood to say that my statement is "totally devoid of truth," and would have the conclusion drawn that the most influential derive no benefit either directly or indirectly from the disgusting traffic of the place. Truly, the hardness of their words is only to be compared with the softness of their arguments.

6. The Committee, after disposing of their chief complaints (and I have answered them all *seriatim*), are pleased to give a sketch of what has been termed "Aldershot moral." It formed no part of my vocation to inquire and report upon the good features, nor about the sound parts of the town. I had to deal with the mass of corruption which existed independent of, and in spite of the modicum of good which might be found within its precincts. The great object of my mission, and the only object, was to improve the moral and consequently the physical condition of the soldier, whereby the Army might necessarily become more efficient and less costly. Everything I found at Aldershot interfering with this object, it was my duty to report upon without fear and without favour, and this I did; but I cannot help remarking in the sketch they give, that among the large sums they boast of having expended, not one single shilling appears to have been spent in attempting directly to lessen drunkenness and debauchery: all has gone towards purposes which involve the appearance of the town, as, in placing its sanitary arrangements, such as drainage, &c., and cemetery, upon a good footing. In the performance of these duties, the influential inhabitants have been attending to their own personal requirements, and to the health and comfort of themselves and their families. As to the erection of a new chapel and schools, the enlarging of the mother church, the missions, the reading-room and the dispensary (a great portion of the money for which was collected far away from their own parish), it would have been more satisfactory had they stated what results have been produced by this outlay. They do not give a single return of the increase in the attendance at the different places of worship and schools, nor do they in the remotest way hint at it. The only figures they give relate to the dispensary, and these are anything but congratulatory, for during the first three months of its existence (and I presume it to have been in existence only three months), upwards of 540 persons out of a population of 5,000, that is more than one-tenth, and in three months, "had received medical advice and relief; and in addition to this large number, accommodation and relief to many in-patients, labouring under severe and noxious diseases, had been afforded." At the rate thus admitted by the Committee, the number per annum

annum would be at the lowest estimate 2,160 out of a population of 5,000, or nearly one-half, a proportion which indicates anything but a high state of health in Aldershot. It only tends to show that the most elaborate machinery that religion and sanatory science can devise, will not save their town from social submergent, so long as the floodgates of evil are open, and the laws designed to remove temptation to vice are disregarded.

I had no desire to represent Aldershot as worse than it really is. No necessity existed for my so doing; and further, it would have been hardly possible. I found it to be so utterly degraded, that some of the very publicans themselves were longing for a little improvement, and complaining of their more stubborn neighbours taking steps to prolong the insufferable state in which they were all living. Neither had I any desire to speak ill of the entire community, nor did I. I expressly said that Aldershot was "principally" composed of bad characters. The good were mingled with the bad.

7. It was not unreasonable to suppose that a large majority of the inhabitants, if they were such as I described them to be, would rise and indignantly deny the truth of my statements, and that they would, by means of misrepresentation of what I had said, and by other arts, try to win over a few of the more scrupulous and more respectable, to give weight and character to their proceedings: but if the movement had originated in a conscious innocence of the charges I brought against them, instead of a conscious loss in the nefarious and disgusting traffic which enriches them, nothing would have been easier than demonstrating it, in which case they would have had the sympathy of the country generally, and of all right-minded, respectable, moral and religious persons. But their proceedings have been so contradictory, first in denying the truth of my charges, then admitting them, then boasting of their liberality, then again complaining of their poverty, and ultimately in soliciting pecuniary assistance from all charitably disposed persons, that they have met with nothing but apathy and neglect.

8. In justice to the indefatigable incumbent of Aldershot, I beg to draw your attention to the absence of himself, and of anyone representing him, either at the meeting or in the deputation which waited upon you, and to the fact of his not having written a letter stating his inability to attend, but expressing his concurrence in the object which the promoters of the meeting had in view. As a truly religious and conscientious man, he could not take part in a movement essentially sordid and mercenary, but wearing the garb of morality.

9. In conclusion, I beg to re-assure you of the truthfulness of my Report, and of every statement therein contained. Had I gone more into detail, which I was able to do, the picture would have been still more revolting to decent minds. I consider the sketch I gave was ample to prove that an imperative and urgent necessity exists for a thorough reform at Aldershot.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Pilkington Jackson,*
Captain Royal Artillery.

To the Right Honourable
Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., Secretary of State for War, &c.
Pall Mall, London.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 12 May 1862.

I HAVE the honour, by desire of the General Commanding in Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of War Office letter of the 8th instant (Aldershot, 2—2882), and to state that the Lieutenant General Commanding at Aldershot has been informed of the decision of the Secretary of State for War, as to the appropriation of the building hitherto known as the Officers' Club House, at that station.

With reference to the proposal contained in the 3d paragraph of your letter, regarding the fitting up of the building for future use, His Royal Highness desires to remark that he considers that service should be carried out by the Commanding Royal Engineer, and the arrangements of management by the staff officers at the station to whose provinces the duties respectively belong, under the control of the Lieutenant General Commanding, to whom the necessary instructions will be sent.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey,*
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 20 May 1862.

I AM directed by the General Commanding in Chief to transmit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, two letters from the Lieutenant General Commanding at Aldershot, relative to the future appropriation of the club-house at that station.

His Royal Highness having on various occasions expressed his opinion, both verbally and in writing, has no further observations to make upon the subject.

Requesting the return of the enclosure,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey,*
Quartermaster General.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office, Pall Mall.

13 & 19 May.

Sir,

Aldershot, 13 May 1862.

IN the absence of the Lieutenant General Commanding, I believe I am carrying out his views in making an urgent appeal on the part of the officers of the Army, who have been, are, or may be quartered at this station, against the club-house being converted into a soldiers' institute.

I beg to call attention to the fact that a large portion, if not the whole of the furniture of this club, was purchased with money paid by officers of the Army, that the building has never been in the hands of the military authorities here, and consequently it cannot be said that a club has been found not to answer. There is no place of any sort or kind at Aldershot to which officers can take relations or friends visiting the camp.

I venture to hope that arrangements may yet be made for the club-house to be opened for the convenience of officers, at least for this summer.

F canteen in the south camp was approved of by Captain Jackson as a suitable building (with certain alterations) for a soldiers' institute, and the Lieutenant General Commanding was most anxious that a trial should first be made there.

To the Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards, London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Paget*,
Major General Commanding.

Sir,

Aldershot, 19 May 1862.

IN explanation of the remark made in the letter to you, dated the 13th instant, "that a large portion, if not the whole of the furniture of the club was purchased with money paid by officers of the Army," I beg to say that this conclusion was arrived at in consequence of the following rules, which were in force when the club was established, with the sanction of the then Secretary of State for War, the Military Secretary, and the General Officer Commanding at this station.

"No. 3 Rule. The payment of an entrance fee of 10s. and a monthly subscription of 5s. (paid in advance) shall entitle an officer of the various services in the camp to become a member; the said entrance-fee and subscriptions to be paid to the manager before the officer can become a member of the club."

These sums went towards the support of this establishment; by No. 6 Rule, any officer having once paid the entrance-fee, was constituted a member for life; on his return to camp at any period, he was informed that he would only be required to pay his monthly subscription.

To the Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Pennefather*,
Lieutenant General.

Sir,

War Office, 18 June 1862.

WITH reference to your letters of the 12th and 20th ultimo, respecting the appropriation of the house lately purchased at Aldershot for a soldiers' institute, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, that Secretary Sir G. Lewis, having given his best consideration to the facts brought under his notice in the communications above referred to, regrets that he was not acquainted with them at an earlier period, but he now feels himself pledged to the House of Commons to fit up the iron building as a soldiers' institute.

In consideration, however, of the expectations held out to the officers by the rules of the former club, and of the desirableness of affording to them a fit place of resort in the camp, Secretary Sir G. Lewis will be prepared to propose to Parliament in next year's estimates to appropriate a sum of money to erect such buildings at Aldershot as may be necessary for that purpose.

I am therefore to request that His Royal Highness will have the goodness to cause directions to be given to the Lieutenant General Commanding at Aldershot, to take the necessary steps for handing over the iron house at once to the Commanding Royal Engineer, for the purpose of being fitted up as a soldiers' institute.

I am to add that Captain Pilkington Jackson having been instructed to return to his duty, will not be able to take further part in considering the arrangements necessary for fitting up and managing the institute.

The enclosures of your letter are returned herewith.

The Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard*.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 1 October 1862.

IT has been represented to the General Commanding in Chief, that the club-house at Aldershot is now in charge of the barrack master, and that no use is at present being made of it.

The officers are anxious to be allowed to make use of it during the winter, pending its ultimate appropriation for the purpose of having some parties.

His

His Royal Highness recommends that this arrangement should be sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War, as a temporary measure, on the understanding that the building shall be given over to the War Department whenever called for, all damages, except fair and unavoidable wear and tear, being made good by the officers.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office, Pall Mall.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey,*
Quartermaster General.

Sir,

War Office, 8 October 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1st instant, and to acquaint you in reply, that he has no objection to the officers being allowed to make use of the club-house at Aldershot, pending its ultimate appropriation during the winter, on the conditions stated in your letter.

The Quartermaster General, &c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

(Gl., No. 2.—2991.)

Sir,

18 November 1862.

I AM directed to state that, in order to give effect to the recommendations of the Council of Military Education, and of the Committee appointed to report on the question of providing day-rooms for soldiers in barracks, Secretary Sir George Lewis has caused plans to be prepared to serve as standard designs for soldiers' clubs, the following principles having been laid down as a general guide in their compilation:

That the club should provide for about 20 per cent. of the construction of the barrack, and that, considering the non-literary habits of soldiers, about one-third of the surface area should be devoted to the library and reading-room, the remaining space being assigned to the game-room. That the building should be on one of two plans, the simpler all-ground floor having the non-commissioned officers' quarters, and the bar between the reading and game-room; the other in two floors, the bar on the ground-floor opening into the game-room, with the reading-room above, and the non-commissioned officers' quarters, partly above, partly below.

That top-lighting, in addition to windows, should be provided, together with comfortable fire-places, ventilation and conveniences, and that the rooms should be of a square form as the most comfortable.

That the bar should have a small kitchen-range and boiler, with means of providing tea and coffee, and of washing and putting away plates, tea-cups, &c.

That a broad verandah (glazed where practicable) should be provided along one side of the building for the men to sit under in wet weather.

That the buildings should be designed with a view to future extension, if required, and that they should be placed as far as possible from the canteen. The enclosed plan embodies the above suggestions, and I am to transmit the same for the consideration and observation of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

The Quartermaster General,
Horse Guards.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. E. Burgoyne, I. G. F.*

Sir,

Horse Guards, 10 January 1863.

ADVERTING to the War Office letter of the 18th November last (General, No. 2—2991), referring for the opinion of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, a plan proposed for a combined reading-room and recreation-room to be established in barracks, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that His Royal Highness, considering it probable that existing accommodation at Aldershot could be appropriated or converted for adopting the proposed system, without necessitating new construction, called upon the Lieutenant General Commanding to refer the question to the re-appropriation committee at that station. The report received in reply is forwarded herewith, together with a paper containing the remarks of His Royal Highness upon the different suggestions contained therein.

With regard to the question of increasing the accommodation for the canteen keepers, His Royal Highness does not see why they should have better accommodation than staff sergeants.

His Royal Highness recommends the plans proposed for adoption, subject to the alterations embodied in the red ink remarks enclosed; and His Royal Highness desires to suggest for the Secretary of State's consideration, whether any saving which may have accrued from not proceeding with the fitting up of the club house at Aldershot, might not with advantage be applied to secure at once the establishment of these reading and recreation rooms, which are calculated to be of so much advantage to the troops at that station.

The return of the enclosures is requested.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Richard Airey, Q. M.*

MEMORANDUM for the Director of Works.

Horse Guards, 29 January 1863.

WITH reference to the remarks in the accompanying Minute Paper (Aldershot 2—3305), upon the proposed scheme for reading and recreation-rooms at Aldershot, the Quartermaster General has the honour to inform Sir John Burgoyne, that—

1. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief considers that it is better for the reading-room, where books would be used, to be next the librarian's room; and apart from the question as to which room should be most frequented, which is a question for experience, he remarks, that one room is not very much larger than the other. His Royal Highness adheres to the recommendation made in the Memorandum, dated 10th instant.

2. So long as there is a canteen, His Royal Highness objects to the separate room provided for serjeants who may choose to go to the canteen, being done away with, on the ground of discipline.

3. This is not material, but as a general rule it appears desirable that there should be a small separate book-room for the custody and issue of books, as proposed in the plans forwarded to this office on the 18th November last, for His Royal Highness's consideration, and the arrangement proposed in the remarks of His Royal Highness was based upon the general system which these plans were calculated to establish.

4. A coffee bar was shown in the plans above alluded to, and His Royal Highness's recommendation was in conformity with paragraph 4, of the recommendations of the Committee on libraries, reading-rooms, &c. of which Major General Eyre was President; so long as canteens remain under the system at present in force, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the library, acting under a committee, would be more likely than the canteen-man to promote and facilitate coffee-drinking.

5. No remark.

6. No objection; but which room will be most popular is a question for practical trial.

7. The proposed arrangement might be tried; but as a general rule, it is of advantage to have the librarian always near at hand and within call.

8. Agreed to.

9. The Excise Laws must put a limit to this, unless the non-commissioned officer in charge takes out a license, which is not, it is presumed, contemplated.

10. His Royal Highness concurs; but has to remark, that the expenditure involved in carrying into effect the propositions for the permanent barracks, cannot be large.

(signed) *Richard Airey*,
Quartermaster General.

Sir,

War Office, 16 February 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th ultimo, and previous correspondence relative to soldiers' institutes, I am to state for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that Secretary Sir George Lewis now proposes in the case of Aldershot, to provide two institutes (one at the north, and the other at the south camp) by the appropriation of existing huts in lieu of fitting up the iron club-house for that purpose, alluded to in your letter of the 19th August last.

Sir George Lewis proposes to proceed with the erection of an institute at Portsmouth on the site already approved.

The Quartermaster General, &c.
Horse Guards.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. F. Burgoyne*,
Inspector General Engineers.

Sir,

Horse Guards, 6 April 1863.

ADVERTING to War Office letter of the 8th October last (Aldershot 2—3132), allowing the officers quartered at Aldershot to make use of the late club-house during the winter; I have the honour, by desire of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to recommend that the above permission may be renewed, and that the officers may continue to use the building, pending its ultimate appropriation, on the understanding that it shall be given over to the War Department whenever required, all damages except fair and unavoidable wear and tear, being made good by the officers.

Requesting the favour of an early decision on this subject.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office, Pall Mall.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Percy Herbert*,
Deputy Quartermaster General.

Sir,

War Office, 11 April 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to acquaint you in reply, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that Sir George Lewis has no objection to the continued use of the club-house at Aldershot, by the officers at the station, on the conditions stated.

The Quartermaster General, &c. &c. &c.
Horse Guards.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

Sir,

War Office, 15 April 1863.

IN reference to your letter of the 10th January, and Memorandum of the 29th January last, relative to reading and recreation-rooms at Aldershot, I am directed, in conveying to you the approval of the Secretary of State to the general arrangements proposed, to enclose for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, a copy of the late Sir G. Lewis's observations thereon.

I am to request, in reference to paragraph 3, that the officers commanding regiments may be instructed to report through the General Officer Commanding, whether they can make satisfactory arrangements with the canteen tenants for the supplies to the recreation-rooms referred to therein; and, in reference to paragraphs 4 and 5, that the Committee may be instructed to name the room to which they propose to transfer the Victoria Library, and to suggest other quarters for the librarian.

In reference to the observations contained in the 9th paragraph of your memorandum upon the sale of articles in recreation-rooms, I am to observe that this question is determined by Article 34 of the Regulations annexed to the General Order, No. 823, Horse Guards, 25th March 1863; and I am to request that you will refer to War Office letter of 12th February last (General No. 4—77) respecting sale of pipes and tobacco in the recreation-rooms at Plymouth.

Instructions will be at once sent to the Commanding Royal Engineer to execute the services required to enable the rooms to be occupied as reading and recreation-rooms, and the barrack master will be directed to alter his returns in accordance with the approved appropriation.

It is presumed that applications will be transmitted for such furniture as may be required, in compliance with the General Order, No. 823, already quoted.

The enclosures of your letter are returned.

The Quartermaster General,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

PERMANENT INFANTRY BARRACKS.

1. THE rooms should be appropriated as recommended by the Committee, with the exception of the proposed canteen man's room, which should be retained as the serjeants' room of the canteen, as recommended by His Royal Highness.

2. The books should be kept in the reading-room, from which the partition should be removed.

3. Instead of partitioning off part of the reading-room as a coffee bar, and using the librarian's quarter as a kitchen, it would be preferable, as these rooms are over the canteen, to endeavour to arrange with the tenant to supply at fair prices coffee and such other articles as are generally sold in recreation-rooms. Such an arrangement would obviate the necessity of diminishing the reading-room space by the coffee bar, and would enable the experiment of recreation-rooms in connexion with canteens to be tried.

4. The transfer of the Victoria Library may be made as proposed.

CAVALRY PERMANENT BARRACKS.

5. The proposed appropriation of the reading and game-rooms should be reversed; the small room off the passage should be converted into the coffee bar, and quarters provided for the librarian elsewhere, as near the recreation-rooms as practicable.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAMPS.

6. The two canteens in the north and south camps, at present used as libraries, should be re-appropriated, as recommended by His Royal Highness.

ARMY (SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES).

COPIES of REPORTS on the SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES at *Chatham* and *Gibraltar*; and, of CORRESPONDENCE on the proposed INSTITUTES at *Devonport* and *Aldershot*.

(*Sir Harry Verney.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 June 1863.

595

SURVEY (UNITED KINGDOM).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 6 March 1863 ;—for,

“ RETURNS showing the Names of the several DRAFTSMEN, COMPUTORS, SURVEYORS, and others engaged in the Service of the SURVEY in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, their Rates of Pay, Length of Service of Each, and the Amount of Increase of Salary which Each has received within the last Ten Years ; also, the Nature of the Duties which the above are engaged in, specifying those who are now engaged at Superior, Medium, or Inferior Duties, as the case may be :”

“ And, showing the different Branches of WORK carried on in the Department, specifying those which may be considered as Superior, Medium, or Inferior.”

War Office, }
15 April 1863. }

DE GREY AND RIPON.

(Mr. Vance.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 April 1863.

THESE Returns contain the names of all persons employed upon the various duties of the Ordnance Survey, excepting those who are employed as labourers; but it has not been possible to group them as employed upon superior, medium, or inferior duties.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton,
28 March 1863.

Henry Jervis,
Colonel, Royal Engineers.

C I V I L.

RETURN showing the Names of the several (CIVIL) DRAFTSMEN, COMPUTERS, SURVEYORS, and others engaged in the service of the SURVEY in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, their Rates of Pay, Length of Service of each, and the Amount of Increase of Salary which each has received within the last Ten Years.

NATURE of DUTIES.	N A M E S.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Yrs. m.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
	Barton, Robert - - -	3 9	7 7		
	Bower, Samuel H. - - -	3 6	7 1		
	Boyle, Alexander - - -	7 -	8 7		
	Byrne, John - - -	3 -	9 7		
	Carrington, John - - -	5 9	8 11		
	Cook, John T. - - -	2 9	7 8		
	Dean, William J. - - -	5 6	12 5	3 3	
	Douglas, James G. - - -	6 6	23 10	2 3	
	Fawns, Thomas - - -	4 -	2 4		
	Fisher, H. S. - - -	3 6	6 11		
	Foley, Charles - - -	2 9	7 4		
	Fraser, Alexander - - -	4 -	16 0	1 -	
	Glynn, John - - -	4 9	20 9	1 9	
	Gordon, Hugh - - -	9 -	30 6	1 6	Superintending.
	Harvey, Henry N. - - -	14 -	24 1	5 6	Head Storekeeper.
	Hawksby, Jackson - - -	5 9	26 8	1 5	
	Hoskyn, John - - -	18 -	26 2	6 6	Chief Clerk.
	Hoskyn, Richard P. - - -	9 3	21 2	3 3	Assistant Clerk.
	Johnson, Edward - - -	2 9	7 8		
	Kelly, Alexander - - -	3 9	7 6		
	Lowndes, James - - -	3 9	9 3		
	Lynch, Patrick - - -	4 6	16 0	- 9	
Clerks - - -	M'Donald, George - - -	5 6	16 11	1 3	
	Millar, John - - -	3 -	9 8		
	Mooney, Joseph - - -	9 6	29 2	2 -	Superintending.
	Munro, A. T. - - -	3 6	7 4		
	Murnaghan, Arthur - - -	7 -	27 2	2 -	
	Murphy, Dennis - - -	6 6	25 5	1 -	
	Murray, Evan - - -	4 9	14 11	2 9	
	O'Lawlor, George - - -	6 6	26 8	1 -	
	Parsons, Thomas - - -	5 3	17 3	1 7	
	Payne, Henry - - -	3 -	7 3		
	Purkess, George - - -	4 -	10 0	3 6	
	Ramshaw, Frederick - - -	2 9	1 8		
	Randall, William - - -	2 3	6 10		
	Scorey, R. W. - - -	2 9	8 5		
	Sharp, John - - -	4 6	9 4		
	Sheeran, Francis - - -	3 -	7 6		
	Sheppard, James W. - - -	6 -	22 9	1 9	
	Slater, William - - -	5 6	6 5		
	Sutherland, John - - -	5 -	7 3		
	Taket, John - - -	3 6	6 9		
	Thorn, John - - -	4 -	0 11		
	Wolf, William H. - - -	4 6	8 5		
	Wyatt, James - - -	2 3	6 8		
	Beaton, James - - -	5 9	2 1		
	Cahill, John - - -	5 9	17 11	1 3	
	Connor, John - - -	4 5	21 5	- 9	Receives 25 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per annum pension.
Observers - - -	Hopper, William - - -	4 -	2 4		
	Lally, William - - -	3 3	11 7	1 -	
	Maloney, Peter - - -	4 -	21 10	1 6	
	Meehan, Patrick - - -	4 -	9 7		
	Moran, John - - -	3 6	11 11	1 6	
	Sherwin, William - - -	3 3	6 2		

NATURE of DUTIES.	N A M E S.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
CIVIL—continued.		s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
	Angle, James - - -	6 9	25 2	1 9	
	Bance, Edward - - -	3 -	4 2		
	Betts, Clement - - -	7 3	15 2	2 3	
	Butler, Francis - - -	5 9	17 1	1 9	
	Caton, Walter - - -	2 -	4 7		
	Churchill, Edward - - -	3 3	8 5		
	Cunningham, John - - -	5 9	25 8	1 9	
	Cunningham, Michael - - -	6 -	17 1	1 3	
	Dinenage, William H. - - -	6 -	8 9		
	Fegan, James - - -	5 9	14 0	1 3	
	Gibbons, William F. - - -	6 -	24 2	1 6	
	Grehan, Peter - - -	2 7	34 1	- 9	Receives 20l. per annum pension.
	Hamilton, Peter - - -	3 -	4 5		
Computors of Dis- tances and Heights	Hayes, William - - -	3 9	28 9	- 9	Receives 30l. 16s. per annum pension.
	Kennedy, John - - -	8 6	25 8	1 6	
	M'Farlane, David - - -	4 3	8 2		
	M'Lean, Sutcliffe - - -	6 3	17 4	2 9	
	Massy, Hugh - - -	5 3	22 11	1 6	
	Massy, William - - -	5 6	23 9	1 6	
	Massy, William L. - - -	2 3	4 0		
	O'Donnell, Edward W. - - -	4 6	21 11	- 9	Receives 29l. 6s. 10d. per annum pension.
	O'Farrell, James - - -	11 6	12 2	4 -	
	Rogan, Anthony - - -	8 -	29 10	1 -	
	Slater, William P. - - -	2 -	7 3		
	Stevenson, George - - -	2 3	4 5		
	Stevenson, James - - -	3 9	11 3	1 3	
	Williams, Frank H. - - -	5 6	9 6		
	Williams, Henry E. - - -	3 -	8 9		
	Brisland, Michael - - -	3 3	8 3		
	Browne, John - - -	3 -	11 6	1 10	
	Bullard, Edward - - -	4 -	12 1	3 -	
	Burke, William - - -	2 9	15 11	1 3	
	Campbell, James - - -	3 3	10 0	2 3	
	Campbell, Michael - - -	3 3	10 0	1 8	
	Carroll, Henry - - -	4 3	22 0	1 6	
	Casey, James - - -	4 3	14 6	1 4	
	Casey, Peter - - -	3 8	9 9		
	Connell, Francis - - -	4 -	17 4	1	
	Dennan, Thomas - - -	2 3	5 4		
	Divany, John - - -	4 2	24 10	1 7	
	Duff, John - - -	3 9	9 7		
	Dunlop, James - - -	3 6	9 10		
	Feagean, Daniel - - -	4 9	3 11		
	Foy, John - - -	2 9	5 7		
	Hagan, Michael - - -	3 6	9 11		
	Hanrahan, John - - -	4 -	23 2	1 6	
Surveyors - - -	Harraghy, Michael - - -	4 6	15 10	2 -	
	Harraghy, Patrick - - -	5 -	15 8	2 6	
	Henderson, John - - -	3 -	7 9		
	Hodgman, George - - -	3 -	13 9		
	Hunter, James - - -	3 5	9 5		
	Kenny, William - - -	3 2	10 10	2 2	
	Lavery, Bernard - - -	3 9	10 8	1 3	
	Leach, William - - -	2 6	7 2		
	Lennox, William - - -	3 9	14 4	2 9	
	M'Brearty, Hugh - - -	3 7	16 0	2 1	
	M'Cann, Joseph - - -	2 7	9 9		
	M'Donald, Michael - - -	2 10	8 10		
	M'Donald, Peter - - -	3 8	11 10	2 2	
	M'Goey, Patrick - - -	3 3	11 4	1 -	
	M'Govern, Myles - - -	3 6	9 4		
	M'Kay, Malcolm - - -	3 5	4 8		
	M'Keon, James - - -	2 8	25 7	- 8	Receives 18l. 10s. 6d. per annum pension.
	M'Laughlin, Patrick - - -	4 3	8 9		
	M'Loughlin, Bernard - - -	4 2	25 3	1 10	

NATURE of DUTIES.	NAMES.	Rate of Pay. per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
Civil—continued.		s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
Surveyors - -	McPhelemy, John - -	3 3	9 7		
	Magrath, Francis - -	3 3	4 6		
	Martin, John - -	6 -	16 8	2 3	
	Melia, John - -	3 -	12 2	1 -	
	Moore, James - -	3 3	6 10		
	Mullan, Robert - -	3 8	11 10	2 8	
	Mulligan, John - -	3 6	6 5		
	Murphy, John - -	2 4	7 10		
	Murray, Michael - -	2 6	8 8		
	Olphert, Matthew - -	3 3	12 0	1 7	
	Patton, Andrew - -	4 3	6 7		
	Payne, Charles - -	2 9	7 5		
	Phelan, Michael - -	3 9	12 0	1 9	
	Rodgers, William - -	4 4	16 10	- 10	
	Sandford, James - -	4 -	14 8	1 3	
	Smith, James - -	4 -	10 4	2 -	
	Smyth, James E. - -	3 3	5 8		
	Sullivan, Stephen - -	3 9	26 5	- 11	
	Sweeney, Patrick - -	2 6	9 6		
	Thornton, Henry - -	3 3	8 8		
	Tilburn, William - -	4 3	10 6	2 3	
	Toner, James - -	3 8	10 10	2 5	
	Varlet, A. T. - -	3 9	6 11		
	Wallace, John - -	3 -	8 7		
	Wilde, Robert - -	4 -	12 9	1 6	
	Wilde, Vincent - -	4 3	12 1	2 3	
	Woods, Michael - -	3 -	8 9		
Plotters, Tracers, and Draftsmen - -	Aitken, William - -	4 3	9 6		
	Anderson, John - -	3 -	7 0		
	Barry, Richard - -	2 9	9 5		
	Beatty, William - -	6 -	9 11		
	Blakeley, Joseph - -	7 -	28 6	1 -	
	Boyd, William - -	5 -	3 4		
	Boyle, Thomas M. - -	2 3	7 2		
	Brider, Charles - -	2 6	7 4		
	Brider, Thomas G. - -	3 9	10 4	2 6	
	Brophy, James - -	3 1	7 6		
	Brown, James - -	2 3	6 2		
	Bruton, Christopher - -	2 6	7 6		
	Byrne, John - -	5 6	16 5	1 9	
	Byrne, Michael - -	4 6	9 5		
	Carpenter, James - -	5 3	22 7	1 7	
	Carroll, John - -	5 -	17 2	1 6	
	Carson, Samuel - -	5 -	14 6	- 6	
	Carter, Robert - -	3 3	8 3		
	Cassidy, William - -	3 6	6 1		
	Conolly, Thomas - -	6 -	11 8	3 -	
	Conroy, George - -	5 6	14 8	1 3	
	Corson, James - -	3 3	9 9		
	Coyle, John - -	4 -	12 7	2 10	
	Davis, James - -	4 9	4 5		
	Denholm, John - -	3 6	9 9		
	Dunn, H. F. - -	4 3	13 11	1 3	
	Farr, Henry - -	5 3	16 6	1 3	
	Fitzpatrick, John - -	3 4	1 5		
	Forde, E. T. - -	4 8	9 8		
	Fraser, John - -	2 3	3 7		
	Garty, William - -	4 3	17 7	1 6	
	Gilloley, William - -	5 -	22 9	1 10	
	Gilmore, James - -	4 3	19 10	- 6	Receives 16 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum pension.
	Glynn, Michael - -	2 4	6 3		
	Godden, George - -	3 3	9 1		
	Gorman, John - -	3 -	7 6		
	Greenslade, George - -	2 3	7 1		
	Grehan, John - -	2 6	9 4		
	Guinness, William - -	3 4	10 9	2 -	
	Hagan, John - -	3 6	3 5		
	Harper, James - -	4 2	9 9		

NATURE of DUTIES.	N A M E S.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
Civil—continued.		s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
	Harvey, William - - -	6 9	17 2	2 9	
	Havelin, John - - -	4 3	16 9	1 7	
	Henigan, Richard - - -	5 4	17 6	1 10	
	Hoban, John T. - - -	3 3	8 3		
	Hoban, Thomas - - -	4 3	25 7	1 -	Receives 17 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per annum pension.
	Hoey, Patrick - - -	5 9	17 1	1 2	
	Holland, Charles - - -	7 -	15 11		
	Jamieson, Andrew - - -	5 -	26 5	1 -	
	Johnston, John M. - - -	2 3	4 6		
	Kane, Richard - - -	3 6	8 1		
	Kelly, Edward - - -	6 -	31 4	1 -	
	Kelly, John - - -	3 9	10 7	2 6	
	Kemp, James T. - - -	5 -	19 2	2 -	
	Kennedy, James - - -	7 -	17 0	1 -	
	Lardner, Henry - - -	3 3	2 4		
	Lauder, Alexander - - -	4 -	2 6		
	Livingston, George - - -	2 4	6 2		
	Loneragan, Charles - - -	2 6	4 6		
	Loneragan, William - - -	3 11	11 4	2 7	
	Lynch, Thomas - - -	5 6	15 9	2 9	
	Lyndall, Samuel - - -	4 -	17 3	1 9	
	M'Cann, William - - -	5 6	10 1	2 -	
	M'Carthy, Daniel - - -	5 9	25 3	1 9	
	M'Carthy, James - - -	3 -	16 0	- 6	Receives 19 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> per annum pension.
	M'Cay, Daniel, senior - - -	4 6	11 2	1 -	
	M'Cay, Daniel, junior - - -	2 10	0 7		
	M'Conomy, John - - -	6 -	17 3	2 6	Superintending.
	M'Cord, John - - -	2 9	9 10	- -	Receives 2 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> per annum pension.
	M'Cormick, Philip - - -	5 9	17 0	1 6	
	M'Cowen, William - - -	4 3	19 5	1 3	Receives 17 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per annum pension.
Plotters, Tracers, and Draftsmen - -	M'Cullagh, Bernard - - -	3 10	14 5	- 8	
	M'Donald, John - - -	7 -	28 8	1 6	
	M'Donald, Thomas - - -	3 -	8 5		
	M'Eneney, Edward - - -	4 -	12 0	2 6	
	M'Gan, John - - -	5 6	12 3	1 6	
	M'Kenzie, Alexander - - -	3 3	9 10		
	M'Kenzie, James G. - - -	4 -	10 9	2 2	
	M'Lachlan, Archibald - - -	5 -	20 8	- 6	Superintending; receives 46 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> per annum pension.
	M'Laughlin, James - - -	5 -	23 5	1 4	
	M'Laughlin, Michael - - -	2 3	6 3		
	Mack, William - - -	8 -	16 8	2 4	
	Magee, James - - -	4 10	16 11	1 11	
	Manning, Thomas - - -	2 9	3 9		
	Marshall, James - - -	4 9	7 9		
	Mason, William D. - - -	4 6	9 5		
	Meaden, James H. - - -	3 -	2 6		
	Meaden, John - - -	2 6	6 3		
	Miles, Arthur - - -	2 3	4 7		
	Miles, Morris - - -	5 6	14 7	3 -	
	Molloy, Richard H. - - -	4 6	16 8	1 9	
	Mooney, E. P. - - -	4 8	19 2	1 2	
	Mooney, Robert - - -	6 6	22 0	2 9	
	Morrison, Timothy - - -	6 6	28 4	1 6	
	Murphy, Edward - - -	3 8	18 8	1 2	
	Murphy, Thomas J. - - -	3 6	10 1	2 6	
	Murray, John - - -	5 3	16 7	2 -	
	Nixon, Timothy - - -	6 3	16 10	2 -	
	O'Connor, Thomas - - -	5 3	4 7		
	O'Donnell, Stephen - - -	2 6	7 1		
	Ogburn, William - - -	6 -	15 11	2 6	
	Pilmer, George - - -	4 -	8 7		
	Ramsay, John - - -	3 6	7 10		
	Ramshaw, Henry - - -	3 3	10 4	2 11	
	Ramshaw, James G. - - -	5 3	17 5	1 9	
	Raynes, Edward - - -	4 3	10 1	2 3	
	Reaney, William - - -	5 9	7 7		

NATURE of DUTIES.	N A M E S.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
Civil—continued.		s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
	Rose, William - - -	5 -	9 10		
	Ross, James - - -	4 2	9 2		
	Royall, Joseph - - -	3 9	8 0		
	Shirr, Patrick - - -	6 6	16 11	1 11	
	Smith, John - - -	5 -	11 8	2 9	
	Smith, William - - -	3 9	4 5		
	Spence, Thomas - - -	2 3	4 7		
	Spence, Andrew - - -	1 9	25 0	- 2	Receives 12 l. 14 s. 4 d. per annum pension.
	Sutherland, William - - -	4 3	9 2		
	Stephenson, James - - -	4 2	0 3		
	Taylor, Robert - - -	2 3	3 2		
	Theakston, Thomas - - -	4 2	11 6	1 11	
	Tidmarsh, Francis - - -	7 -	22 4	2 3	
	Vokes, Thomas V. - - -	4 9	16 6	1 7	
	Waddington, Edward - - -	4 9	17 2	1 7	
	Waide, Samuel - - -	2 9	7 9		
	Walsh, Edward - - -	6 3	16 4	1 3	
	Ward, Henry - - -	2 -	2 3		
	Weir, Robert - - -	4 3	16 1	- 9	
	Weir, Thomas - - -	2 3	7 3		
	White, David - - -	3 6	6 7		
	Whitewright, Thomas - - -	3 10	15 8	1 4	
	Wilson, Joseph - - -	6 9	27 4	1 3	
	Barrett, Owen - - -	5 3	16 8	1 9	
	Berne, John - - -	2 9	25 9	- 6	Receives 59 l. 6 s. 9 d. per annum pension.
	Brennan, Patrick C. - - -	2 10	2 6		
	Calderwood, Robert - - -	4 -	9 6		
	Carbery, Miles - - -	5 3	23 1	1 11	
	Carothers, Moreland - - -	4 6	21 4	1 6	
	Carty, John - - -	5 2	16 10	1 8	
	Connor, John - - -	5 -	0 3		
	Corrie, James - - -	4 -	14 3	2 -	
	Cosgrove, Thomas - - -	3 9	3 6		
	Costelloe, Michael - - -	4 9	23 2	1 6	
	Crilly, Patrick - - -	4 8	12 11	- 8	
	Darling, George - - -	3 3	11 0	1 3	
	Dawson, James - - -	4 6	16 7	1 8	
	Duggan, Michael - - -	5 -	16 8	1 6	
	Early, John - - -	5 -	12 0	2 4	
	Gallagher, Thomas - - -	3 6	7 9		
	Gallagher, Thomas - - -	4 3	16 2	1 10	
	Gallery, Michael - - -	4 3	15 8	1 3	
	Gibson, David - - -	3 11	12 3	2 8	
	Gillespie, Felix - - -	4 6	10 1	2 6	
	Grehan, Thomas - - -	5 -	20 0	1 6	
	Hammond, Thomas - - -	5 8	24 0	- 11	
	Hannay, David - - -	4 9	15 6	2 3	
	Harte, Patrick - - -	5 -	12 1	2 -	
	Johnston, Alexander - - -	4 3	9 1		
	Johnston, William D. - - -	4 6	0 5		
	Jordan, Thomas - - -	2 3	15 7	1 -	Receives 21 l. 17 s. 9 d. per annum pension.
	Keegan, John - - -	4 8	15 7	1 2	
	Kelly, Patrick - - -	4 -	16 4	1 6	
	Kenny, John, senior - - -	2 10½	16 11	1 -	Receives 27 l. 19 s. 10 d. per annum pension.
	Kenny, John - - -	4 -	8 10		
	King, Thomas - - -	4 -	19 3	- 8	Receives 25 l. 4 s. per annum pension.
	M'Anulty, Edward - - -	4 3	15 8	2 1	
	M'Cann, Martin - - -	5 2	26 3	1 -	
	M'Clement, Jonathan - - -	3 8	9 6		
	M'Conomy, Alexander - - -	2 6	5 1		
	M'Conomy, Daniel - - -	3 9	14 10	1 9	
	M'Diarmid, John - - -	5 3	16 0	2 -	
	M'Gloin, John - - -	3 9	9 5		
	M'Kay, Angus - - -	3 9	11 10	2 -	
Plotters, Tracers, and Draftsmen - -					
Examiners of Plans on the ground -					

NATURE of DUTIES.	N A M E S.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
Civil—continued.		s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
Examiners of Plans on the ground - -	Moran, Thomas - - -	4 6	13 5	1 -	
	Murray, Michael - - -	3 3	1 0		
	Nish, John - - -	2 9	7 1		
	O'Farrell, Thomas - - -	4 6	17 0	1 3	
	Oswald, David - - -	4 -	8 11		
	Relihan, Matthew - - -	4 6	15 3	2 1	
	Sheridan, Michael - - -	3 -	9 9		
	Sullivan, John - - -	5 -	16 7	2 -	
	Sutherland, James - - -	4 -	10 1	2 6	
	Townley, John - - -	3 -	7 8		
Computers of areas -	Walker, William - - -	4 6	- 2		
	Wood, George - - -	4 6	12 3	2 -	
	Baskin, John - - -	3 6	8 5		
	Baskin, Robert - - -	7 6	16 7	1 10	Superintending.
	Bristol, Charles - - -	3 7	8 7		
	Kelly, John - - -	2 10	4 5		
	M'Guire, Patrick - - -	4 -	8 5		
	Morony, Martin - - -	4 -	22 10	- 8	
	Morrison, B. J. - - -	2 6	4 2		
	Patterson, Walter - - -	2 10	6 11		
Spirit Levellers and Contourers - -	Petrie, David - - -	3 -	4 7		
	Rae, Benjamin - - -	3 3	9 6		
	Rintoul, Robert - - -	3 3	8 7		
	Terrill, John - - -	2 6	4 6		
	Thomson, James - - -	2 9	9 8		
	Troy, Matthew - - -	4 9	23 3	1 10	
	Vokes, Thomas B. - - -	2 -	4 7		
	Beale, Charles - - -	3 8	25 9	- 3	Receives 25 l. 13 s. 6 d. per annum pension.
	Beale, Thomas - - -	2 11	8 5		
	Bennett, J. W. - - -	5 1	18 6	1 5	Receives 16 l. 16 s. 6 d. per annum pension.
Hill Sketchers -	Boyle, Michael - - -	4 3	15 4	1 7	
	Brahany, Michael - - -	4 -	26 10	1 6	
	Cachie, Rose - - -	3 -	14 4	- 10	
	Conlon, Hugh - - -	2 10	21 2	- 5	
	Dolan, Edward - - -	4 9	6 7		
	Dunn, William Lewis - - -	3 6	10 1	1 6	
	Ennis, John - - -	3 5	8 11		
	Fraser, Alexander - - -	2 9	6 6		
	Garvey - - -	3 -	12 4	1 6	
	Johnstone, Edward S. - - -	3 6	7 10		
	Larkin, Thomas - - -	2 9	8 7		
	M'Dermott, Michael - - -	3 -	2 2		
	M'Donald, James - - -	3 8	13 6	- 5	Receives 15 l. 4 s. 4 d. per annum pension.
	M'Laughlin, Denis - - -	3 6	16 0	1 6	
	Mitchell, James - - -	3 10	7 9		
	Moran, Charles - - -	3 6	16 6	1 2	
	Murray, James - - -	3 5	11 8	1 5	
	Rain, David - - -	3 -	7 9		
	Rain, Robert - - -	4 -	10 2	2 -	
	Ralph, John - - -	2 7	4 6		
	Reed, Thomas - - -	3 4	3 5		
	Rourke, John - - -	4 3	12 6	1 10	
	Seahill, Patrick - - -	4 11	10 4	1 8	
	Shannon, John - - -	4 1	4 8		
	Thompson, Robert - - -	5 -	23 10	- 6	
	Thomson, James - - -	3 9	4 6		
	Tynan, Patrick - - -	4 0	7 9		
	Boyd, Joshua - - -	5 3	20 5	1 6	
	Carroll, George - - -	5 -	21 2	2 3	
	Chalmers, A. T. - - -	6 3	11 11	2 9	
	Clancey, John - - -	4 6	12 7	2 3	
	Clarke, James W. - - -	3 6	9 4		

NATURE of DUTIES.	NAMES.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
<i>Civil—continued.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Yrs. m.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Hill Sketchers	Conroy, William H. - -	2 9	7 10		Superintending.
	Davison, George - -	4 6	16 10	2 3	
	Durrant, William R. - -	10 -	31 4		
	Emslie, James A. - -	10 -	16 4	4 -	
	Fitzgerald, David - -	3 1	9 8		
	Jenkins, Thomas - -	7 -	16 10	2 -	
	Johnston, Adam - -	4 3	7 9		
	Kerr, William - -	3 6	9 6		
	Larkin, Patrick - -	6 9	16 3	1 9	
Hill Draftsmen	M'Nulty, Anthony - -	5 -	17 11	1 9	Superintending.
	Thomson, William - -	3 9	8 10		
	Cosser, Alexander - -	3 3	6 11		
	Hall, Joseph L. - -	18 6	33 8	3 -	
	Johnson, Alfred - -	6 6	8 1		
	Masters, Henry - -	7 -	10 7	4 6	
	Nightingale, Thomas M. - -	12 -	28 9	2 -	
	Nightingale, William E. - -	5 11	18 0	1 5	
	Stainer, Samuel - -	4 -	6 9		
Lithographic Tracers and Stampers	Still, Henry - -	18 6	34 11	3 -	Superintending.
	White, William - -	5 -	8 9		
	Anderson, James - -	2 -	4 4		
	Andrews, William - -	3 3	7 5		
	Brown, George - -	2 3	6 0		
	Caplen, A. - -	1 6	2 4		
	Child, R. - -	1 -	1 2		
	Chivers, William - -	1 4	2 4		
	Cull, H. - -	1 6	1 2		
Lithographic Tracers and Stampers	Culverwell, F. J. - -	1 9	3 8		Superintending.
	Dean, F. W. - -	2 -	- 5		
	Fisher, A. G. - -	4 6	8 7		
	Fryer, William - -	2 9	6 11		
	Gavin, John - -	5 9	7 8		
	Glanville, J. W. - -	- 9	1 2		
	Harvey, Frederick - -	2 6	6 5		
	Hill, H. C. - -	3 6	5 3		
	Hobby, J. - -	2 -	2 3		
Lithographic Tracers and Stampers	Horton, William - -	2 3	6 3		Superintending.
	Hubbarde, J. - -	1 9	2 5		
	Junor, J. B. - -	3 9	9 6		
	King, James M. - -	2 -	5 0		
	Langworthy, J. A. - -	2 -	1 3		
	M'Keown, John - -	3 -	6 7		
	M'Lennan, D. - -	1 -	1 2		
	Moody, A. S. J. - -	1 9	1 6		
	Murray, William - -	1 4	4 6		
Lithographic Tracers and Stampers	Nichols, T. B. - -	5 3	17 2	2 2	Superintending.
	Petty, C. - -	1 6	2 3		
	Phillips, James - -	3 -	7 7		
	Ponshaw, C., jun. - -	1 3	2 3		
	Racine, F. P. - -	2 3	4 6		
	Silverlock, G. W. - -	1 3	1 2		
	Skeats, F. G. - -	1 9	2 5		
	Skeats, Thomas C. - -	2 3	6 0		
	Snellgrove, C. R. - -	2 -	1 3		
Lithographic Tracers and Stampers	Stainer, William - -	3 9	8 1		Superintending.
	Whiteley, G. H. - -	1 -	0 9		
	Williams, Frederick - -	2 6	6 4		
	Wilson, C. - -	1 3	3 1		
	Wilson, Malcolm - -	2 3	6 4		
	Appel, Rudolph - -	9 6	5 0		
	Auden, John - -	6 8	5 1		
	Barclay, Luke - -	6 8	7 7		
	Keenan, Benjamin - -	5 6	1 9		
Lithographic Printers	Lowry, James - -	2 9	5 0		

NATURE of DUTIES.	N A M E S.	Rate of Pay Per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
Civil—continued.		s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
Colorists -	Bailey, George - - -	1 6	2 4		
	Boyle, James E. - - -	1 -	1 9		
	Caplen, Cornelius - - -	2 3	4 9		
	Dean, John - - -	2 3	4 10		
	Downing, A. - - -	1 6	0 11		
	Gamblen, Frederick - - -	1 9	2 3		
	Gordon, John - - -	2 6	0 8		
	Hesleden, Bryan - - -	1 6	0 11		
	M'Donald, James T. - - -	1 3	1 6		
	M'Donald, Robert - - -	1 3	1 6		
	M'Fadden, Alfred - - -	- 6	0 2		
	Mandy, Arthur - - -	2 3	5 0		
	Murnaghan, A. W. - - -	1 6	2 3		
	O'Donnell, William - - -	1 9	4 3		
	Salter, Samuel - - -	2 3	4 10		
	Scammell, Thomas - - -	1 6	0 11		
	Schutze, G. - - -	4 3	8 1		
	Slater, Charles - - -	1 9	0 11		
	Smith, William - - -	1 -	0 11		
	Wilson, Percy - - -	1 9	2 8		
Engravers of Out- line, Writing, &c.	Ainslie, J. F. - - -	10 -	18 5	1 6	
	Archibald, George - - -	3 6	4 7		
	Arnold, Joseph - - -	8 6	10 2	3 -	
	Baddeley, William - - -	6 3	7 5		
	Baker, Henry - - -	5 -	6 1		
	Ball, Samuel J. - - -	5 -	10 4	4 8	
	Barnard, J. F. W. - - -	6 -	12 2	4 6	
	Binning, James - - -	7 6	12 2	2 9	
	Bourke, Henry - - -	8 6	13 8	2 3	
	Boyce, Francis - - -	7 6	16 9	1 3	
	Brown, Alexander - - -	6 -	5 3		
	Callaghan, Charles - - -	7 9	17 1	1 6	
	Connor, David - - -	5 6	3 3		
	Couper, William - - -	9 -	27 5	1 -	
	Craig, George - - -	8 3	9 11	3 -	
	Dalziel, Alexander - - -	8 -	10 9	3 6	
	Darling, Charles - - -	11 6	16 9	1 6	
	Darling, John - - -	6 3	2 6		
	Dick, David - - -	7 6	9 9		
	Donnan, Hugh - - -	9 6	26 3	1 3	
	Franklin, Robert - - -	8 -	13 8	1 9	
	Grandison, Andrew - - -	4 -	5 5		
	Grandison, Henry - - -	11 6	29 4	1 6	
	Grandison, James - - -	8 6	15 2	3 6	
	Green, John Thomas - - -	3 9	5 5		
	Green, William - - -	8 6	12 2	2 -	
	Harrison, John A. - - -	15 6	33 5	1 6	
	Hutchison, John - - -	10 -	28 6	1 9	
	Jenkins, Rees - - -	5 -	10 4	4 3	
	Johnson, F. J. - - -	7 6	12 6	2 6	
	Jones, James - - -	9 -	23 6	2 6	
	Keville, Edward - - -	6 6	17 1	1 6	
	Knox, James - - -	8 -	10 10	3 6	
	Knox, John - - -	5 -	6 10		
	Knox, William - - -	6 6	7 -		
	M'Fadden, Rowland - - -	2 6	7 3		
	M'Leod, Thomas, sen. - - -	8 -	13 4	1 3	
	M'Leod, Thomas, jun. - - -	5 6	10 2	4 6	
	M'Leod, William - - -	3 9	5 5		
	Mander, T. R. - - -	8 3	15 8	- 6	
	Marshall, John, sen. - - -	17 6	29 10	7 6	Superintending.
	Marshall, John, jun. - - -	7 -	12 4	5 -	
	Marshall, Matthew - - -	3 -	4 0		
	May, Edward - - -	8 6	25 5	- 9	
	Moloney, Michael - - -	5 6	8 8		
	Morris, Andrew - - -	9 6	12 3	4 6	
	Moxley, James - - -	6 6	9 6		
	Muir, George - - -	10 -	29 4	1 0	
	Muir, John - - -	2 9	2 8		

NATURE of DUTIES.	NAMES.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
<i>CIVIL—continued.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Yrs. m.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Engravers of Outline, Writing, &c.	Newnam, William - - -	7 9	11 11	3 -	
	Parker, John - - -	9 6	24 3	1 6	
	Racine, Frank - - -	3 6	4 5		
	Racine, James - - -	5 6	10 11	3 3	
	Reid, William - - -	6 -	25 8	2 6	
	Rolls, Robert - - -	9 -	13 7	3 6	
	Sanderson, John - - -	6 9	12 6	2 -	
	Slight, James - - -	6 -	9 10		
	Smith, Cornelius - - -	9 -	13 8	2 3	
	Smyth, James - - -	5 6	11 1	4 -	
	Swanston, A. H. - - -	5 -	5 5		
	Thompson, George - - -	8 3	18 2	1 6	
	Tinkler, William - - -	7 -	9 5		
	Tinkler, William H. - - -	5 6	9 4		
	Walsh, F. J. T. - - -	6 6	0 5		
	West, John - - -	8 -	16 4	2 -	
	White, George H. - - -	3 6	7 3		
	White, John - - -	7 6	13 0	2 -	
	White, William F. - - -	3 6	6 9		
Engravers of Hills -	Archibald, William - - -	12 6	28 10	3 6	
	Bennett, Henry - - -	8 -	4 2		
	D'Elboux, Walter - - -	5 6	9 11		
	De Garlieb, Gustave - - -	11 6	5 7		
	Dixon, Henry - - -	11 -	29 4	3 -	
	Duncan, George - - -	9 -	9 8		
	Duncan, Henry - - -	5 -	7 2		
	Duncan, James - - -	19 -	36 0	4 -	
	Duncan, John - - -	7 6	4 6		
	Fuidge, Charles - - -	4 6	7 2		
	Inglis, George - - -	10 6	5 0		
	Jordan, Henry - - -	8 -	4 2		
	Law, David - - -	12 -	12 0	6 9	
	Marshall, W. C. - - -	7 -	2 0		
	Peake, John C. - - -	19 -	28 10	3 2	Superintending.
	Rule, George S. - - -	9 6	28 10	1 6	
Rulers and Stampers on Copper - - -	Waller, George - - -	10 6	20 11	3 9	
	White, James F. - - -	10 6	27 5	1 6	
	Wright, William T. - - -	8 6	3 1		
	Eastman, Edwin - - -	4 -	8 3		
	Fuidge, William - - -	2 6	2 4		
	Green, Alfred - - -	5 -	9 3		
Copper-plate Printer -	Harrison, Cecil C. - - -	3 9	9 1		
	Malone, Richard - - -	3 6	10 11	2 3	
	Northover, Charles - - -	2 6	0 4		
	Young, William - - -	2 6	2 4		
Letter-press Printer -	Harrison, Christopher - - -	6 -	12 11	1 0	Superintending.
	Child, J. - - -	3 3	6 8		
Electrotypists -	Dalglish, William - - -	16 6	28 5	4 6	Superintending.
	D'Elboux, Louis - - -	19 -	31 9	3 -	Superintending.
	Harris, George - - -	5 -	7 2		
	M'Eveney, Terence - - -	3 6	19 0	1 2	
Mechanics -	Barton, Alfred - - -	5 6	9 5	- -	Engravers' tool-maker.
	Bremner, Hugh - - -	3 6	12 7	1 6	Carpenter.
	Burch, Charles - - -	4 6	8 11	- -	Bricklayer.
	Cole, James - - -	3 3	10 7	- 9	Carpenter.

NATURE of DUTIES.	NAMES.	Rate of Pay Per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
CIVIL—continued.		s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
Mechanics	Cox, Richard - - -	4 6	10 1	- 6	Carpenter.
	Franks, Charles - - -	4 6	9 5	- -	Blacksmith.
	Gamblen, William - - -	6 8	7 2	- -	Engine Fitter.
	Grinyer, William - - -	7 -	2 7	- -	Optician.
	Haines, William - - -	4 3	1 0	- -	Carpenter.
	M'Naughten, A. - - -	3 6	7 5	- -	Graining Zinc Plates.
	Major, William - - -	4 3	1 0	- -	Carpenter.
	Mead, Henry - - -	4 3	1 0	- -	Ditto.
	Pike, Cornelius - - -	4 3	0 6	- -	Ditto.
	Ponshaw, C. - - -	3 6	8 11	- -	Graining Zinc Plates.
	Rose, Henry - - -	4 9	8 9	- -	Carpenter.
	Stone, John - - -	4 6	7 10	- -	Painter.
	Wyatt, Frederick - - -	4 3	0 6	- -	Carpenter.
Messengers	Kemp, William S. - - -	5 -	34 9	1 -	
	M'Kown, William - - -	3 -	25 3	- 10	
	Perkins, Edward - - -	4 -	17 1	1 3	
	Willmore, Thomas - - -	4 6	26 0	1 6	
Messengers (Boys)	Arnold, William - - -	1 -	0 5		
	Attrill, T. W. - - -	1 4	1 1		
	Bridger, William - - -	1 10	4 4		
	Brown, William - - -	1 2	2 4		
	Candy, G. - - -	- 9	0 9		
	Collis, William - - -	2 -	4 4		
	Darling, William - - -	1 6	2 6		
	Egerton, G. - - -	1 -	0 5		
	Farr, George - - -	1 6	4 4		
	Gallaher, John - - -	1 9	4 1		
	Greenslade, William - - -	1 -	3 8		
	Hawkins, Edwin - - -	1 6	2 1		
	Hilton, Henry S. - - -	- 9	1 0		
	Hoey, Thomas - - -	1 9	4 9		
	Johnson, William H. - - -	1 6	2 2		
	Joyce, Frederick - - -	1 6	2 6		
	Jennings, H. B. - - -	1 9	0 3		
	Kelly, George - - -	1 2	0 7		
	Kerley, C. - - -	1 6	0 11		
	Lewis, De Lacy - - -	1 3	1 0		
	Lynch, John, - - -	1 2	2 3		
	Lyndall, Robert W. - - -	1 8	4 7		
	M'Enevey, George - - -	1 4	0 11		
	M'Fadden, Arthur - - -	2 -	4 3		
	M'Feely, John - - -	1 10	0 2		
	M'Kenzie, Charles - - -	1 10	3 3		
	M'Kenzie, Colin - - -	1 10	4 4		
	Mooney, Jerome - - -	1 9	1 8		
	Murray, J. J. - - -	1 3	2 3		
	Murray, William - - -	1 4	4 6		
	Nagle, Edmund - - -	1 8	2 1		
	Owen, Henry - - -	1 9	1 6		
	Petty, F. - - -	1 9	2 5		
	Porteous, James - - -	1 -	0 3		
	Roskilly, G. C. - - -	1 6	0 9		
	Scully, Alexander James - - -	1 -	1 1		
	Shearer, John - - -	1 9	2 4		
	Sheath, J. - - -	1 -	1 2		
	Slater, Jonas - - -	2 -	4 8		
	Smith, Silvanus - - -	1 9	0 3		
	Trim, J. - - -	1 -	2 3		
	White, Thomas T. - - -	1 6	2 0		
	Williams, Henry - - -	1 -	0 3		

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

RETURN showing the Names of the several (ROYAL ENGINEERS) DRAFTSMEN, COMPUTERS, SURVEYORS, and others engaged in the Service of the SURVEY in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, their Rates of Pay, Length of Service of each, and the Amount of Increase of Salary which each has received within the last Ten Years.

NATURE of DUTIES.	RANK.	NAMES.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within the last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Yrs. m.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Superintending general Duties -	Serjeant - -	Baker, Thomas -	3 9	17 7	1 9	
	- " - -	Bridger, Charles -	3 8	21 3	1 1	
	- " - -	Brophy, William -	3 8	21 2	1 2	
	Colour Serjeant	Brown, George -	3 9	21 5	1 6	
	Serjeant - -	Downing, Joseph -	3 -	14 6	1 6	
	- " - -	Dudgeon, Thomas -	3 8	15 4	1 10	
	- " - -	McDonald, James -	4 -	18 11	1 3	
	- " - -	Madagan, John -	3 6	15 5	1 9	
	- " - -	Meade, Robert -	3 9	17 10	1 2	
	- " - -	Porteous, John -	4 -	19 11	1 9	
	- " - -	Robertson, Andrew -	3 6	19 11	1 8	
	Colour Serjeant	Scott, Donald M'Nab	3 9	22 10	1 3	
	- " - -	Shearer, John -	4 -	22 3	1 5	
	Serjeant - -	Sinnett, Valentine -	3 6	13 10	2 -	
	Colour Serjeant	Sleeman, John -	3 6	21 5	1 1	
Clerks - -	Quartermaster-Serjeant.	Spencer, Benjamin K.	4 -	21 5	1 3	
	Serjeant-Major -	Steel, James - -	4 -	22 7	1 -	
	Bugler - -	Brown, William A. -	- 9	1 1		
	Sapper - -	Dolan, Thomas -	1 8	7 3		
	2d Corporal -	Goddard, Robert F. E.	2 6	15 5	1 2	
	Lance Corporal	Hendin, Henry -	2 5	8 5		
	Sapper - -	Murray, John -	2 2	21 5	- 10	
	- " - -	Murray, Nicholas -	2 -	8 9		
	- " - -	Palmer, Henry -	1 10	8 10		
	Lance Corporal	Purcell, Joseph -	2 3	9 10		
Computers of Distances and Heights	Sapper - -	Riddington, E. W. -	2 2	9 10		
	Serjeant - -	Spalding, George -	3 6	17 3	1 8	Superintending.
	- " - -	Sutherland, Daniel -	3 3	20 10	1 -	Superintending.
	2d Corporal -	Young, William H. -	2 5	15 5	1 4	
	Sapper - -	Collins, John -	1 10	4 6		
	2d Corporal -	Connor, David E. -	3 -	9 1	- -	Superintending.
	- " - -	Couch, John H. -	2 9	16 -	1 2	
	Sapper - -	Beaton, James -	1 -	1 2		
	2d Corporal -	Buckle, George -	2 6	14 1	1 4	
	- " - -	Compton, John -	2 7	11 9	1 5	
Observers - -	Serjeant - -	Finch, James -	3 3	16 11	1 3	
	Sapper - -	Gordon, Arthur -	1 -	- 5		
	Serjeant - -	Harkin, Edward -	3 5	21 5	1 5	
	Sapper - -	Hawkins, Charles -	1 3	3 5		
	2d Corporal -	Henderson, William	2 -	5 5		
	Sapper - -	Lacy, C. E. -	1 8	4 1		
	- " - -	Molony, Patrick -	1 9	6 8		
	- " - -	Picton, William J. -	1 8	7 11		
	Corporal - -	Smith, Samuel D. -	2 3	13 10	- 9	
	Sapper - -	Stoyle, John C. -	2 1	17 1	- 9	

NATURE of DUTIES.	RANK.	NAMES.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within the last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
ROYAL ENGINEERS—continued.			s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
	Lance Corporal	Barry, Thomas -	2 6	9 3		
	Sapper	Bartleman, John -	2 2	13 9	- 8	
	"	Bearman, Robert -	1 -	2 7		
	"	Bracken, John -	1 4	2 3		
	"	Bresland, John -	1 9	13 7	- 7	
	"	Brigly, Frederick J. -	1 4	2 4		
	"	Brittain, Alfred -	1 6	4 1		
	"	Bruce, Alexander -	1 10	6 5		
	Corporal	Bryant, Zacharius -	2 6	20 10	- 11	Superintending.
	Sapper	Burgess, William -	1 8	4 1		
	"	Burns, Bernard -	1 4	2 7		
	"	Cameron, Duncan -	1 6	6 8		
	"	Clare, Frederick -	1 -	0 5		
	"	Cochrane, James -	1 7	6 8		
	"	Cock, Robert W. -	1 8	9 3		
	2d Corporal	Corrie, John -	2 4	12 11	1 -	Superintending.
	Sapper	Correy, Joseph -	1 8	4 6		
	"	Dale, Samuel -	1 7	4 6		
	"	Dalton, Henry -	1 4	2 6		
	"	Darling, Christopher -	1 4	2 6		
	"	Dickson, Robert -	1 2	2 6		
	"	Dobson, Robert -	1 10	9 1		
	"	Donovan, John -	1 6	2 6		
	"	Dougherty, George -	1 2	2 6		
	Corporal	Dougherty, James -	3 -	15 4	1 4	Superintending.
	Serjeant	Douglas, Alexander -	3 4	21 5	1 4	Superintending.
	Sapper	Dow, Robert -	2 2	10 7	1 -	
	2d Corporal	Dunster, Samuel -	2 4	9 3	-	Superintending.
	Sapper	Fahey, Thomas -	1 10	7 6		
	2d Corporal	Felton, James -	2 6	15 5	1 4	Superintending.
	Sapper	Ferris, Francis -	2 2	7 6		
	"	Flaherty, James -	1 2	2 6		
	Corporal	Frame, Robert -	2 4	14 4	1 1	Superintending.
	Sapper	Good, Thomas -	1 4	2 6		
	"	Gray, James -	2 -	9 3		
Surveyors	Corporal	Guild, John G. -	2 6	15 8	- 11	Superintending.
	Lance Corporal	Hainsworth, Regd. -	2 2	10 7	1 6	
	Sapper	Harris, Charles -	1 11	13 2	- 8	
	Corporal	Hill, Samuel -	2 5	9 11	-	Superintending.
	Sapper	Hoyle, Richard -	1 8	6 5		
	"	Inglis, David -	1 2	2 6		
	"	Ingram, Andrew -	1 4	6 9		
	"	Irons, David -	1 4	3 2		
	Corporal	Jenkin, William -	2 6	15 4	- 9	
	Serjeant	Kenvey, Thomas -	3 3	22 7	1 6	Superintending.
	Sapper	Johnston, William -	1 -	0 10		
	"	Kenny, John H. -	1 -	0 5		
	Lance Corporal	Kiernan, John -	2 -	8 3		
	Sapper	Lithgow, Thomas -	2 -	9 3		
	"	M ^c Arthur, James -	1 8	6 8		
	"	M ^c Crory, John -	1 -	0 5		
	"	M ^c Kay, Daniel -	1 6	6 8		
	Serjeant	M ^c Kay, Donald -	3 -	21 5	1 2	Superintending.
	Sapper	M ^c Rae, Farquhar -	2 2	10 7	1 2	
	"	M ^c Rae, Lauchlan -	2 -	8 9		
	"	Marks, Thomas -	1 9	8 9		
	"	Mathews, James -	1 8	6 5		
	"	Mitchell, James -	1 -	3 10		
	"	Mitchell, William -	1 2	3 10		
	"	Mulvihill, Michael -	1 4	2 7		
	2d Corporal	Munro, Philip -	2 5	9 9	-	Superintending.
	Sapper	Murphy, Francis -	1 2	4 6		
	"	Murphy, William -	1 4	2 7		
	"	Murray, Hugh -	2 2	8 1		
	"	Neilson, John -	1 10	7 3		
	"	Norgate, Richard -	1 -	0 5		
	"	Officer, Joseph -	1 6	8 0		
	Corporal	Olphert, John -	2 4	10 7	1 2	Superintending.
	Sapper	Olphert, Thomas -	1 8	6 5		
	"	Parks, T. F. -	1 2	4 6		
	"	Parsons, William -	1 -	0 5		

NATURE of DUTIES.	RANK.	NAMES.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within the last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
ROYAL ENGINEERS—continued.			s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
Surveyors - -	Sapper - -	Patterson, William -	1 10	8 7		
	- " - -	Purves, William -	1 -	2 6		
	- " - -	Quin, Thomas -	1 11	14 1	- 5	
	- " - -	Resuggan, James -	2 -	21 5	- 10	
	- " - -	Rickhard, John T. L. -	1 4	2 7		
	Lance Corporal -	Rowland, James -	2 6	10 2	1 6	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Scanlan, William -	1 10	14 4	1 1	
	- " - -	Seaward, Matthew -	1 2	2 6		
	Corporal - -	Senior, Robert -	2 6	14 4	1 4	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Shannon, William -	1 4	2 6		
	- " - -	Shayler, J. -	1 3	0 10		
	- " - -	Smith, Hugh -	1 8	6 5		
	- " - -	Stapleton, Alfred -	1 5	4 6		
	- " - -	Steele, James -	1 6	6 5		
	- " - -	Stirton, John -	1 10	7 6		
	2d Corporal -	Sweney, John -	2 4	13 9	1 1	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Talbot, Charles -	1 11	12 11	- 9	
	- " - -	Tannyane, John -	1 6	4 6		
	Corporal - -	Thom, Walter -	2 10	15 10	1 5	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Thomson, Bruce -	1 5	2 6		
	- " - -	Todd, John -	1 6	4 6		
	- " - -	Tole, William -	2 2	13 9	- 10	
	- " - -	Tynan, James -	1 2	8 0		
	Corporal - -	Tynan, William -	2 6	13 9	- 10	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Wishart, Thomas -	1 6	2 6		
Plotters, Tracers, and Draftsmen -	Sapper - -	Abercrombie, John -	1 -	0 6		
	- " - -	Armstrong, George -	1 4	2 4		
	- " - -	Arnold, Joseph -	1 1	4 1		
	- " - -	Baker, Henry -	2 5	17 10	1 1	
	- " - -	Ballantyne, James -	1 8	8 2		
	- " - -	Brophy, John -	1 5	6 7		
	- " - -	Cameron, John -	1 8	8 9		
	- " - -	Carrington, Charles J. -	1 9	3 9		
	Lance Corporal -	Coakley, John -	2 2	8 11		
	Corporal - -	Colston, Elias -	2 10	17 6	1 4	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Considine, Patrick -	2 -	7 8		
	- " - -	Davies, Alfred B. -	1 4	6 8		
	2d Corporal -	Dean, Edward C. -	2 6	9 1		
	Sapper - -	Dodgson, George -	1 6	4 1		
	- " - -	Doyle, Robert T. -	1 10	8 5		
	- " - -	Drew, Robert -	2 -	9 4		
	- " - -	Duncross, William -	1 10	6 8		
	- " - -	Fisher, Thomas -	1 4	4 6		
	- " - -	Fitzgerald, Michael -	1 11	9 1		
	- " - -	Fraser, John -	1 -	0 7		
	2d Corporal -	Greenslade, Henry -	2 8	19 11	1 -	Superintending.
	- " - -	Grehan, Daniel -	2 5	9 9	- -	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Grindal, William -	1 6	4 6		
	Corporal - -	Gwin, Alexander -	3 -	13 11	1 7	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Gwin, Henry -	1 4	6 5		
	- " - -	Hackett, Joseph G. -	2 -	8 7		
	Corporal - -	Hammond, Peter -	2 9	15 4	1 -	
	2d Corporal -	Harrison, Christopher -	2 6	9 10		
	Sapper - -	Heatley, Robert J. -	1 4	6 9		
	- " - -	Herbert, Arthur -	1 6	8 7		
	- " - -	Hidey, Thomas H. -	1 4	6 8		
	2d Corporal -	Hidey, Robert -	2 8	17 10	1 2	
	Sapper - -	Honour, Josiah -	2 2	10 1	1 -	
	2d Corporal -	Jordan, Thomas -	2 4	12 2	1 2	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Junor, Hugh -	1 -	0 5		
	- " - -	Kennedy, Edward -	1 2	0 7		
	- " - -	Kearney, James -	1 -	2 5		
	- " - -	Kinsella, John -	2 -	8 11		
	Lance Corporal -	Leith, James -	2 2	9 3		
	Sapper - -	Livingstone, John -	1 8	5 0		
	- " - -	Luxford, Robert -	1 10	8 5		
	- " - -	Lyon, Edward -	1 10	8 7		
	- " - -	Lyons, Alfred -	1 4	6 5		
	- " - -	M'Mahon, Thomas -	2 2	6 5		

NATURE of DUTIES.	RANK.	NAMES.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within the last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
ROYAL ENGINEERS—continued.			s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
Plotters, Tracers, and Draftsmen -	Sapper - -	Mayhew, Henry -	2 2	18 2	- 6	
	- " - -	Metcalfe, William -	1 6	4 1		
	- " - -	Milton, Richard J. -	1 -	2 6		
	Lance Corporal	Montgomery, John P.	2 4	8 11		
	Corporal - -	Mountayne, Michael	2 3	20 10	- 7	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	O'Connor, Eugene -	1 7	9 4		
	- " - -	O'Donnell, Edward -	2 -	7 3		
	- " - -	Palmer, John T. -	2 -	9 1		
	- " - -	Pearson, Thomas W.	1 6	9 11		
	- " - -	Picton, John -	2 1	8 3		
	- " - -	Prendergast, P. W. -	1 8	4 6		
	- " - -	Reid, John -	2 -	9 10		
	- " - -	Reid, Richard -	1 8	6 8		
	- " - -	Reilly, James -	1 8	8 0		
	- " - -	Reilly, Robert -	1 11	10 1	- 9	
	- " - -	Ridsdale, Edwin -	2 -	7 6		
	- " - -	Robb, Robert A. -	1 2	2 6		
	- " - -	Ross, George -	1 9	7 6		
	- " - -	Ross, William -	1 3	4 1		
	- " - -	Sidney, William -	1 7	3 3		
	- " - -	Skelly, John -	2 -	9 1		
	- " - -	Smith, Joseph -	1 4	0 7		
	- " - -	Smillie, James -	1 10	6 5		
	2d Corporal	Stewart, John -	2 5	9 1	- -	Superintending.
	Lance Corporal	Stone, James O. -	2 2	8 3		
	Sapper - -	Tait, William R. -	1 9	7 6		
	- " - -	Temple, Joseph -	1 6	7 6		
	- " - -	Watson, J. T. -	- 9	0 5		
	- " - -	White, William -	1 6	4 6		
	- " - -	Williamson, William	1 8	6 8		
	Corporal - -	Winkup, Robert T. -	2 10	14 2	1 6	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Yelland, Nicholas -	2 2	12 2	1 -	
	- " - -	Youle, Henry R. -	1 2	2 6		
Examiners of Plans on the Ground -	Sapper - -	Affleck, James -	1 4	6 7		
	- " - -	Andrew, John G. -	2 -	8 9		
	2d Corporal	Baterden, James -	2 7	14 6	1 2	Superintending.
	Lance Corporal	Batters, John -	2 2	8 5		
	- " - -	Black, Thomas -	2 3	8 1	- -	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Briggs, John -	1 10	7 3		
	- " - -	Brisland, William -	1 8	4 6		
	- " - -	Browne, William -	1 10	9 1		
	Corporal - -	Burt, William -	2 8	22 0	- 10	
	2d Corporal	Callanan, John -	2 6	14 1	1 -	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Chick, Thomas -	1 6	2 5		
	Corporal - -	Clabby, Nicholas -	2 9	11 4	2 -	Superintending.
	Lance Corporal	Clegg, James -	2 -	8 7	- -	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Clegg, Joseph -	1 8	4 6		
	- " - -	Clyne, Edward -	1 8	2 6		
	Lance Corporal	Cudd, James -	2 3	9 1		
	Sapper - -	Dadson, Arthur -	1 2	2 4		
	- " - -	Dallas, George -	2 -	7 3		
	- " - -	Daniels, Peter -	1 10	6 5		
	Lance Corporal	Doherty, James -	2 2	10 7	1 2	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Donovan, James -	1 10	8 7		
	- " - -	Dougherty, John -	1 8	4 2		
	- " - -	Dougherty, Patrick -	1 2	- 10		
	- " - -	Dransfield, A. J. -	1 7	6 5		
	- " - -	Druggan, James -	1 9	6 8		
	- " - -	Duncan, John -	1 10	9 3		
	- " - -	Elliott, John -	2 -	7 6		
	- " - -	Fearnside, Charles J.	2 -	9 10		
	- " - -	Gibbon, Charles -	1 8	6 5		
	- " - -	Gillespie, Edward -	2 2	12 10	- 9	
	Serjeant - -	Greenslade, George -	3 -	19 11	1 3	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Hewitt, Charles E. -	1 10	22 8	- 2	
	- " - -	Holland, J. H. -	1 -	- 5		
	- " - -	Jones, Robert -	2 -	6 8		
	- " - -	Kane, Robert -	1 7	6 8		
	- " - -	Kay, James -	1 8	6 8		

NATURE of DUTIES.	RANK.	NAMES.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within the last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
ROYAL ENGINEERS—continued.			s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
Examiners of Plans on the ground -	Serjeant - -	Keely, Thomas -	3 6	17 6	1 8	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Knox, John -	1 10	7 6		
	- " - -	Lewis, William -	1 -	0 5		
	- " - -	Lowrie, Edward -	1 -	0 5		
	- " - -	M'Allister, Robert -	1 4	2 6		
	- " - -	M'Keith, John -	2 -	7 6		
	- " - -	M'Lean, David -	1 6	2 6		
	- " - -	Magauran, Francis -	1 4	2 6		
	Lance Corporal	Miller, William -	2 -	8 9		
	Sapper - -	Monaghan, Thomas -	2 -	7 6		
	Corporal - -	Newman, William -	2 9	14 6	1 5	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Paton, William -	1 10	7 6		
	- " - -	Peckham, H. -	1 -	0 5		
	Corporal - -	Render, Bewlay -	2 9	11 9	1 7	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Rickard, George -	2 -	8 0		
	2d Corporal	Rider, John W. -	2 4	8 3	- -	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Ross, David -	1 -	0 7		
	Serjeant - -	Russell, Thomas -	2 9	15 8	1 2	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Sleater, William R. -	1 11	9 9		
	- " - -	Sloan, James -	1 7	7 3		
	Serjeant - -	Stewart, Thomas -	3 3	17 10	1 9	
	Sapper - -	Stuart, George -	1 4	2 6		
	- " - -	Sweeney, Charles -	1 10	6 8		
	- " - -	Thomas, William J. -	1 4	7 3		
	- " - -	Turner, Richard W. -	1 10	8 0		
	Serjeant - -	Wainright, Matthew -	3 6	14 1	1 10	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Walkey, John -	1 10	9 1		
	Lance Corporal	Webster, John -	2 2	8 3	- -	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	White, Edgar -	1 4	6 7		
	- " - -	Wilson, William -	1 4	4 6		
	- " - -	Woodward, Ronald -	1 6	4 2		
	- " - -	Wright, William A. -	2 -	9 1		
	Corporal - -	Young, Robert -	2 4	12 5	1 2	Superintending.
Computers of Areas	Sapper - -	Bate, John -	1 8	7 6		
	- " - -	Fleming, James -	1 10	6 8		
	Corporal - -	Galbraith, John -	2 8	16 9	1 3	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Grehan, Joseph -	2 1	13 10	- 9	
	2d Corporal	Pheasant, John -	2 3	10 7	1 5	
	Sapper - -	Physick, Richard -	2 1	14 2	- 10	
	- " - -	Slayton, James -	1 6	5 6		
	- " - -	Smith, James -	1 10	6 8	- -	Superintending.
	- " - -	Thomson, William J. -	1 7	7 6		
Spirit Levellers and Contourers	2d Corporal	Western, William -	2 3	9 3	- -	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Beggs, William -	1 -	0 5		
	- " - -	Black, George -	1 -	0 5		
	2d Corporal	Buncombe, George B. -	2 10	16 5	1 5	
	Sapper - -	Casey, John -	2 3	7 6		
	- " - -	Collins, Daniel -	1 10	8 5		
	Lance Corporal	Dedman, Alfred -	2 2	7 6		
	Sapper - -	Donohoe, Timothy -	1 -	0 5		
	- " - -	Duffy, Ambrose -	1 -	0 11		
	- " - -	Elliott, Edward -	1 4	2 6		
	2d Corporal	Hancock, Richard -	3 -	15 8	1 6	
	Corporal - -	M'Bean, Charles -	2 -	21 5	- 10	
	Sapper - -	Mason, John L. -	1 -	0 5		
	- " - -	Monaghan, John T. -	2 1	7 3		
	- " - -	Noble, David -	1 9	3 5		
	Corporal - -	Parkyn, John -	3 2	22 8	1 6	Superintending.
	- " - -	Smith, William -	3 0	17 4	1 5	
	Sapper - -	Stewart, Robert -	1 8	6 8		
	- " - -	Strathern, James -	1 -	- 5		
	- " - -	Thompson, William -	2 6	16 9	1 -	
	- " - -	Wasell, Edward -	1 9	2 6		
	Corporal - -	Watson, Thomas -	3 2	13 9	1 8	Superintending.
	Sapper - -	Whitehead, John -	1 4	2 6		
	Corporal - -	Lockie, James -	3 2	17 10	1 7	Superintending.

NATURE of DUTIES.	RANK.	NAMES.	Rate of Pay per Diem.	Length of Service.	Amount of Increase of Salary within the last Ten Years.	REMARKS.
ROYAL ENGINEERS—continued.			s. d.	Yrs. m.	s. d.	
Hill Sketchers	Sapper - -	Davison, John - -	1 10	4 2		
	- " - -	Malings, John - -	1 6	3 5		
	- " - -	Rogers, Julian - -	1 8	4 1		
Hill Draftsmen	2d Corporal -	Brigly, John H. -	2 5	8 1		
	Lance Corporal	Law, James - -	2 2	15 4	- 9	
Photographers	Sapper - -	Andrews, William -	1 -	0 9		
	Lance Corporal	Cousens, Henry - -	2 6	13 7	1 3	
	Sapper - -	Manners, T. - -	1 -	0 5		
Lithographic Tracers and Stamps	Bugler - -	Cosser, C. W. - -	- 9	1 8		
	Sapper - -	Stutchbury, Henry -	1 9	4 6		
Lithographic Prin- ters - - -	Sapper - -	Bishop, J. - -	1 3	2 3		
	- " - -	Henderson, Andrew -	2 -	6 8		
	- " - -	Johnston, J. S. - -	1 -	0 10		
	- " - -	Knight, Henry - -	1 5	6 8		
	- " - -	N'Kenzie, Bruce - -	1 4	2 6		
	2d Corporal -	Neil, James - -	2 8	16 2	1 6	
	Sapper - -	Shepherd, D. - -	1 4	4 6		
	- " - -	Watson, J. - -	1 4	2 6		
Colourists - -	Bugler - -	Sergison, John - -	1 0	2 0		
Engravers of Out- line - - -	Sapper - -	Butler, James - -	1 10	4 1		
	- " - -	Kennedy, John - -	1 -	0 5		
Copper-plate Prin- ters - - -	Corporal - -	McFadden, John - -	2 9	20 10	0 11	
	Serjeant - -	McLennan, Donald -	3 -	22 7	1 0	
	Sapper - -	Mihill, James - -	- 9	0 5		
Letter-press Printers	Sapper - -	Bishop, T. - -	1 -	0 11		
	- " - -	Fogarty, J. R. - -	1 7	4 8		
	- " - -	Wood, James - -	1 7	8 0		
Mechanics - -	2d Corporal -	Cooling, John - -	2 6	19 0	1 0	Carpenter.
	Sapper - -	Devonshire, Joseph -	1 4	2 6	- -	- ditto.
	- " - -	Dixey, William - -	1 6	3 5	- -	Painter.
	- " - -	Filby, Henry - -	1 5	2 6	- -	Mason.
	- " - -	Garrett, Robert - -	1 6	3 5	- -	Carpenter.
	- " - -	Horsburgh, John S. -	1 8	9 3	- -	- ditto.
	- " - -	Langmead, Edwin - -	1 4	2 5	- -	Painter.
	- " - -	Lloyd, Thomas - -	1 6	3 5	- -	ditto.
	Lance Corporal	McDonald, James - -	2 -	6 5	- -	Bookbinder.
	Sapper - -	McIntosh, Peter - -	1 10	8 0	- -	- ditto.
	- " - -	Marschon, H. A. - -	1 6	2 3	- -	- ditto.
	- " - -	Ryall, Frederick - -	1 2	2 6	- -	Carpenter.
	- " - -	Woodes, W. W. B. - -	1 2	5 0	- -	Tailor.
Messengers - -	Bugler - -	McFaul, Daniel - -	- 6	0 10		
	- " - -	Marlow, H. P. - -	- 6	1 8		

525

VOLUNTEERS.

COPY of DRAFT of the SCHEME relative to the Efficiency of VOLUNTEERS,
to be submitted to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN in COUNCIL for Approval,
under the VOLUNTEER ACT, 1863.

War Office, }
June 1863. }

HARTINGTON.

The DRAFT of the SCHEME relative to the Efficiency of VOLUNTEERS, to be submitted to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN in COUNCIL for Approval, under the VOLUNTEER ACT, 1863.

1. A VOLUNTEER shall be entitled to be deemed an efficient volunteer, if he obtains a certificate certifying that he has fulfilled the requirements and possesses the qualifications stated in or upon such one of the annexed forms of certificate as may be applicable in his case, and not otherwise.

2. Every such certificate shall be granted as soon as may be after the 30th day of November in every year, and shall bear date the 1st day of December, and shall be evidence of the efficiency of the volunteer to whom it is granted during the year ending the 30th day of November next following its date.

3. Every volunteer fulfilling the requirements and possessing the qualifications aforesaid shall be entitled to receive such a certificate of efficiency.

4. In the course of each year ending the 30th day of November, the adjutant of each corps, or administrative regiment, shall select from time to time such volunteers as, in his opinion, have fulfilled the requirements and possess the qualifications aforesaid, and submit their names to the commanding officer of their corps, with a view to their obtaining certificates of efficiency.

5. If the adjutant refuses to recommend any volunteer for a certificate, and the volunteer considers himself aggrieved thereby, the volunteer may appeal to the commanding officer of his corps.

6. If the commanding officer concurs in the adjutant's recommendation or refusal to recommend, he shall either sign the certificate, or else approve the withholding of it, as the case may be; but if he differs from the opinion of the adjutant, he shall refer the matter to the assistant inspector of volunteers for the district, whose decision shall be final, and who shall sign the certificate, if he thinks it ought to be granted, instead of it being signed by the commanding officer and adjutant.

In the case of a corps forming part of an administrative regiment, or attached for administrative purposes to another corps, any such reference shall be made through the officer commanding such regiment, or such last-mentioned corps.

7. In the case of a corps forming part of an administrative regiment, or attached for administrative purposes to another corps, the certificate shall be countersigned by the field officer commanding the administrative regiment or such last-mentioned corps, this counter-signature being held to imply merely that the field officer has no knowledge of any reason why the certificate should not be granted.

If the field officer thinks fit to withhold his counter-signature from the certificate of any volunteer, he shall refer the matter to the assistant inspector

of volunteers for the district, whose decision shall be final, and who shall countersign the certificate, if he thinks it ought to be granted.

8. Where the situation and circumstances of an Artillery volunteer corps are such as, in the opinion of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to create serious obstacles to the fulfilment by the volunteers belonging to that corps of the requirement of attendance at gun practice, the Secretary of State shall have power to dispense with that requirement.

9. Where the situation and circumstances of a rifle volunteer corps are such as, in the opinion of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to create serious obstacles to the fulfilment by the volunteers belonging to the corps of the requirement of attendance at battalion drill such number of times within 12 months as is prescribed upon the annexed forms of certificate, the Secretary of State shall have power to reduce the number of battalion drills, and to increase proportionately the number of company drills requisite to entitle a volunteer belonging to the corps to a certificate of efficiency.

10. Where the situation and circumstances of a corps which is not of sufficient strength to constitute by itself a regiment, brigade, or battalion, are such as, in the opinion of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to render it impracticable for the corps to be united with or attached for administrative purposes to another corps of the same arm, the Secretary of State shall have power to make from time to time such special provision respecting the granting and signature of certificates of efficiency as he may think fit.

11. Where the officer inspecting a volunteer corps at the annual inspection in any year reports that the corps is not proficient in drill and instruction to his satisfaction, then, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore provided, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall have power to direct the withholding of certificates of efficiency at the end of that year from all volunteers belonging to the corps.

12. The officer inspecting a volunteer corps at the annual inspection in any year, shall have power to direct the withholding of a certificate of efficiency at the end of that year, from any individual volunteer belonging to the corps, in any case in which he considers it proper to do so, on account of the want of proficiency in drill or instruction of that volunteer.

13. In case any alteration in the terms of any of the annexed forms of certificate should from time to time appear expedient, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may make the same by regulation, so as no alteration be thereby made in the amount of the requirements and qualifications stated in or upon the form, and so as none of the provisions of this order be thereby altered.

14. Terms used in this order, or in or upon the annexed forms of certificate, have the same meanings as they have when used in the Volunteer Act, 1863.

The term "recruit," used upon the annexed forms of certificate, means a volunteer who has never been returned as efficient in an annual return of his corps. It does not, however, include a volunteer who was at any time returned as effective in the muster roll of his corps rendered to the lieutenant of the county, under the Acts of Parliament in force before the passing of the Volunteer Act, 1863.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF EFFICIENCY.

(FORM A.)

FOR LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

WE hereby certify :

(1.) That A. B. No. was enrolled in the Light
Horse Volunteer Corps on the 18 .

(2.) That he is provided with an efficient horse and horse furniture for the service.

(3.) That he attended during the ^a months ending the 30th November 18 , ^b drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.

(4.) That he rides well, and possesses a competent knowledge of the cavalry sword exercise, and dismounted and mounted troop and squadron drill, as laid down in the Cavalry regulations.

(5.) That he was present at the last annual inspection of the Corps.*

Commanding Officer.

Adjutant.

Head Quarters, _____

1st December 18 .

* For recruits 18 months.

For others 12 months.

^b For recruits 16 squad or troop drills.

For others six squad or troop drills, three of which have been drills of the whole corps.

* If absent, it must be so stated, and also whether with the leave of the commanding officer, or through sickness, duly certified.

(FORM B.)

FOR ARTILLERY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

WE hereby certify :

(1.) That A. B. No. was enrolled in the Artillery
Volunteer Corps on the 18 .

(2.) That he attended during the ^a months ending the 30th November 18 , ^b drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.

(3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill [including the manual and platoon exercises (a)], and also of gun drill.

(4.) That he attended the gun practice of his battery, and possesses a competent knowledge of the general duties of a gunner.

(5.) That he was present at the last annual inspection of the Corps.*

Commanding Officer.

Adjutant.

Head Quarters, _____

1st December 18 .

Certificate confirmed.

} Commanding Officer of
} Administrative Regiment.

Head Quarters, _____

1st December 18 .

(a) Required only from corps that are armed with the artillery carbine.

* For recruits 18 months.

For others 12 months.

^b For recruits 30 drills, of which 24 gun drills.

For others 12 gun drills.

* If absent, it must be so stated, and also whether with the leave of the commanding officer, or through sickness, duly certified.

DRAFT OF SCHEME RELATIVE TO

(Form C.)

FOR ENGINEER VOLUNTEER CORPS.

We hereby certify:

(1.) That A. _____ B. _____ No. _____ was enrolled in the
Engineer Volunteer Corps on the _____ 18 ____.

(2.) That he attended during the ^a _____ months ending the 30th November
18 __, ^b _____ drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.

(3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises as laid down in the Field Exercises of Infantry.

(4.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the musketry drill laid down in the Musketry Regulations for the Army.

(5.) That he has been properly instructed in sapping, mining, and the mode of making gabions and fascines.

(6.) That he was present at the last annual inspection of the Corps.*

_____ Commanding Officer.

_____ Adjutant.

Head Quarters, _____

1st December 18 ____.

^a For recruits 18 months.
^b For others 12 months.
^c For recruits 30 drills.
^d For others 9 drills.

* If absent, it must be so stated, and also whether with the leave of the commanding officer, or through sickness, duly certified.

(Form D.)

FOR MOUNTED RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

We hereby certify:

(1.) That A. _____ B. _____ No. _____ was enrolled in the
Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps, on the _____ 18 ____.

(2.) That he is provided with an efficient horse, with horse furniture for the service.

(3.) That he attended during the ^a _____ months ending the 30th November
18 __, ^b _____ drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.

^a For recruits 18 months.
^b For others 12 months.
^c For recruits 16 drills.
^d For others six drills, three of which have been drills of the whole corps.

(4.) That he rides well, and possesses a competent knowledge of dismounted, squad, and company drill, including the manual and platoon exercises, and of mounted drill, including skirmishing and sword exercise, as laid down in the manual for the drill of Mounted Rifle Volunteers.

(5.) That he was present at the last annual inspection of the Corps.*

_____ Commanding Officer.

_____ Adjutant.

Head Quarters, _____

1st December 18 ____.

* If absent, it must be so stated, and also whether with the leave of the commanding officer, or through sickness, duly certified.

THE EFFICIENCY OF VOLUNTEERS.

5

(FORM E.)

FOR RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS HAVING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BATTALION.

WE hereby certify :

- (1.) That A. _____ B. _____ No. _____ was enrolled in the
Rifle Volunteer Corps on the _____ 18 ____.
- (2.) That he attended during the ^a _____ months ending the 30th November
18 __, ^b _____ drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including
the manual and platoon exercises and skirmishing as a company, as laid down in the Field
Exercises of Infantry.
- (4.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary musketry drill, laid
down in the Musketry Regulations for the Army.
- (5.) That he was present at the last annual inspection of the Corps. *

^a For recruits 18 months.
For others 12 months.
^b For recruits 30 squad,
company, or battalion drills,
or instruction in musketry.
For others nine drills, of
which six battalion and three
company drills.

* If absent, it must be so
stated, and also whether with
the leave of the commanding
officer, or through sickness,
duly certified.

Commanding Officer.

Adjutant.

Head Quarters, _____
1st December 18 ____.

(FORM F.)

FOR RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS HAVING AN ESTABLISHMENT LESS THAN THAT
OF A BATTALION.

WE hereby certify :

- (1.) That A. _____ B. _____ No. _____ was enrolled in the
Rifle Volunteer Corps, on the _____ 18 ____.
- (2.) That he attended during the ^a _____ months ending the 30th November
18 __, ^b _____ drills, ordered by the Commanding Officer.
- (3.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of squad and company drill, including
the manual and platoon exercises, and skirmishing as a company, as laid down in the Field
Exercises of Infantry.
- (4.) That he possesses a competent knowledge of the preliminary musketry drill, laid
down in the Musketry Regulations for the Army.
- (5.) That he was present at the last annual inspection of the Corps. *

^a For recruits 18 months.
For others 12 months.
^b For recruits 30 squad,
company, or battalion drills,
or instruction in musketry.
For others nine drills, of
which three battalion and six
company drills.

* If absent, it must be so
stated, and also whether with
the leave of the commanding
officer, or through sickness,
duly certified.

Commanding Officer.

Adjutant.

Head Quarters, _____
1st December 18 ____.

Certificate confirmed.

} Commanding Officer of
} Administrative Regiment.

VOLUNTEERS.

COPY of DRAFT of the SCHEME relative to the
Efficiency of VOLUNTEERS, to be submitted to
HER MAJESTY the QUEEN in COUNCIL for Ap-
proval, under the VOLUNTEER ACT, 1863.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 June 1863.*

403.

Under 1 oz.

ARMY (WAR DEPARTMENT).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 March 1863;—*for*,

A “ RETURN of the Number of all OFFICERS, FOREMEN, ARTIFICERS, and LABOURERS Employed in the various MANUFACTORIES of the WAR DEPARTMENT in 1861-2 and 1862-3;”

“ And, similar RETURN of the proposed Number to be Employed in 1863-4.”

War Office, }
9 March 1863, }

G. C. LEWIS.

RETURN of the Number of all OFFICERS, FOREMEN, ARTIFICERS, and LABOURERS Employed in the various MANUFACTORIES of the WAR DEPARTMENT in 1861-62 and 1862-63, and of the proposed Number to be in 1863-64.

DEPARTMENTS.	Number Employed in 1861-62.					Number Employed in 1862-63.					Proposed to be Employed in 1863-64.				
	Superintendent- ing Officers, and Others.	Foremen and Master Artifi- cers.	Artificers.	Labourers, Boys and Others.	Total.	Superintendent- ing Officers, and Others.	Foreman and Master Artifi- cers.	Artificers.	Labourers, Boys, and Others.	Total.	Superintendent- ing Officers, and Others.	Foremen and Master Artifi- cers.	Artificers.	Labourers, Boys, and Others.	Total.
Royal Carriage Department - - -	27	63	1,232	990	2,312	30	61	934	755	1,780	28	63	832	772	1,695
Royal Gun Factories - - -	20	47	2,099	1,172	3,388	24	49	2,281	1,273	3,627	22	45	1,002	619	1,688
Royal Laboratory - - -	23	34	512	2,767	3,386	20	32	446	1,984	2,482	18	40	395	1,527	1,980
Chemical and Photographic Establishments -	11	1	2	1	15	12	1	2	2	17	12	1	2	2	17
Gas Factory - - -	-	2	21	32	55	-	2	25	37	64	-	2	6	41	49
Royal Small Arms Establishment - - -	20	158	2,065	199	2,442	20	141	2,189	249	2,599	20	103	1,593	243	1,959
Royal Gunpowder Factory - - -	7	35	56	55	153	8	33	59	55	153	8	23	67	60	158
Royal Clothing Factories, Pimlico and Woolwich	17	4	-	48	69	18	4	-	50	72	21	4	1	50	76
Royal Arsenal, Portsmouth - - -	2	4	27	102	135	3	8	53	84	148	3	7	61	61	182
Royal Laboratory, Devonport - - -	2	7	27	202	238	3	8	35	131	177	3	8	35	105	151
Department of Inspector of Works - - -	18	3	-	1	22	21	3	-	1	25	20	3	-	1	24
	147	358	6,041	5,572	12,118	159	342	6,024	4,621	11,146	155	299	3,904	3,481	7,929
					12,118					11,146					7,929

William Brown,
Accountant General.

ARMY (WAR DEPARTMENT).

RETURN of the Number of all OFFICERS, FOREMEN, ARTIFICERS, and LABOURERS employed in the various MANUFACTORIES of the WAR DEPARTMENT, in 1861-2 and 1862-3; and, of the proposed Number to be employed in 1863-4.

(*Sir Henry Willoughby.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 March 1863.*

53

GREAT YARMOUTH BATTERY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 February 1863;—for,

“COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the War Office and the Mayor
of *Great Yarmouth*, during the year 1859, and to the present time, on the
subject of the Construction of a BATTERY at *Great Yarmouth*.”

War Office, }
9 March 1863. }

G. C. LEWIS.

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the War Office and the Mayor of
Great Yarmouth, during the year 1859, and to the present time, on the
subject of the Construction of a BATTERY at *Great Yarmouth*.

— No. 1. —

The Mayor of *Great Yarmouth* to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir,

Southtown, Yarmouth, 23 June 1859.

MY attention has been called frequently to the utterly defenceless state of
our harbour, and I have promised various parties, from time to time, I would
address you on the subject.

The enclosed letter reached me this morning, (and when done with it pray
return it), and goes so well into the question, that I venture to forward it,
without first asking the consent of the writer, Lieutenant Colonel Baddeley, and
do hope, on the part of this town and myself, it will meet with your best
and immediate attention.

The Right Hon.
the Secretary at War, London, S. W.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Steward.

Enclosure in No. 1.

My dear Sir,

Gorleston, 22 June 1859.

SINCE my conversation with you about an artillery corps, I found that at present the
rifle corps committee were too much engaged in the details of their own affairs to be able
to give their attention to the subject of the defences of the mouth of the haven. Under
these circumstances, considering that the subject has already occupied the attention of
yourself and the corporation, I would venture to suggest, whether it might not be advisable
to address to Government some questions on the subject of the defence of this port, as
even were it mooted in the committee it must eventually come before yourself and the town
authorities, and you would be the vehicle of communication with the Government.

I have, therefore, thought it desirable to suggest a few points for your consideration, with
the object of your embodying them, and such others as you think fit, in a letter to the
Government.

1. Represent the defenceless state of Yarmouth Harbour, and consequently of the town,
and how liable they would be to attacks from an enemy's gunboats.

89.

A

2. Prove

2. Prove how easily gunboats might enter the haven at any time of tide, without being exposed to any danger, there being no guns to bear upon the mouth of the harbour.

3. Request Government to send down an engineer officer to survey the spot, and report.

4. Suggest that four heavy guns, placed near the haven's mouth, would prevent a *coup de main* being attempted against the town.

5. Ask whether, in case guns were placed as suggested, Government would give a guarantee to those men raised for the purpose of working them (say 12 men to each gun), that they would not be subject to the militia ballot, to impressment, or to service on board a ship of war.

6. Whether Government would give instructors.

7. Whether Government would supply a few rounds of practice ammunition per gun, yearly.

I have supposed that nothing would be given as remuneration to the crews of the guns on the days of practice; of course if Government should think fit to give a trifle on these occasions, there would then be no doubt of the men being easily raised.

In all other respects I conclude that the artillery would be on the same footing, and subject to the same Act of Parliament as their brethren of the rifles.

R. Steward, Esq.
Mayor of Yarmouth.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) W. H. C. Baddeley,
Lieut.-Colonel.

— No. 2. —

(General, No. 5—959.)

Mr. J. R. Godley to the Mayor of Great Yarmouth.

Sir,

War Office, 30 June 1859.

IN reply to your letter of the 23d instant, forwarding a communication from Lieut.-Colonel Baddeley, relative to the defences of Yarmouth, I am desired by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that an inspection of the coast and entrance to the harbour of Great Yarmouth has already been made by a committee of naval and military officers; and in addition to the two batteries restored in front of the town, an armament of five heavy guns has been proposed at Gorleston commanding the entrance of the harbour. This latter work is intended for execution in the current year, should the site be obtained in time, for which negotiations are now in progress.

The Mayor of Yarmouth.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. R. Godley.

The enclosure to your letter is herewith returned.

— No. 3. —

The Mayor of Great Yarmouth to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir,

Southtown, Yarmouth, 1 July 1859.

I HAVE the honour of your letter of yesterday, stating that the means are being taken to defend the mouth of our harbour.

Some of our leading men have thought from time to time of making docks at the pier-head (or harbour's mouth), there being a space of ground admirably adapted to the purpose.

It has struck me whether your proposed battery cannot be so placed as to protect both objects at once.

I hope you will excuse my inquiry, and

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Steward.

The Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, M. P.,
Secretary at War, War Office, London.

— No. 4. —

(General, No. 5—975.)

Mr. J. R. Godley to the Mayor of *Great Yarmouth*.

Sir,

War Office, 8 July 1859.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, stating that the establishment of docks at the mouth of the harbour of Yarmouth had been from time to time contemplated, and enquiring whether the proposed battery could be so placed as to protect them as well as the harbour.

I am in reply to observe that the projected battery at Gorleston would in all probability cover both, but without a plan of the intended docks it is not possible to form a precise opinion.

Unless measures are seriously in contemplation to form these docks at an early period, Mr. Herbert does not consider it desirable to involve the question of the defences now proposed with future probable arrangements.

The Mayor of Yarmouth.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. R. Godley.

— No. 5. —

The Mayor of *Great Yarmouth* to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir,

Southtown, Yarmouth, 15 July 1859.

I HAD the honour of addressing you some short time since. I have now to do so again in compliance with a resolution, agreed to by the town council of this borough, in council assembled, when it was resolved "That the Mayor be requested to press the question of the defences of the town upon the Government."

I can state no more than I did when troubling you with Colonel Baddeley's letter, that we are utterly defenceless at the harbour mouth, which is of far more importance than the town batteries.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert,
Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. Steward,

— No. 6. —

(General, No. 5—1013.)

Earl de Grey and Ripon to the Mayor of *Great Yarmouth*.

Sir,

War Office, 30 July 1859.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th instant, upon the subject of the defenceless state of the town and harbour of Yarmouth;

And in reply, to refer you to the letter from this office, dated 30th ultimo (General, No. 5—959), which acquaints you with the steps proposed to be taken to provide the necessary protection.

The Mayor of Yarmouth.

I am, &c.

(signed) Ripon.

— No. 7. —

The Mayor of *Great Yarmouth* to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir,

Southtown, Yarmouth, 10 August 1859.

I AM sorry to be obliged to trouble you again upon the subject of the defences to the harbour of this town.

89.

A 2

I laid

I laid your communication to me before the last council meeting, and I was directed to call your attention to the fact that we had both a battery and fort at the harbour mouth, and that the Government of the day demolished both some years since.

Under these circumstances, the town council request me to say they consider the Government bound to put them at once in the same position they were before the fort and battery were destroyed, and they ask this the more pressing because they have reason to believe, if the battery is made, they can find a sufficient number of labourers living near the pier who will learn to work the guns if guaranteed from other duties, as the volunteers are.

Permit me to press this matter before you, as we have been promised that it should be done at once for the last four or five years, and yet it appears as far off as ever.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert,
Secretary at War, London, S. W.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Steward.

— No. 8. —

(General, No. 5—1079.)

Mr. J. R. Godley to the Mayor of *Great Yarmouth*.

Sir,

War Office, 22 August 1859.

In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., relative to the defences of Yarmouth, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to refer you in reply to the letter addressed to you from this office of 30th June last (General, No. 5—959), and to acquaint you that the negotiations for the necessary site referred to therein are not yet concluded.

The Mayor of Yarmouth.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. R. Godley.

— No. 9. —

(General, No. 5—1079.)

The Mayor of *Great Yarmouth* to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir,

Southtown, Yarmouth, 24 August 1859.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your note of the 22d instant.

Of course you quite understand my position, that although I am the head of the town council, I must carry out the resolutions they pass; and in accordance with the one passed at the last council meeting I wrote you, and further in accordance with that resolution, I have again to trouble you, to say that the answer now given has been the same for years past; and this town conceive it excessively unjust towards it that while Government demolished its defences, it should take years to buy sufficient ground to build another defence, and in the mean time they are left really defenceless, as the coast defences are as nothing compared with the port defences; and even with reference to the coast defence, there is the ground bought by Government of the town council for a battery lying as it was bought—nothing has been done with that.

I do hope you will be able to report to the town council some progress in these matters, or I must confess I wish you could be made to take my place here for a few days, and I am sure you would find the badgering upon this subject almost unbearable.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. Steward.

The Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, M.P.
Secretary at War, London.

— No. 10. —

(General, No. 5—1101.)

Earl de Grey and Ripon to the Mayor of Great Yarmouth.

Sir,

War Office, 10 September 1859.

IN reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, relative to the defences of Yarmouth, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to observe that it has already been stated in reply to previous correspondence from the local authorities on this subject, that Her Majesty's Government propose, as soon as a site can be obtained at Gorleston, commanding the mouth of the harbour, to construct a work at that point, and a reply is now being awaited from the proprietor of the site in question.

In consideration of the importance of the roadstead to the general trade of the country in the North Sea, two batteries, powerfully armed, have recently been provided at Yarmouth, north and south of the anchorage, the centre or town being postponed as being of less pressing importance than other places in the United Kingdom at present totally unprotected.

I am to add that the construction of the Gorleston battery at the mouth of the harbour will take precedence of that on the now vacant site at the centre of the anchorage.

The Mayor of Yarmouth.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ripon.*

— No. 11. —

The Town Clerk of Great Yarmouth to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir,

Town Clerk's Office, Great Yarmouth,
19 April 1860.

IN 1858 the corporation of this borough conveyed to the Secretary for War a piece of ground on the beach opposite to the centre of this town, for the site of a battery intended to be erected thereon.

The corporation have made the road in front of it with a retaining wall thereto, as they had arranged with the War Office.

Nothing has been done to construct this battery, and the site is neither filled in nor enclosed, and is becoming a receptacle for all kinds of nuisances.

I am directed by the corporation to ask whether the War Office will at once erect a battery on that site or forthwith enclose it with a proper fence, or if the site be inconvenient for the purpose of erecting a battery thereon, to ask whether some arrangement cannot be made either for the exchange of it for some other more convenient site, or for the re-conveyance of it to the corporation.

The corporation are anxious to avoid its being an annoyance to the public.

To the Secretary for War. I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Cory*, Town Clerk.

— No. 12. —

(Harwich, 8—102.)

Earl de Grey and Ripon to the Mayor of Great Yarmouth.

Sir,

War Office, 3 May 1860.

THE Secretary of State for War having had under his consideration the application of the corporation for the erection of defences for the protection of the port of Yarmouth, I am now directed to acquaint you that Mr. Herbert has it in contemplation to order the re-construction of the necessary works at the mouth of the river Yare; and for this purpose proposes to resume the occupation of the land indicated on the enclosed sketch, the northern boundary of which is shown by the line X Y.

One of the posts indicating the War Department boundary on the land in question still remains ; and two others, since removed, appear, from a plan of the ground dated 22d May 1827, to have been existing at that time.

As, however, buildings have been erected within this space without protest, and as the legal settlement of the point might involve much delay and trouble, Mr. Herbert is prepared, on receiving the concurrence of the corporation to the re-occupation of this land by the War Department, to offer such compensation for the value of the buildings in question, as may, on arbitration, be considered just.

The Mayor of Yarmouth.

I am, &c.
(signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

— No. 13. —

The Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth* to the Secretary of State for War.

Town Clerk's Office, Great Yarmouth,
9 May 1860.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3d instant, addressed to this corporation, stating that you had under your consideration the application of this corporation for the erection of defences for the protection of this port ; and that for such purpose you proposed to resume the occupation of the land indicated on the sketch sent, and offering a compensation for the buildings on part of such land.

I have laid this letter before the Lands Committee of the council of this borough.

They have directed me to reply thereto, that the land in question, except the site of the buildings upon which the old fort formerly stood, they consider belongs to this council.

And that they are not aware that the Crown or any Department of the State have any claim whatever over this land.

A considerable portion of that land has been used for centuries by the corporation, and is now used for supplying vessels frequenting the port with ballast, and a large revenue is derived therefrom, and it is the only place from which ballast is generally obtained.

The right to the soil is very important as regards the haven and river of Great Yarmouth.

And other important rights of the corporation have been exercised over it for a long period of time.

Under these circumstances, this council feel that it is impossible for them to allow the War Office to take possession of this land as they propose.

But if the War Office require any additional ground than the site of the old fort, or if they are anxious to keep open the land set forth on their plan for the purpose of the proposed defences, I am directed to state that the council are most willing to promote these objects.

As to the buildings mentioned in your letter, one of them is private property, a public-house, belonging to Sir E. H. K. Lacon & Co., and the other belongs to this council, and is now under lease from them.

With respect to the building belonging to this council, if it be necessary to remove it, the council will make arrangements with the War Office for the removal of it, without putting them to the expense of an arbitration, as it is probable that the valuation of the Surveyor of the War Office will be satisfactory to the council and to their tenant.

If the War Office will inform the council more distinctly what their wishes and requirements are with respect to this land, this council will, if possible, meet their wishes and requirements ; but at the same time they feel bound to protect the large interests and trade of the port, which might be seriously affected if they abandoned these important rights to the Crown.

To the Secretary for War. I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Cory*, Town Clerk.

— No. 14. —

(General, No. 5—2028.)

Earl de Grey and Ripon to the Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth*.

Sir,

War Office, 21 May 1860.

I AM desired by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 9th instant, and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of the corporation, that he is desirous, for the purpose of affording protection to the port of Great Yarmouth, to occupy with defensive works the whole of the space indicated on the plan which accompanied the letter from this office, dated 3d instant; and that, as the erection of the defences will be for the entire benefit of the locality, Mr. Herbert hopes the corporation will see the propriety of giving their co-operation.

I am, &c.

(signed) *De Grey and Ripon*.

The Town Clerk, Great Yarmouth.

— No. 15. —

(General, No. 5—2028.)

The Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth* to the Secretary of State for War.

Town Clerk's Office, Great Yarmouth,

24 May 1860.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to state for this corporation, that if you will submit to this corporation the plans proposed for the purpose of affording protection to the Port of Great Yarmouth, and of the defensive works mentioned in your letter, this corporation will make such arrangements with the War Office as will probably at once enable them to carry out the works proposed.

I am, &c.

(signed) *C. Cory*, Town Clerk.

To the
Under Secretary for War.

— No. 16. —

(General, No. 5—2073.)

Earl de Grey and Ripon to the Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth*.

Sir,

War Office, 5 June 1860.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th May, on the subject of defensive works at Yarmouth, and to state in reply, for the information of the corporation of that town, that he cannot furnish them with plans of the proposed defences, and that the site required at the mouth of the Yare was clearly defined in the plan which accompanied the letter from the Secretary of State, of the 3d May.

I am to add that, although the whole site will be required, the construction of the proposed works will not interfere with that of any embankments which may now or hereafter be constructed by the corporation or the inhabitants of the town with a view to facilitating the navigation of the river.

I am, &c.

(signed) *De Grey and Ripon*.

To the Town Clerk of
Great Yarmouth.

— No. 17. —

(General, No. 5—2073.)

The Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth* to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Town Clerk's Office, Great Yarmouth,

Sir,

7 June 1860.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, stating that plans cannot be furnished of the proposed defences as requested.

To avoid correspondence, and settle this matter without delay, it seems to me advisable that the Colonel of Engineers for this district should meet me on the spot in question, and the ground may then be staked out, in order to enable this corporation to judge of the site requested for these defences; and it will then be ascertained how far the interference with the ballasting of vessels, and the harbour, and the approaches to the pier and other rights may be avoided.

If this course meet your sanction I will arrange a day and hour for that purpose with your engineer, if you will favour me with his name and address.

I am, &c.

To the Under Secretary for War. (signed) C. Cory, Town Clerk.

— No. 18. —

(General, No. 5—2118.)

Sir B. Hawes to the Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth*.

Sir,

War Office, 19 June 1860.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th June, and to inform you in reply that instructions have been sent to the Commanding Royal Engineer, Colchester, to hold himself in readiness to make an appointment to meet you on the site of the proposed defences, with a view to pointing out to you the probable extent of the intended works, and the effect which the construction of them would be likely to have on any interests connected with the river and sea banks; and I am to request that you will communicate with him accordingly.

I am, &c.

The Town Clerk, Great Yarmouth.

(signed) B. Hawes.

— No. 19 A. —

The Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth* to Colonel W. C. Hadden.

Town Clerk's Office, Great Yarmouth,

Sir,

4 July 1860.

THE surveyor of the corporation has with the harbour master inspected the land required for the defences of the port at the haven's mouth here.

The corporation would be obliged to keep the ground from the water side up to the margin of the table land, as you supposed upon your inspection of it.

The corporation will exchange the land required for the land recently granted by them to erect a battery on opposite the centre of the town, and which, from the non-erection thereon of the works contemplated, is becoming a nuisance; and will be so more and more.

The cottage belonging to the corporation is let upon a lease from year to year to William Homes; he pays the corporation 4 *l.* per annum for it, clear, and he has put it into repair, and is bound to keep it so.

He expended from 40 *l.* to 50 *l.* in putting this in repair two years ago, upon the understanding that he would not be turned out unless the corporation wanted it for their ballast works, and they would then have compensated him.

His lease is from the 29th September, and he cannot be required by the corporation to quit without six months' notice, terminating on the 29th September; this would now terminate in 1861.

Any

Any thing reasonable would pay the corporation for this cottage. The 4 l. rent at 20 years' purchase, is worth 80 l. The tenant should have some remuneration if he give up the premises.

The cottage of Sir E. H. K. Lacon & Co. is freehold, and not under the corporation control.

I do not know whether the consent of the Lords of the Treasury is requisite to enable the corporation to convey.

Colonel W. C. Hadden.

I am, &c.
(signed) C. Cory, Town Clerk.

— No. 19 B. —

(General, No. 5—2258.)

Earl de Grey and Ripon to the Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth*.

Sir,

War Office, 30 July 1860.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the defence of Yarmouth, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to inform you that the letter addressed by you to Colonel Hadden, and dated the 4th instant, has been forwarded to this office, and to state that there will be no objection to the reservation of the bank and beach around the proposed site of the battery on the Denes to the Corporation of Yarmouth, on the condition that no obstructions be placed thereon which would interfere with the defence of the river mouth.

I am to add that, as the site in the middle of the town beach, now in possession of the War Department, is still required for the defensive purposes for which it was originally obtained, Mr. Herbert cannot consent to the proposition to exchange this site for that on the Denes; but, if the corporation would consent to the War Department resuming possession of the latter site, he would agree to the proposals respecting compensation for the cottage thereon belonging to the corporation.

I am, however, to add, that Mr. Herbert does not propose to acquire the freehold of Sir E. Lacon & Co.

I am directed to request the favour of an early reply to this communication, as, if the requisite site be placed at the disposal of the War Department, it is proposed to commence the battery during the present year.

I am, &c.
The Town Clerk, Great Yarmouth. (signed) De Grey and Ripon.

— No. 20. —

(General, No. 5—2258.)

The Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth* to the Under Secretary of State for War.

Sir,

Town Clerk's Office, Great Yarmouth,
2 August 1860.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, informing me that Mr. Secretary Herbert has no objection to the reservation of the bank and beach around the proposed site of the battery on the Denes, no obstruction being placed thereon which would interfere with the defence of the river mouth (which the corporation are quite willing should be the case) but that Mr. Secretary Herbert is not prepared to exchange for the proposed site the site in the middle of the town beach which is now in possession of the War Department.

Under these circumstances I am instructed to say, that the corporation being desirous of acting in the most liberal spirit towards the Government, are anxious to know what the War Department considers would be a proper payment to the town for the site of ground at the haven's mouth.

As the site in the middle of the town beach is becoming a nuisance to the neighbourhood the corporation trust that the intended battery will either be erected forthwith, or the site inclosed.

To the Under Secretary of
State for War.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *J. J. Royal,*
pro *C. Cory*, Town Clerk.

— No. 21. —

(Yarmouth, 15--6.)

Earl *de Grey and Ripon* to the Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth*.

Sir,

War Office, 9 January 1861.

WITH reference to previous correspondence relative to the acquisition of land by the War Department for defensive purposes at Great Yarmouth, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to request that you will call the attention of the town council to a proposition by Sir E. Lacon, of building a public-house near the site about to be occupied by works of defence, and to express a hope that the corporation will not consent to this, as it would probably interfere with the discipline of the troops quartered in the works, and be, in other respects, a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

The utility of the works proposed for the defence of the Port of Yarmouth would be considerably lessened by the erection of any building so near to the fort, and Mr. Herbert therefore trusts that the town council will make an engagement to prevent this or other houses being built within a distance of 300 yards from the fort, without which he would not feel himself justified in authorising the commencement of the works.

The Town Clerk, Great Yarmouth.

I am, &c.,
(signed) *De Grey and Ripon*.

— No. 22. —

The Town Clerk of *Great Yarmouth* to the Under Secretary of State for War.

My Lord,

Town Clerk's Office, 15 January 1861.

IN reply to your letter of the 9th instant, asking me to call the attention of the town council to a proposition by Sir E. Lacon of building a public-house near the site about to be occupied by works of defence here;

I have seen Sir E. Lacon upon the matter, and he will not apply to the council, and the council will not lease to him any ground within 300 yards of the intended fort.

To the Under Secretary of State.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Cory*, Town Clerk.

— No. 23. —

The Mayor of *Great Yarmouth* to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir,

Southtown, Yarmouth, 12 December 1862.

PARLIAMENT being about to assemble, permit me to recall the attention of the War Office to the defences of the coast at this borough.

I troubled you with a correspondence upon the subject in 1859, and again this year, and I had the honour of an interview with Earl Ripon, when his Lordship fully admitted the claims I urged, and stated that no provision having been made by Parliament nothing could be done this year.

I now venture to ask, that in the ensuing Session provision may be made for the defence of this part of the coast; and, when I remind you that in 1859 the Government thought the matter so pressing that they actually paid the then tenant compensation to be able to go to work immediately; and when it is borne

borne in mind that the expense of putting this part of the coast in a defensive state is so small compared with that of many other parts of the coast of England, I do hope you will be able to put us in proper order during the next summer.

I am requested by the town council to press this matter upon the Government, as it is of vital importance to this borough.

I therefore hope you will pardon my writing you thus early:

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Steward,*

Mayor of the Borough of Yarmouth.

The Right honourable
Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., &c. &c. &c.,
London.

— No. 24. —

(Yarmouth, 15—43.)

Major General Sir *Edward Lugard* to the Mayor of *Great Yarmouth*.

Sir,

War Office, 2 January 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th December, and to acquaint you in reply that the subject of it will receive attention.

Sir George Lewis, however, directs me to add, that he does not propose to construct any defensive works at Great Yarmouth at present.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Worshipful the Mayor,
Great Yarmouth.

GREAT YARMOUTH BATTERY.

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the War Office and the Mayor of *Great Yarmouth*, during the Year 1869, and to the present Time, on the Subject of the Construction of a BATTERY at *Great Yarmouth*.

(*Sir Henry Stracey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 March 1863.

